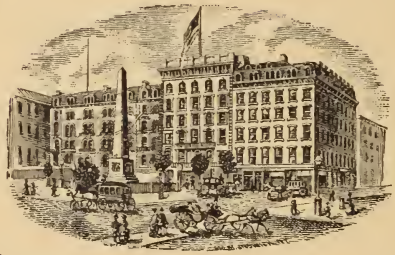
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ture to hope, in dealing with so vast an array of facts, many of them gathered and published for the first time, that omissions do not exist or that errors have not occurred. It is almost needless to say that in future editions all omissions that come to light will be supplied, and all errors corrected as fast as discovered; and the publishers now thank, in advance, all persons who will kindly point out anything known to them as erroneous or that has claims for insertion.

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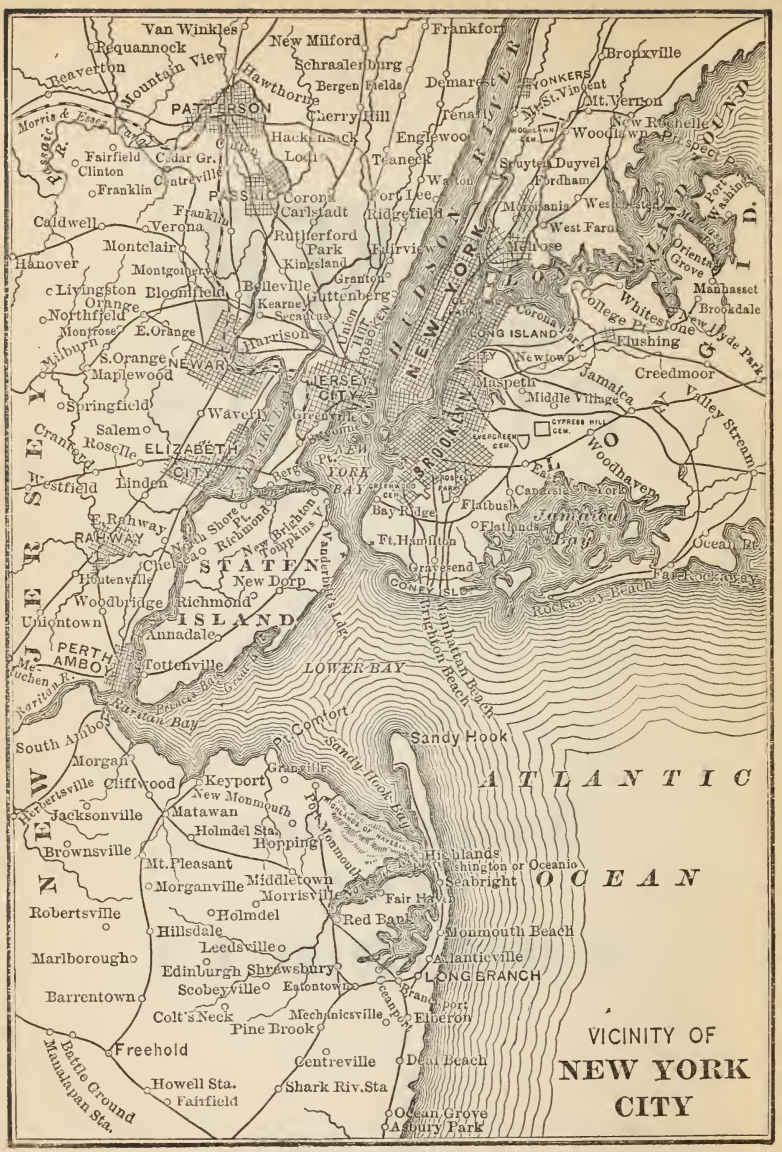
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Abandoned or Lost Property, when found by the New York Police, is turned over to the Property Clerk at Police Headquarters, No. 300 Mulberry st. It frequently forms a curious collection, consisting mainly of articles thrown away by professional criminals when pursued or taken from them when captured, although occasionally jewelry and knick-knacks picked up in theatres or at public balls may be discovered in it. Such property is held to await the appearance of an owner for a certain length of time, after which it is sold at auction under the direction of the Board of Police Commissioners.

Abattoirs.—Until quite recently the slaughtering of animals was conducted in New York City practically without any restrictions. Now, however, the Health Board exercises a very strict supervision over this business, and the general tendency is to restrict it to as few places as possible, or to remove it beyond the city limits. There are still a large number of slaughter-houses on the east side, but the chief abattoirs within the city are now in the building known as Manhattan Market, at the foot of W. 34th st., and in the structure adjoining the Hudson River & New York Central Railroad stock-yards at 60th st., both on the North River. Beyond the city limits are the Communipaw abattoirs in Jersey City, to be reached by ferry from the foot of Liberty st. Owing to the now common prescription by physicians of the drinking of warm animal blood by persons suffering from lung disease, it is not unusual to see such persons waiting at the abattoirs.

Abingdon Square, at one time a fashionable locality, is formed by the junction of Hudson st. and 8th av. and several cross-streets. There is a triangular inclosure of trees and grass. It is now a center for auction sales, furniture storage warehouses, and miscellaneous trades.

Academy of Design. (See National Academy of Design.)

Academy of Design, Brooklyn. (See Brooklyn.)

Academy of Music, cor. of Irving pl. and 14th st., is externally a very plain brick building, but internally one of the best appointed and decorated places of amusement in the city. For many years it was the only house where a manager would venture to give operatic performances, but of late this tradition has been broken through, and seasons of even Italian opera are almost regularly presented elsewhere as well as here. The Academy is, however, still the home *par excellence* of this class of entertainment, despite the many drawbacks entailed by the exclusive privileges retained by the stockholders. These latter have to be furnished with free seats and admissions whenever they want

them, so that, although the building has a seating capacity of 2,400, no such number can be reckoned on by managers as available for disposal to the general public. The building was first erected in 1854, burnt during the night of May 22, 1866, and rebuilt during the same year. The original cost of the present building and decorations was $360,000. Besides Italian opera, the Academy is used during the winter for fashionable public balls and other entertainments.

Academy of Music, Brooklyn. (See BROOKLYN.)

"Africa" is a name given to a portion of Thompson st. just north of Canal st., which is almost exclusively occupied by negroes, many of whom are of the most depraved and abandoned character, and a few whites degraded enough to consort with them. It is a dangerous locality after nightfall, and furnishes more than its quota of criminals to the police courts. Fights are of almost nightly occurrence, during which the males frequently use razors—a weapon in great favor with the blacks—with extreme recklessness.

African Methodist Episcopal Churches.—The following list gives the names and locations of all the M. E. churches intended for colored people in the city:

AFRICAN, 238 W. 50th st.
BETHEL, 214 Sullivan st.
FIRST AFRICAN UNION, 106 W. 30th st.
LITTLE ZION, 236 E. 117th st.
ST. MARK'S, 65 W. 35th st.
ST. PAUL'S, 158th st., near Elton av.
UNION, 1610 2d av.
UNION AMERICAN, 161 W. 15th st.
ZION, 351 Bleecker st.

Albany Boats.—There are both day and night lines for Albany, which are withdrawn during the winter months on account of ice in the stream. The ascent of the Hudson in one of the day-boats on a summer day is eminently enjoyable. The boats are large and swift, the accommodations ample, and the scenes through which they course are of exceeding beauty. The Drew and St. John, of the night-boats (People's line), are immense structures, several stories high, with grand saloons, numerous state-rooms, and every appointment of convenience and comfort. One of this line leaves daily, Sunday excepted, from Pier 41, at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany at about the same hour the next morning; the day-boats leave Pier 39 at about 8 o'clock, stopping for passengers at foot of W. 24th st. (See STEAMBOATS.)

Aldermen.—The Board of Aldermen composes the Common Council, and exercises the entire legislative powers of the city. It is composed of twenty-two aldermen, elected annually at the general election in November for the term of one year; three of them are elected from each of the five Senatorial Districts, one from the 23d and 24th Wards, comprising the newly annexed district, and six aldermen-at-large. They take office on the first Monday in January next succeeding their election, and elect their own president from among the members. They have power to enforce, pass, and repeal city ordinances, subject to the approval of the Mayor, and to pass resolutions over his veto by a two-thirds vote. They meet at their own pleasure, usually once a week, in their room in the City Hall. (See also CHARTER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.)

Amateur Dramatic Societies are as numerous in New York as the different classes of society, almost every clique having its "stage-struck" youth banded together in some such organization. The practice which obtains in some European cities of hiring professional singers and actors to give drawing-room entertainments is just coming into vogue in New York, amateurs heretofore having had it all their own way. Occasionally public entertainments in aid of some charity are given by these clubs, and while infrequently some fairly good acting may be seen, yet as a rule they are dreary affairs to all but the actors and their interested friends, and the stranger would do well to avoid them. These societies are all on a social basis as regards membership. The two most prominent of those that give public entertainments are the "Wallack Club" of New York and the "Amaranth Society" of Brooklyn. Persons desirous of giving entertainments in their own houses can obtain stage, curtain, costumes, and other necessaries by applying to any first-rate theatrical cos-

tumer, among whom Lanouette takes high rank.

Ambulance.—An ambulance service is connected with the New York, Roosevelt, and Bellevue Hospitals. The ambulance is used in nearly all cases of street accidents, some cases of disease, and many cases of violent inebriety. It can be summoned by telegraph from any police station, or from any alarm box of the Fire Department, by tapping the Morse key twenty times and sounding the box number. It is familiar in all localities and at all hours—a covered wagon with a neatly uniformed surgeon sitting behind. The alarm is received in the telegraph office in the hospital and thence transmitted simultaneously to the stables and rooms of the surgeons, where it is announciated by nine resonant strokes on a small gong. The vehicle is constructed on a plan to minimize pain in carrying the sufferer to the hospital for permanent treatment, and the surgeon has with him instruments and appliances for giving temporary alleviation, such as splinting and binding a fracture or sewing up a wound. Over 1,600 cases are attended by the ambulances of Bellevue in a year.

American Artists, the Society of, was instituted in the summer of 1877, by a few of the younger American artists who had for some time the project under consideration. Feeling that the taste for art was strong enough among the art-loving public of the city to take interest in and support another institution in addition to the Academy of Design, they determined upon its formation. Many of its members are students of the Munich school of painting, but several of the older artists, who for various reasons have become dissatisfied with the Academy, and who liked the enterprise and energy of the new Society, have joined its ranks. Its objects are to afford to artists a second exhibition to that of the Academy, where they may display their canvases, and to encourage social intercourse between artists of similar views and ideas. The number of members is twenty-five, and all artists who agree with the principles of the Society and with its objects are eligible for election. They are elected by a simple majority vote at any regular meeting. The Society has an annual exhibition, held hitherto at the rooms of what is now the American Art Gallery, in Kurtz's Building, 6 E. 23d st. The officers are: Walter Shirlaw, President; William Sartain (Y. M. C. A. building), Secretary.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, 39 Bible House.—Organized in 1810 under the act of incorporation of the Massachusetts Legislature. Principal office, in Boston. Has sent out 540 ordained missionaries, educated 400,000 pupils, organized 350 churches, and reduced 26 languages to writing, and is now working in 46 different tongues. Honorary members pay $100, and clergymen $50. A half million dollars are spent on the work yearly, which are received mainly from collections taken up in Congregational churches.

American Institute, Rooms 21, 22, and 23 Cooper Union, was instituted in 1828, and incorporated by the Legislature in 1829, to encourage and promote domestic industry in the United States by bestowing rewards and other benefits on persons excelling or making improvements in the branches of agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and the arts. The Institute holds an annual fair, which is always largely attended. The first fair was held in old Masonic Hall in Broadway, nearly opposite the old New York Hospital, at the head of Pearl st. Niblo's Garden, then away up town, Castle Garden, the Crystal Palace in Reservoir sq., 6th av., bet. 40th and 42d sts., the site of the 22d Regiment Armory in 14th st., and finally its present home, which was originally intended for a skating-rink, at 2d and 3d avs. and 63d and 64th sts., have been successively occupied by its annual fairs. These are usually kept open for several weeks in the fall; and, among a vast array of familiar agricultural implements and manufactured goods, there are always to be seen a sufficient number of curious and beautiful objects to repay one for a visit. The building at 63d st. is a large hall covering the entire square, and is of the railway-station order of architecture. The promenade concerts given every evening during the exhibition attract many young people, usually more interested in each other than in the useful arts. In addition to its scientific library (see American Institute, Libra-

RY OF THE), there are 3 sections, viz.: the Farmers' Club, under the direction of the Committee on Agriculture, which meets in Cooper Union, Room 24, every Tuesday at 1 o'clock P. M.; the Polytechnic Section, under the direction of the Committee on Manufactures and Machinery, which meets every Thursday at 8 o'clock P. M., and discusses scientific subjects and examines new inventions; and the Photographical Section, which meets on the first Tuesday of each month at 8 o'clock P. M., and discusses all matters in relation to photography and the action of light. All these meetings are open to the public. The present number of members is about 2,000. The Institute is governed by a Board of Trustees elected by the members. The President is Nathan C. Ely; Secretary, Charles McK. Loeser.

American Institute, Library of the, Cooper Union, Rooms 21, 22, and 23. Established in 1833 by contributions of $25 each from the members of the Institute. Subsequently these shares were voluntarily surrendered or redeemed by making their owners life members. The Library now contains nearly 11,000 volumes, and for the past ten years the purchases of books have been confined to works on agriculture, chemistry, and the industrial arts. The Library is intended for the use of members, but strangers are always welcome to consult the works. It is open daily from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M., except from June to October, when it closes at 6 P. M.

American Jockey Club, the most prominent racing association in America. They have rooms at cor. of Madison av. and 27th st. and a fine club-house at Jerome Park. (See TURF.)

American Museum of Natural History. (See MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, AMERICAN.)

American Water-Color Society, No. 51 W. 10th st., was instituted in the autumn of 1866. Before that time a room had been set apart at the annual exhibitions of the Academy of Design for the exhibition of water-colors. Several of the more prominent artists in this department, noting the rapid increase of water-colors and not wishing them to be of secondary importance, conceived the idea of a separate exhibition and a society devoted to the interests of water-color painting in the United States. Its objects are the furthering of the interests of painting in water-colors, the holding of an exhibition where the works of its members may be displayed and sold, and the bringing together of artists who paint themselves and are anxious for the further development of painting in water-colors. The members are divided into resident and non-resident, but the latter are allowed to contribute to the exhibitions. There are 47 resident members and 18 non-resident, making a total of 65. Any recognized artist who paints in water-colors is eligible for election, which is by a majority vote at a regular meeting of the Society. Twelve annual exhibitions have been held in successive springs in the Academy of Design. The water-color exhibition is now an important event of the year in the art-world. The officers are T. W. Wood, President; Henry Farrar, Secretary.

Amusements.—In a general way New York may be said to be well supplied with amusements during the entire year. Though there is still much to be desired, great progress has been made during the past few years in the establishment of cheap amusements for the benefit of the masses. It is during the summer months that the city is least attractive, and at that time people find their recreation largely in the open air. All of the better class of theatres are closed, and those which remain open are not only very disagreeably hot in this climate, but usually present second-class attractions in the shape of stars and companies which during the winter season are playing through the country, unable to secure metropolitan engagements. In summer these take possession of the theatres and play to small audiences for the sake of advertising themselves. Of late years the practice of closing up the best theatres entirely is becoming more generally the rule. During July and August a large proportion of the people, especially society people, are at watering-places. For those that remain, excursions up the Hudson River and the Sound, to Long Branch, to Rockaway, and above all to Coney Island, furnish amusement to thousands during the day and evening. There is

music by the 7th Regiment band on the mall at Central Park at 4 o'clock every Saturday afternoon. In the evening there is music at many minor music halls and gardens in various parts of the city. Athletic clubs and various kindred organizations, and base-ball clubs, also attract many persons to their grounds to witness their sports. During the season from September to July the theatres and concert-rooms present a varied list of attractions. On the turf there are the meetings of the American Jockey Club at Jerome Park in June and September, polo at the Westchester Polo Club, trotting races at the Fleetwood Park Course, and fox-hunting at Garden City, L. I. The fair of the American Institute is held every fall, and a number of charitable fairs and entertainments are held in various places. The picture galleries and museums are also open, and courses of lectures upon a variety of topics are given in the public halls. Later there is usually a season of Italian opera at the Academy of Music, and a second one in the early spring. During the rest of the winter the Academy of Music is given over to balls, of which a number of very brilliant ones are held annually. Admission to New York "society," which is divided up into many cliques, is only to be obtained by means of introductions more or less influential as the case may be, and only by such admission can one enjoy the round of gayeties which are of a private character. Skating is an amusement which is often obtainable for weeks together during the winter, and at such times the lakes in the Central Park are provided with every convenience and thrown open to the public. On 5th av. and in the Central Park, during the afternoon from 4 to 6, there is a grand parade of society and a splendid show of carriages on the drives; and on Sunday after church the same people may be seen on foot in 5th av.; and here perhaps the stranger can see best the "society people" of New York. In the spring Lent has a perceptible effect upon the gayety of the city, since, while the Episcopal and Catholic elements only comprise a small portion of the community, they play a prominent part in the social world and wield a strong influence. The bench show of dogs, the pigeon show, flower shows, and similar amusements take place just before the close of the season. All of the amusements alluded to here will be found treated of under their appropriate heads.

Angling. (See Fishing.)

Animals, American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to, was organized in 1866 in New York. It now has branches in all the principal cities of the Union, a result which is due mainly to the efforts of its President, Mr. Henry Bergh. Its object is the enforcement of the laws relating to the protection of and to prevent cruelty to animals in all parts of the United States. It has a number of ambulances in which disabled horses are removed from any place where they may fall to a place where they may be killed or cured, as the case may be. Its agents can lawfully make arrests in the State of New York, and the police force is required to assist such agents whenever necessary, and also to arrest offenders against the laws relating to the treatment of animals whenever asked to do so by citizens willing to make complaint before a police justice. In cases of this last description, the Society should be informed of the arrest, so that it may look after the prosecution of the offender. Its headquarters are at the southeast corner of 4th av. and 22d st., in a unique building erected by the Society. Officers: Henry Bergh, President; Frederic Gallatin, Secretary; Charles Lanier, Treasurer.

Antiquities.—At Feuardent & Co's., 80 Lafayette pl., the curious will find an interesting collection of prehistoric implements in stone, bone, and bronze, antique glass, ancient bronzes and ornaments in gold and silver, iron weapons, and old coins. Duveen Bros., in Broadway near 18th st., have antique furniture and bronzes and faience. At Sypher & Co's., 593 Broadway, may always be found curious old furniture and other time-worn objects. (See Bric-à-Brac.)

Apartment Houses.—Within the past five years the efforts made to induce people of moderate means to live in apartments, and abandon boarding-houses and hotels, in which a large proportion of the population had theretofore resided, has met with a marked degree of success. The first propositions of the kind met with great opposition, the majority of people

being unable to distinguish between an apartment house and a tenement house. This prejudice was overcome in a great degree by the fact that the first buildings erected were of an expensive character, and the rents of the "flats," as they are commonly called, placed at a figure within the means of the wealthy alone. When people were found willing to pay for a suite of rooms the rent usually demanded for a first-class residence, a demand was created for similar accommodations at cheaper rents, and several hundreds of these buildings are now distributed over the city, and others are constantly being erected. The Stevens House, one of the first of the large apartment houses built in New York, is now the Victoria Hotel. The Florence, a superb new building at 18th st., N. E. cor. 4th av., has taken its place as the largest and finest apartment house in the lower part of the city. Apartment houses in the city, as a rule, are divided into two suites on each floor, consisting of a "parlor" or drawing-room, dining-room, kitchen, bath-room, and from two to four or more sleeping-rooms, most of the sleeping-rooms being lighted and ventilated from a shaft running through the house from the basement to the roof. The more expensive "flats" have a passenger elevator and a doorkeeper; the others do not. All, however, have elevators for coal, wood, ashes, marketing, and similar freight. All have also a private hallway, and these two advantages are usually accepted as marking the line between a tenement house, where family necessaries are carried up and down stairs, and it is necessary to pass through one room to enter another, and an apartment house or "flat." Many of these houses, even of the more modest class, are finished in hard wood, and have mirrors, gas-fixtures, and mantels of an artistic and even elegant character as fixtures. Stationary wash-tubs are placed either in the kitchen or in a laundry on the top floor, and clothes are always hung upon the roof to dry. The houses where a man-servant is not stationed at the door to receive visitors always have a bell, a letter-box, and a name-plate within the vestibule for each apartment. Above these is a speaking-tube, and after ringing the bell and announcing one's name through this tube the occupant is able to open the door by means of a lever and allow the visitor to enter and pass to the floor occupied by the person he wishes to see. More expensive apartments have a general reception-room and a man-servant to announce the visitor. The rents of these apartments range from $3,000 to $500 a year, dependent on their size, elegance of finish, and the location of the apartment and the house. Apartments in and near Broadway and 5th av. of course bring the highest prices; but on 6th and 3d avs. and the cross-streets the rents are lower. In houses where there are passenger elevators and general service, $1,000 a year may be quoted as the lowest rent for apartments; but, in other houses of a comparatively desirable character and location, flats of seven rooms may be obtained as low as $500 a year. There are no extras. Below this price at present no desirable apartments can be obtained, and in those of the moderate class careful inquiry as to the character of the inmates is advisable. It is also well to submit the lease prepared by the agent or landlord to a lawyer before signing it.

Abbotsford, cor. 6th av. and 38th st.
Adelphi, cor. 47th av. and 52d st.
Albany, cor. Broadway and 51st st.
Alexandria, 901 6th av.
Amsterdam, cor. 6th av. and 40th st.
Beaconsfield, Broadway and 31st st.
Bella, cor. 4th av. and 26th st.
Berkeley, 5th av. and 9th st.
Brighton, 244 W. 56th st.
Boston, 36 W. 59th st.
Burlington, 12 W. 30th st.
Cambridge, 54th st., bet. 4th and Madison avs.
Claxton, Broadway and 37th st.
Claremont, cor. Broadway and 54th st.
Crystal, 104 W. 40th st.
Douglas, 103 E. 16th st.
Elizabeth, 139 E. 16th st.
Fennimore, cor. Broadway and 57th st.
Florence, cor. 4th av. and 18th st.
Franklin, 927 6th av.
Girard, cor. Park av. and 40th st.
Grosvenor, 37 5th av.
Hanover, 2 E. 15th st.
Interlaken, 1380 Broadway.
Irvington, cor. Broadway and 53d st.
Kensington, cor. 4th av. and 57th st.
Knickerbocker, 2 W. 14th st.
Lafayette, 942 8th av.
Lorimer, 30 W. 59th st.
Madison, cor. Madison av. and 25th st.
Newport, Broadway and 52d st.

Osborne, 661 5th av.
Rockingham, Broadway and 56th st.
Saratoga, Broadway and 52d st.
Shelbourne, 250 W. 55th st.
St. Nicholas, 39 E. 18th st.
Stuyvesant, 142 E. 18th st.
Stuyvesant, 238 E. 13th st.
The Four Seasons, Broadway and 41st st.
Union, 109 W. 56th st.
Vancorleur, 200 W. 56th st.
Wellington, 118 W. 23d st.
Westmoreland, cor. 17th st. and 4th av.
Winchester, Broadway and 31st st.

Apportionment, Board of.—This body consists of the Mayor, the Comptroller, the Tax Commissioner, and the President of the Board of Aldermen. It is in reality a local legislative body superior to the Board of Aldermen. All appropriations of money for any of the departments of the local government must receive its sanction, and it decides how much shall be spent by the city government, in so far as that matter is left at the discretion of the city government by the State Legislature. The Board meets at the Mayor's office at regular stated intervals.

Apprentices' Library, 18 E. 16th st., was instituted in 1820 by the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen for the use of mechanics' apprentices. In 1862 females employed in any mechanical business were admitted, and in January, 1879, the privileges were extended to any female legitimately employed, and to journeyman mechanics. It occupies a front building four stories high and a rear building or extension used exclusively by the library, except the basement. On the first floor of the main building are, on the left side, the public reading-room and reference library, and on the right the members' reading-room, offices, and lavatory. The rooms used for the meetings of the Society are on the second floor, and the janitor and librarian reside on the upper floors. The extension is 104 feet deep, 36 feet wide, and about 22 feet high, and is lighted by ample skylights. The books are arranged in galleries. At present the Library contains about 57,500 volumes. Of these, 19,000 are works of fiction, 8,000 history and travels, 4,000 poetry and literature, 4,500 juvenile, and the remainder divided between philosophy, theology, the useful and fine arts, the natural, political, and social sciences, etc. The readers average about 8,000 per annum, and the circulation of books about 150,000. The system of arrangement and notation of books is admirable and novel. It is the invention of the librarian, and its leading idea is to combine the three fundamental systems of arrangement, viz., numerical, alphabetical, and classified. Every book is therefore arranged—1st, by its class; 2d, by its author; and 3d, by a number which preserves the two first relations. For example, S. 1,076, Carlyle's "French Revolution," is arrived at as follows: S = European history; 1 = sub-class French history; 076 = the alphabetical combination Carl. The income of the Library is derived exclusively from the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, who appoint a committee of twelve governors to direct it. There is a free school of mechanical and free-hand drawing in the basement of the building, which is also free to those eligible to use the Library, and particulars of which may be obtained from the librarian.

Aquarium, cor. Broadway and 35th st. The tanks, which surround the inside of the building, contain an interesting collection of fish, aquatic animals, and sea flora. Entertainments of various kinds, musical, acrobatic, pantomimic, etc., are provided every afternoon and evening. A pleasant and unobjectionable place to visit with children. The annual pigeon show is also held here. Price of admission, 50 cts.

Archery is becoming very popular in and about New York, and is prominent among the new amusements which are fast crowding out the stupid game of croquet, which was epidemic here for at least ten years. The use of the bow and arrow, the weapon of primitive man, constitutes a graceful, exciting, and healthy exercise. The Manhattan Archers is one of the largest clubs in New York or vicinity, and numbers about a hundred members at present. J. G. Johnson is President, and W. C. Beecher Secretary. The club meet on the lawn of Mount Morris Park at 124th st. and 5th av., accessible *via* Elevated Railroad, east or west, to 125th st., and thence by Cross-town horse-cars to the

Park. All persons of both sexes interested in the sport are invited to be present at their meetings on Saturday afternoons, and to bring their bows and arrows. The club design erecting a clubhouse at an early date. The New York Archery Club meet weekly during the season on Saturdays at their range at 8th av. and 88th st. The address of the club is 368 W. 32d st. There are archery clubs also in almost all of the small towns adjacent to New York, but at present all of these are of a social as well as amateur character, and admission to their ranks implies introductions from mutual friends. The club at New Brighton, S. I., is one of the most prominent, and there is also a club at Flushing, L. I., with a select membership of skillful archers. The Brooklyn Archery Club is allowed by the Park Commissioners the use of excellent grounds for the sport in Prospect Park. The outfit for an archer consists of a bow, a number of arrows, a belt and pouch or quiver, a grease-box, a tassel, an arm-guard, a shooting-glove or tips, scoring-cards, and a target. Those forming clubs of a permanent character usually adopt a uniform, which naturally varies in accordance with individual taste. The conventional and most acceptable dress for men consists of a dark-green cloth coat, with gilt buttons engraved with the club monogram, and a cap with covered peak of the same cloth; for ladies, a jacket of the same cloth and with similar buttons, a white skirt, and a straw hat with narrow brim and green and white feathers. The cost of an outfit of the best kind for a lady is about as follows: bow, $6; one dozen arrows, $11; two bow-strings, $1; a quiver, $2.75; an arm-guard, $2; a glove, $1.50; bow-tips (2 sets), $1; tassel, 75 cts.; target, $7; target-stand, $5; bow-cover, 75 cts.; scoring-cards, $2; total, $40.75. The same outfit for a gentleman costs about $49.50. These prices, of course, are for the very best articles of every kind in the market. In less expensive materials these can be procured as low as $12 for ladies and $15 for gentlemen. Full instructions, and the rules governing the sport as played in London, will be furnished gratis by the dealers in archery goods, whose advertisements appear in the daily and sporting papers, and can also be learned by addressing the editor of any sporting paper.

Architectural Features. — It is sometimes said that the architecture of New York is monotonous. This is a singular mistake, for in truth there is no city in the world that exhibits so much variety. There are certain districts where there is an excess of brown-stone dwellings, with a somewhat gloomy and monotonous effect as the result, and this fact has doubtless given rise to the charge we have referred to. So far from being monotonous, the evil is the other way, Broadway, for instance, having a very *bizarre* effect from the utter want of unity. When we compare the Paris Boulevards, the buildings of which are all of one material, and of uniform height and style, the ragged skyline of Broadway and its chaos of color and form present a striking and far from agreeable contrast. Every possible variety of material seems to be employed in New York—granite from New England, marble from Westchester County and Vermont; Caen stone from France, Nova Scotia stone from Nova Scotia, Milwaukee stone from Milwaukee; bricks from Philadelphia, iron from Pennsylvania, and brown stone from New York and neighboring States. The styles are as various as the materials. Greek, Roman, Gothic, Italian, Tudor, Renaissance, and modern French, with infinite modifications and combinations, abound on all sides. The Treasury building in Wall st. is a good example of Greek Doric; there are noble Ionic columns in the Custom-House, and Corinthian columns are everywhere. Gothic architecture is exhibited in many churches, of which the most striking example is the new Roman Catholic cathedral. The City Hall is a fine example of Italian Renaissance; the City Prison, "Tombs" so called, is an instance of pure Egyptian; and the Academy of Design is copied from a Venetian palace. Some recent structures exhibit the use of brick with stone trimmings and ornamentation in tints, with fairly startling effect. The Tribune building of brick and granite, the Western Union Telegraph Company in alternations of brick and stone, are two high, imposing, and very novel structures, which will improve with time as wind and rain tone down their contrasts. The Victoria Hotel, formerly the Stevens building, at 5th av. and 27th st., and the Florence, on 18th st. and 4th av., an apartment house, are of brick with stone trimmings,

and eminently picturesque piles—being of large dimensions and grand height, topped with receding roofs, hung with balconies, ornamented with tiles, and full of characteristic effects. They do not stand very well to be seen to advantage; had they been placed on one of our public squares the effect would have been noble. Houses on a scale so large, and with appointments so rich, are rarely found abroad, unless designed for public purposes. Iron structures, usually in the Renaissance, painted white to imitate marble, are very abundant in New York, and are one of its most distasteful features. It is impossible that iron can look like stone; it lacks the quality, texture, and character of stone. Iron treated as iron, and not in imitation of some other material, and tinted or painted in colors, is increasing. There is a dangerous chance here for very startling and vulgar effects, and also opportunity for chaste, fresh, and pleasing effects. Examples of both kinds are to be seen. Our dwellings exhibit some ugly and some very beautiful examples of domestic architecture. The high stoop is peculiarly a New York device—it is never seen abroad, and is not very general in any other American city. Where the steps are broad and sweep gracefully up to a wide and handsome porch supported by Corinthian columns, with heavy, carved open doors, leading to a vestibule with glass doors hung with rich curtains, we have a very charming and hospitable picture that is New York in origin, and so far distinctly American. Brick with white marble trimmings was once an admired style in New York, and is still dear to many old New-Yorkers. Some good examples are still to be seen on the north side of Washington sq. While the high-stoop house is very common, that which is known as the English-basement is also frequently to be seen. Brick in various tints, with overhanging balconies, is a recent favorite style, and some dwellings in this manner are very pleasing. The late Mr. Stewart's house is an imposing example of the Italian in white marble. But the architecture of New York is fairly infinite in form, and it is nearly impossible to mention its various features. The intelligent stranger will find it interesting to go through the principal streets studying and comparing the different styles. He will soon become disabused of the notion that our architecture is monotonous. The best streets to visit for the purpose are Wall st., Broadway, 5th av., and the streets for a square or two each side of it; Park av., Gramercy Park, 34th st., 42d st., 57th st., Madison av., and Madison sq., lower 2d av. The Custom-House, the Treasury building, the Equitable Insurance building, the Western Union Telegraph building, the Tribune building, the Post-Office, the City Hall, the new Court-House, the "Tombs," New York Life Insurance building in Broadway, Jefferson Market Police Court, Masonic Temple, Booth's theatre, the Florence, the Victoria Hotel, the Stewart mansion, the various hospitals above 59th st. on east side, Trinity Church, Grace Church, St. Patrick's Cathedral, St. George's Church, St. Thomas's Church, the Dutch Reformed Church in 5th av., Dr. Hall's church, the Temple Emanu-El—these are some of the buildings that may be mentioned as well worth seeing.

Arion Society, a German social and musical club, well known to the general public mainly through its concerts and its annual masquerade ball given just before Lent. It has a commodious club-house on the north side of 8th st., between 2d and 3d avs. The officers are: F. Berringer, President; Vice-Presidents, C. M. von Bauer and F. F. Diehl; Secretaries, A. Naumann and A. Rolle; Treasurer, A. Walter. There are 483 members, of whom 112 are vocalists, composing the choir. Dr. Leopold Damrosch is musical director of the Society.

Army and Navy Club, 28 W. 30th st., between Broadway and 5th av.—Commissioned officers of the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Survey, Revenue Marine, or Volunteer Service, officers honorably discharged from either of those services, officers in commission in the National Guard of the State of New York, and civilians in the discretion of the Board of Managers, not to exceed two hundred, are eligible for membership. Candidates must be not less than 21 years of age, and be proposed by two members of the club, and name and residence together with the names of proposers be posted by the secretary two full weeks before being balloted for by the Board of Managers. Two black balls exclude, and a rejected candidate is not eli-

gible for ballot again for one year thereafter. Initiation fee, $75; annual dues, $50. The President, Vice-President, and Cabinet officers of the United States, the Governors of States and Territories, officers of the armies and navies of foreign powers, and members of foreign diplomatic corps may visit and enjoy the privileges of the club. The roll of members at present contains 437 names, 57 of whom are resident and 380 non-resident members.

Arsenals.—The State Arsenal is located at 7th av. and 35th st., and is a turreted gray-stone building. It is the headquarters of the Ordnance Department of the State, and is temporarily used as an Armory for the 8th Regt. N. G. S. N. Y., and the headquarters of the Third Brigade. The United States, or New York Arsenal, is on Governor's Island. (See GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.) An old arsenal at the corner of White and Elm sts. is now used as an armory for the National Guard, and one in Central Park as a museum.

Art, Metropolitan Museum of.
(See MUSEUM OF ART, METROPOLITAN.)

Art Galleries.—As compared with European cities, New York is deficient in art galleries, but there are a few permanent and several annual exhibitions of interest, while there are nearly always pictures in the galleries of the dealers that are well worth seeing. Unfortunately, the summer season, when strangers visit the city most, is the least advantageous for the art-lover, as many of the public galleries are closed, and the walls of the picture dealers are at their lowest point of interest. At the Metropolitan Museum of Art (which see) there are some good examples of old Flemish art, and commonly a loan collection of modern pictures. At Lenox Library (which see) are some admirable examples of modern artists, foreign and American. The gallery of the Historical Society (which see) is rich in portraits. The American Art Gallery at 6 E. 23d st., in Kurtz's building, is a recent organization designed to further American art. It is a permanent exhibition, where may be always found good examples of living American painters. The rooms are charmingly arranged, and enriched with some good specimens of faïence, china, etc. The galleries attached to the art rooms of Knoedler & Co. (commonly known as Goupil's), cor. of 5th av. and 22d st., and Schaus & Co., in Broadway, nearly opposite Astor place, Avery's, 88 5th av., Cottier's art rooms, 144 5th av., all contain contemporaneous productions of leading French, Spanish, and other continental artists. Singularly enough, paintings by English artists come rarely to this country. At Kohn's, 166 5th av., there are commonly some good modern paintings. The galleries we have enumerated often contain paintings of rare merit, and exhibit very fairly the different methods of the continental schools of painting. There are a water-color exhibition every January at the Academy of Design (see AMERICAN WATER-COLOR SOCIETY), the regular spring exhibitions of the National Academy (see NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN), and of the Society of American Artists (see AMERICAN ARTISTS, SOCIETY OF), and every winter season frequent sales exhibitions at Leavitt's sales-rooms in Broadway, near 12th st. There are also a number of fine private collections, the largest of which are those of Mrs. A. T. Stewart, Mr. August Belmont, and Mr. Marshall O. Roberts. Written applications, containing a first-rate reference, will usually obtain a permission to visit these. With the aid of all these exhibitions one can see some very good paintings, but a permanent and comprehensive art gallery still remains a great desideratum in New York.

Artistic Furniture. — Within recent years there has been a great improvement in the artistic character of much of our furniture, and several establishments in New York are producing very beautiful articles in this line in the various schools of design—the Gothic, the Queen Anne, and the Renaissance. Some furniture warerooms are really museums of beautiful objects, and well worth visiting. Of these places, the principal are Marcotte & Co., 29 E. 17th st.; Kimbel & Cabus, 7 E. 20th st.; Pottier & Stymus, Lexington av. cor. 42d st.; Herter Brothers, 18th st., near Broadway; Chatain, 23d st., near 5th av.; Herts Brothers, 806 Broadway; Solomon's Sons, 29 Union sq.; Roux & Co., 133 5th av. Superb furniture, rich hangings, and rare *bric-à-brac* may be seen at all of the above-named places. Some unique specimens of furniture may be seen at Cottier's, 144

5th av., and rare antique pieces at Sypher's, 593 Broadway. Curious old pieces can often be found at Colton's auction-rooms in Broadway, just above the Metropolitan Hotel. There are other places where artistic furniture can be seen and obtained, but those we have enumerated are of high repute. (See FURNITURE.)

Artistic Silverware.—The United States now leads the world in the production of artistic objects in silver. The silver exhibit of Tiffany & Co. at the recent French Exposition was acknowledged by all to exceed that of every other country, and every one will remember the superb display made by our silversmiths at the Centennial Exhibition. There are several establishments in New York of excellent repute whose productions are rich, varied, and of exceeding beauty. The Gorham Manufacturing Company and Tiffany & Co., both in Union sq., have costly and elegant objects in solid silver, both for pure ornament and for use; while these establishments, and Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co., and the Meriden Britannia Company, also in Union sq., expose on their counters a fine array of objects in silver-plated ware. Reed & Barton, 686 Broadway, Rogers Brothers, 690 Broadway, and the Whiting Manufacturing Company, cor. Broadway and 4th st., have noble warerooms filled with innumerable objects in silver and silver-plate, many of which are of a choice artistic character. These several places should be visited by strangers.

Art Schools in New York are not numerous, but are well attended, and are multiplying rapidly. The three principal schools are the Cooper Union Art Schools, the Art Students' League, and the National Academy of Design Art Schools. A description of each will be found under its appropriate head. Drawing is now taught compulsorily in the public schools and the Normal School with great success. Many artists also give private lessons, but the prices charged for these place them beyond the reach of pupils of modest means, and it is doubtful if they are more useful or valuable than the work in the free schools.

Art Stores.—Shops for the sale of artists' materials and pictures are plentiful in New York. Those of the smaller kind may be found in 3d, 4th, 6th, and 8th avs., and shops for the sale of prints, chromos, lithographs, etc., abound in Nassau and William sts., near Fulton st. and Maiden lane. At the more prominent shops, some good original works and clever copies may be seen. Two of these establishments have galleries attached (see ART GALLERIES), and are importers of the pictures of the best foreign artists. These are: Goupil & Co. (M. Knoedler & Co.), 170 5th av., cor. 22d st., where are a fine gallery and a salon on the upper floors for the private exhibition of important works; and William Schaus & Co., 749 Broadway, nearly opposite Astor pl. In artists' materials alone, F. W. Devoe & Co., cor. Fulton and William sts., and C. T. Raynolds & Co., Fulton st., are large dealers. R. E. Moore, 6 E. 23d st., is a large dealer in the works of the best American artists. Herman Wunderlich & Co., 880 Broadway, are dealers in rare engravings and etchings, and a fine collection of old etchings may also be seen at Goupil's. Schultz, in the Coal and Iron Building at Cortlandt and Church sts., Hatfield & Robbins, 174 5th av., H. E. Mueller, 1242 Broadway, are also good houses. Gustav Reichard, at 226 5th av., has, among other things, many fine engravings.

Art Students' League. — This Academic School of Art is maintained for the purpose of furnishing a thorough course of instruction in drawing, painting, sculpture, artistic anatomy, perspective, and composition. The school is open for study from the life or from the antique every day in the week, morning, afternoon, and evening, during eight months in the year. The membership of the League is limited to artists and students, ladies and gentlemen who intend to make art a profession; but the classes are open to all who have attained the required standard in drawing. Students can enter any class immediately upon submitting specimens of work which show the necessary proficieney. The requirements are as follows: Applicants for admission to the life classes must submit a drawing of a full-length nude figure from cast or life; for the portrait classes, a drawing of a head from cast or life; for the antique class, a drawing from cast; for the composition

class, an original design; for the sketch class, apply to the sketch class committee. The League was founded in 1875 and incorporated in 1878, and occupies modest but convenient quarters in the upper story of the building at No. 108 5th av. The instructors are selected from the best known of the younger American artists. The ladies and gentlemen work together except in the life classes, which are arranged as follows: from 9 to 12 A. M. and from 7.30 to 10 P. M. daily for gentlemen, and from 1 to 4 P. M. daily for ladies. The life classes draw from the nude male and female figures which are provided by a committee appointed to select suitable persons for the purpose. No little trouble is still experienced in finding good models. (See MODELS.) The classes are large and full of enthusiasm, and the name "League" is expressive of their purpose and methods. The terms are as follows: *Life Class*—Members, $35 for the season or $6 a month; non-members, $50 for the season or $8 a month. *Portrait Class*—Three alternate half days, members $25 for the season or $5 a month, non-members $35 for the season or $8 a month; daily, half day, members $35 for the season or $8 a month, non-members $70 for the season or $16 a month; full day, daily, members $70 for the season or $16 a month, non-members, $125 for the season or $25 a month. *Antique Class*—Day class $50 for the season or $8 a month, evening class $30 for the season or $5 a month, members and non-members alike, and free to members who are students in the Life Class; $10 season or $2 a month to non-member students in the Life Class. *Sketch Class*—$10 for season or $2 a month, and free to students of the life, portrait, or antique class. The *Composition Class* is free to all students in other classes. *Lectures on Artistic Anatomy* are given weekly in the life class, and *Lectures on Perspective* (first and third Mondays in each month) are free to all students in other classes. The annual fee of members is $5. A monthly Art Reception is given on the first Tuesday in each month, and on these pleasant occasions pictures by the students, studies and pictures by eminent foreign artists loaned for the purpose, artistic curios and bric-à-brac, and the like, are exhibited, and art small-talk fills up the evening. Admission to these may be had by applying by letter to the secretary, or by invitation of a member. The officers are: President, Frank Waller; Secretary, W. St. John Harper.

Asbury Park, a summer resort on the Atlantic coast of New Jersey, about 5 miles south of Long Branch, and on Wesley Lake, opposite Ocean Grove. It was owned originally and founded by Joseph Bradley, a temperance man, and is a resort for temperance people, the sale of liquor being prohibited within its limits. It is almost devoid of shade, has a number of hotels and boarding-houses, and its permanent population is estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000. In summer thousands of cottagers and summer boarders fill the town. The rates of board are more moderate than at the more fashionable points on the beach nearer Long Branch. It is 51 miles from New York, *via* the Central Railroad of New Jersey, from the foot of Liberty st., and the regular fare is $1.20; excursion, $1.85. It offers good surf-bathing and boating on Wesley Lake, a narrow sheet of water, as attractions.

Ashes.—Presumably, ashes are removed by the carts of the Street-Cleaning Department, but they have been taken away so irregularly and infrequently that they constitute one of the greatest annoyances to the residents and the visitors of the city. Since the issue of our first edition a new rule has gone into effect: ash barrels are to be placed on the sidewalk within the stoop line every morning before 7 o'clock; they must not be filled within four inches of the top. If the barrels are now promptly removed, the long rows of unsightly receptacles that have hitherto disfigured the sidewalks the greater part of the day will be of the past. Should the barrels not be removed regularly, complaints must be made to the Street-Cleaning Department at Police Headquarters. No vegetable or animal refuse ought, under any circumstances, to be mixed with the ashes. Garbage should always be first dried under the kitchen fire and then burned, a process now coming into general use. A number of householders and hotel keepers take upon themselves to do the work of the Street-Cleaning Department, and hire their ashes removed by private contractors, paying a small sum for the service. Decamp, contractor, at 10th av. and 64th st., does most

of this work, and can be addressed as above.

Associated Press.—Thirty years ago (1849), when the daily newspapers of New York were not so wealthy as they are to-day, several of them combined to obtain certain kinds of news at the same cost to the entire combination as it would otherwise cost each individual member of it. In course of time other papers joined, and the combination then began to cover the entire range of news. A rule was made that new members should be admitted only by unanimous consent; and, as that is practically unobtainable by any new-comer, the rule is from time to time denounced both in newspaper circles and in Congress as the mainstay of a profitable monopoly. The association consists of the "Herald," "Times," "Tribune," "World," "Sun," "Journal of Commerce," and "Evening Express"; while the "Evening Post," "Commercial Advertiser," and "Staats-Zeitung" have contracts with it, irrevocable so long as certain obligations are fulfilled, to furnish them its news at a fixed price. The association either sells or exchanges the news it collects to various like associations in other parts of the country, and also in Europe, so that nothing of any importance occurs anywhere whereof it does not receive telegraphic information more or less full. Various attempts have been made by other parties or newspapers to compete with it in the gathering and dissemination of news, but unsuccessfully; and it has almost become a proverbial saying in New York journalistic circles that no daily newspaper can live outside of the Associated Press. The association has no capital stock, and is not a corporation in the ordinary sense of the word; but the privilege of membership is supposed to be worth about a quarter of a million of dollars, so that the value of its goodwill is not far from $2,000,000. The office of the association is in the Western Union Telegraph Company's buildings, cor. Broadway and Dey st., for the use of which company's wires it has special contracts. Those daily papers published in the city which do not enjoy the Associated Press's privileges are furnished with telegraphic news by the National Press Association, whose office is with the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company at 145 Broadway.

Astoria forms a part of Long Island City, which extends northward along the East River shore opposite New York from where Brooklyn ends. The place contains many charming suburban dwellings, some of which are old, and almost all of which are very well located. The boulevard is a drive which extends through the place parallel with the shore, and which is lined on the water-side with residences having a water-front, and between which delightful glimpses of the river and the islands in it may be obtained. A mile and a half from the ferry, accessible by horse-cars half-hourly, are the extensive hot-houses of Wilson the florist. In his grounds, to which visitors are welcome, is an observatory and windmill 75 ft. high, and which commands a view for 15 miles in almost every direction. Steinway & Sons a few years ago removed part of their pianoforte manufactory here, and this is about the only manufacturing interest here. There is a ferry from 92d st., New York, and horse-cars connect it with Ravenswood and Hunter's Point, the other parts of Long Island City lying to the south. The Harlem and Morrisania boats from Peck sl. and Fulton Ferry also stop here.

Astor Library, Lafayette pl., occupies a plain but substantial building of brick in the Romanesque style. It was founded by John Jacob Astor some thirty years ago, and endowed with $400,000, to which additions were made by his son William B. Astor. The value of the buildings and books and the funds of the library at present amount to over $1,000,000. The two halls are lofty and spacious, tiled with marble, and furnished with comfortable reading-tables and chairs. The library is generally divided into the Hall of Sciences and the Hall of Historics, and besides the main reading-rooms there are sixty alcoves. The volumes now on the shelves of the library number between 190,000 and 200,000, which can be used only on the premises as works of reference. The library is open in summer from 9.30 A. M. until 5 P. M., and in winter from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M. It is never open in the evening, there being no provision for artificially lighting the building. The library is absolutely at the disposal of any respectable person, who by registering his name and address can consult as many volumes as he chooses. The librarian and his assistants are able and

willing to aid the student by suggestions in the investigation of any given subject. Permission to use the alcoves for study and work can be obtained by applying to the librarian, and satisfying him by reference that the applicant is a proper person to enjoy the privilege. During the year 1878, 53,000 readers used the library, and 145,000 books were consulted, and 7,000 persons were permitted to study in the alcoves. The number of books given out and the subjects will convey an idea of the resources of the library, and the extent to which it is used. Encyclopædias were given out in 1878 to the number of 6,700; works on medicine and surgery, 5,600; fine arts, 5,300; chemistry and physics, 4,000; and bibliography, 3,500. In the Hall of Histories, English literature led with 17,400 volumes read; then came United States history, with 10,600 volumes; American literature, 6,000; classical literature, 5,000; French literature, 5,000; German literature, 3,000; British history, 5,600; heraldry, 5,000; and philology, 4,400. Many of the departments are admirably complete, and this is especially true of those in the Hall of Sciences and in the departments of history and literature. Among the treasures in the library are a number of very rich and rare manuscripts in Greek and Latin, given by Mr. Astor. It has the largest manuscript volume known; it is the volume of chants used at the coronation of the French kings for many years, and is superbly illuminated with vignettes by well-known early French artists. These books will be shown by the librarian on application. A number of black-letter works, including a copy of the first printed Bible, are also in the library and a fair collection of Shakespeariana. During the past year the United States Sanitary Commission deposited in the Astor Library the archives of the Commission, and, after a career of eighteen years, ceased to exist. These records of the most complete and effective work in relieving the sorrows and sufferings of war the world had up to that time seen are a very valuable monument to the zeal and intelligence of the American people, and form an important part of the unwritten history of the great civil war. As to the resources of the Astor Library, it may be safely said that information on almost any subject that the student is likely to need may be obtained there by research.

Asylums. (See Benevolent Institutions.)

Athletics. — Athletic sports of all kinds enjoy a degree of popularity at present in New York such as is not exceeded in any city of the world. Clubs for the practice of some particular form of muscular exercise, or of athletics in general, are almost without number. Public and private gymnasiums can be found in every part of the city, and public exhibitions by professional wrestlers, sparrers, pedestrians, and others are of frequent occurrence during the fall, winter, and spring months. Of course such exhibitions are gotten up as a rule with an eye to pecuniary profit and not for the love of "sport," but the fact that they generally fulfill the expectations of their promoters shows the interest felt by the non-professional public in sport itself. Among the leading athletic associations are the New York Athletic Club, 6 E. 28th st., which has fine grounds at Mott Haven on 138th st., just west of the Harlem railway track; the Manhattan Athletic Club, with grounds on the west side of 8th av. between 56th and 57th sts.; the New York Caledonian Club, Jackson sq., with grounds at Jones's Wood, 68th st. and East River; and the Harlem Athletic Club grounds at 3d av. and 130th st. There are also the Empire City, Scottish-American, Pastime, Irish-American, and other clubs. All these clubs give exhibition games several times a year, entries in which are open as a rule to members of other recognized athletic clubs. Running races of distances from 100 yards to 10 miles, hurdle races, the tug of war, standing jump, running jump, putting the heavy stone, walking matches, and the like sports are in high favor with these clubs. Wrestling, boxing, and fencing are confined generally to a few gymnasiums. Polo, yachting, archery, rowing, and canoeing will be found elsewhere under separate heads. The gymnasium at the Young Men's Christian Association Building is well fitted and largely patronized, and of the private gymnasiums that of Wood, on 28th st. just E. of 5th av., is among the best. The fencing- and boxing-school of Col. Monstery is the best known, and will be found on 6th av. near the cor. of 36th st. At "Harry Hill's," in E. Houston st., near Broadway, sparring exhibitions are

given about once a week during the season. They are usually presided over by "Uncle Bill Tovee," the veteran boxer and trainer, and the best known "talent" may be seen here. Hard gloves have lately been introduced as a concession to the laws against prize-fighting, and "mills" with these brutal makeshifts not infrequently take place at retired spots, where admission can only be had through the introduction of one well-known sporting man. Pedestrian matches are at present among the most popular of athletic sports, the entire population apparently being more or less interested at present in national and international matches. It seems a "craze," likely to wear itself out quickly, however.

Atlantic Docks. (See BROOKLYN.)

Auctions.—The number of people who, like Mrs. Toodles, have a passion for attending auctions in search of "bargains," is very large, and hence, although *mock auctions* have been suppressed in a great measure, there are still many ingenious swindles perpetrated under the guise of auction sales. The mock auction occasionally crops up in Chatham st., but one must be extremely simple to be lured into one of these shops, and their victims therefore are usually green and uneducated countrymen or foreigners and sailors. Less frequently the latter, however, for "Jack" usually picks up a good knowledge of the intrinsic value of things during his visits to foreign ports. Mock auctions are commonly carried on in a small shop carefully darkened by filling the windows with various kinds of ostensible merchandise, and tenanted chiefly by the proprietor and his confederates, who keep up a lively bidding till some unwary passer-by is seduced into entering, and speedily "stuck" with some worthless article at a fabulous price. Should the victim find that he is called upon to pay too dearly for his folly, he may escape scot-free by stoutly denying that he has made any bid, calling in the police, or perhaps showing fight. In most cases, however, the victim prefers to pocket his loss and his mortification together. There is a kind of sale of a less distinctly fraudulent description, but still anything but *bona fide*, which takes place sometimes in auction rooms, but more frequently in private houses which are hired for the purpose, and is worked upon this plan: The household goods offered are usually vamped up or originally manufactured for the purpose, but are advertised and announced as the property of some family "declining housekeeping" for some reason or other, but which is always ostentatiously made known. However great a bargain the innocent purchaser may think that he has secured, a short time will invariably serve to show him his mistake. The custom of introducing a proportion of these articles into a genuine sale by irresponsible auctioneers also prevails to some extent. Indeed, if one attend a legitimate sale held by responsible auctioneers, he will find himself but little better off. As a buyer he will be opposed by a mob of "dealers" in second-hand goods and brokers, all in league with each other either to crush him altogether or run him up to the highest price that can be screwed out of him. As a seller he will find the same combination exerting all their skill to secure the knocking down of each lot to one of their own gang, the articles afterward being divided among themselves, and the profits of the transaction secured by a private sale. The only chance for a novice when selling is to get some friend to watch the sale and bid up to a fixed reserve price on each article from a marked catalogue, and when buying to make up his mind as to the highest price he is prepared to pay, and never under any circumstances to allow himself to be coaxed or irritated into exceeding that figure in his bids. At the best, however, the novice will do well, and make money by saving it, if he keep away from auction sales, especially of household goods, where boarding-house mistresses and dealers usually have it all their own way. There is a class of auction sales of pictures, where the articles offered are mostly glittering daubs, expressly manufactured for the purpose, and calculated to deceive the uninitiated. George A. Leavitt & Co., auctioneers of high reputation, sell artwares and books at their rooms in Clinton Hall, Astor pl., and pictures at Broadway and 12th st. Bangs & Co., in Broadway near Astor pl., sell books at auction and other wares. Real estate is sold at auction at the Exchange, 111 Broadway. Unclaimed goods are sold at the Custom-House at auction, and merchandize and furniture are sold at auction everywhere.

Pawnbrokers' sales, principally of clothing, are held at 152 Canal st., 59 New Bowery, 158 Chatham st., and other places. The advertisements of auction sales in the "Herald" will give further information. (For auction sales of horses, see HORSES AND CARRIAGES.)

Bakers. — Bakeries abound in New York, one on almost every square. Many of the larger bakeries have lunch-rooms attached, and are well patronized by ladies on shopping expeditions. The Vienna Bakery, introduced into this country during the Centennial Exposition, is at the northeast corner of 10th st. and Broadway. An open space in front is filled with plants and shaded by an awning, and is a very pleasant place in which to breakfast or lunch during the summer months. The bill of fare, however, is limited to the best of coffee, Vienna rolls, boiled eggs, fruit or berries, and ices.

Bankers.—The following is a list of the principal bankers issuing bills of exchange on foreign houses, travelers' credits, etc.:

AUGUST BELMONT & Co., 19 Nassau st.
BROWN BROTHERS & Co., 59 Wall st.
CISCO, J. J., & SON, 59 Wall st.
DREXEL, MORGAN & Co., 23 Wall st.
JESUP, PATON & Co., 52 William st.
KOUNTZE BROTHERS, 12 Wall st.
MORTON, BLISS & Co., 25 Nassau st.
JOHN MUNROE & Co., 8 Wall st.
PHELPS, STOKES & Co., 45 Wall st.
J. & W. SELIGMAN, 21 Broad st.
J. & J. STUART & Co., 33 Nassau st.

Bankruptcy. (See LAW COURTS.)

Banks.—The following is a list of the banks doing business in the city of New York. The State banks are organized under the State banking laws, and the National banks under the act passed by Congress during the war. Most of these were formerly State banks, and reorganized under that act. They are permitted to issue circulating notes by depositing U. S. interest-bearing bonds with the U. S. Treasurer at Washington to secure their redemption. These notes pass for their full value all over the United States. The banks, with their location and capital, are as follows:

National Banks.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE, 128 Broadway. $5,000,000.
BANK OF COMMERCE, 27 Nassau st. $5,000,000.
BANK OF NEW YORK, 48 Wall st. $2,000,000.
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, 2 Wall st. $1,500,000.
BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, 35 William st. $800,000.
BOWERY, 62 Bowery. $250,000.
BROADWAY, 237 Broadway. $1,000,000.
BUTCHERS AND DROVERS', 124 Bowery. $300,000.
CENTRAL, 320 Broadway. $2,000,000.
CHASE, 104 Broadway. $300,000.
CHATHAM, 196 Broadway. $450,000.
CHEMICAL, 270 Broadway. $300,000.
CITIZENS', 401 Broadway. $600,000.
CITY, 52 Wall st. $1,000,000.
CONTINENTAL, 7 Nassau st. $1,000,000.
EAST RIVER, 682 Broadway. $250,000.
FIFTH, 300 3d av. $150,000.
FIRST, 94 Broadway. $500,000.
FOURTH, 14 Nassau st. $3,750,000.
FULTON, 37 Fulton st. $600,000.
GALLATIN, 36 Wall st. $1,500,000.
HANOVER, 11 Nassau st. $1,000,000.
IMPORTERS AND TRADERS', 247 Broadway. $1,500,000.
IRVING, 287 Greenwich st. $500,000.
LEATHER MANUFACTURERS', 29 Wall st. $600,000.
MARINE, 78 Wall st. $400,000.
MARKET, 105 Beekman st. $500,000.
MECHANICS', 33 Wall st. $2,000,000.
MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, 38 Wall st. $500,000.
MECHANICS AND TRADERS', 153 Bowery. $300,000.
MERCANTILE, 191 Broadway. $1,000,000.
MERCHANTS', 42 Wall st. $2,000,000.
MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, 257 Broadway. $1,000,000.
METROPOLITAN, 108 Broadway. $3,000,000.
NEW YORK COUNTY, 79 8th av. $200,000.
NEW YORK EXCHANGE, 136 Chambers st. $300,000.
NINTH, 407 Broadway. $750,000.
PARK, 214 & 216 Broadway. $2,000,000.
PHENIX, 45 Wall st. $1,000,000.
ST. NICHOLAS, 7 Wall st. $500,000.
SEVENTH WARD, 234 Pearl st. $300,000.

Shoe and Leather, 271 Broadway. $500,000.
Sixth, 1330 Broadway. $200,000.
Third, 20 Nassau st. $1,000,000.
Tradesmen's, 291 Broadway. $1,000,000.
Union, 84 Wall st. $1,200,000.

State Banks.

Bank of America, 46 Wall st. $3,000,000.
Bank of North America, 44 Wall st. $700,000.
Bank of the Metropolis, 17 Union sq. $500,000.
Corn Exchange, 13 William st. $1,000,000.
Eleventh Ward, 147 Av. D. $100,000.
Fifth Avenue, 531 5th av. $100,000.
German American, 50 Wall st. $750,000.
German Exchange, 330 Bowery. $200,000.
Germania, 215 Bowery. $200,000.
Grand Central, 953 3d av. In liquidation.
Greenwich, 402 Hudson st. $200,000.
Grocers', 59 Barclay st. $300,000.
Island City, 376 6th av. $100,000.
Manhattan Company, 40 Wall st. $2,050,000.
Manufacturers and Merchants', 527 Broadway. $100,000.
Murray Hill, 558 3d av. $100,000.
Nassau, 9 Beekman st. $1,000,000.
North River, 187 Greenwich st. $240,000.
Oriental, 122 Bowery. $300,000.
Pacific, 470 Broadway. $422,700.
People's, 395 Canal st. $412,500.
Produce, 32 Park pl. $200,000.
West Side, 479 8th av. $200,000.

Savings Banks.

Bank for Savings, 67 Bleecker st.
Bowery, 130 Bowery.
Broadway Savings Institution, 4 Park pl.
Citizens', 58 Bowery.
Dry Dock, 343 Bowery.
East River Savings Institution, 8 Chambers st.
East Side for Sailors, 187 Cherry st.
Eleventh Ward, 908 3d av.
Emigrant Industrial, 51 Chambers st.
Excelsior, 374 6th av.
Franklin, 658 8th av.
German, 100 E. 14th st.
Greenwich, 73 6th av.
Harlem, 2231 3d av.
Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks, 20 Union sq.
Irving, 96 Warren st.
Manhattan Savings Institution, 644 Broadway.
Metropolitan, 1 3d av.
Morrisania, 3d av., cor. Courtland av.
New York, 81 8th av.
North River, 478 8th av.
Seamen's, 74 Wall st.
Union Dime, 54 W. 32d st.
West Side, 154 6th av.

Baptist Churches.—The following list gives the names and locations of all those in New York:

Abyssinian, 166 Waverley pl.
Amity, 310 W. 54th st.
Berean, 35 Downing st.
Calvary, 50 W. 23d st.
Central, 220 W. 42d st.
Central Park, 235 E. 83d st.
East, 323 Madison st.
Ebenezer, 154 W. 36th st.
Fifth Avenue, 6 W. 46th st.
First, 43 E. 39th st.
First German, 336 E. 14th st.
First Mariners', 12 Oliver st.
First Mission, 20 Laight st.
German, Washington av., near 169th st.
Macdougal Street, 22 Macdougal st.
Madison Avenue, cor. E. 31st st.
Madison Avenue, W. 53d st., near 6th av.
Melrose, Courtland av., near 158th st.
North, 126 Christopher st.
North New York, Alexander av., cor. 141st st.
Pilgrim, 327 W. 33d st.
Second, E. 111th st., near 3d av.
Second German, 451 W. 45th st.
Seventh Day, 2d av., cor. E. 11th st.
Sixth Street, 644 6th st.
Sixteenth, 257 W. 16th st.
South, 365 W. 48th st.
Stanton Street, 52 E. 23d st.
Tabernacle, 166 2d av.
Trinity, 141 E. 55th st.
Zion, 7 7th av.

Barren Island consists mainly of a sand-bank known as Pelican beach, washed by the Atlantic Ocean. It lies between Coney Island and Rockaway.

Bath is a suburban village on the Long Island shore of the Narrows, about 2 miles below Fort Hamilton. It is one of the old Dutch settlements on Long Island, and contains a number of substantial and roomy houses of the old style. It can be reached by trains of the Brooklyn, Bath & Coney Island Railway from Greenwood—connection to be made by taking Greenwood horse-cars from Fulton, Wall, and South ferries, and by boat from the Battery.

Baths.—Although Americans are not as widely known to be confirmed lovers of the "tub" as Englishmen, yet the majority of them affect that cleanliness which is the outward symbol of inward purity. At every hotel and in all of the larger barber-shops in New York a bath may be obtained, either hot, cold, or shower, or all three, with soap and towels, and the uniform price is 25 cents. In addition to this there are many large bathing establishments, among the best of which are the following:

Russian Baths, No. 18 Lafayette pl. Hours: for ladies daily from 9 A. M. to 12 noon, for gentlemen from 7 to 8 A. M. and from 1 to 9 P. M. On Sundays and holidays for gentlemen only from 1 to 9 P. M. Single bath, $1.

Angell's Lexington Avenue Baths, No. 61 Lexington av., cor. 26th st. Turkish bath, $1.50; electric bath, $3; Roman bath, $3; sun bath, $3. Hours: for ladies (separate department) 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily; for gentlemen constantly day and night, Sundays and holidays included. This place is patronized in the early morning hours by men about town who not infrequently dine too well, and who bathe and sleep in the baths. There is also a tank bath sufficiently large for swimming.

Central Park Bathing Establishment, 59th st., cor. 7th av. Swimming baths, 25 cts.; Turkish bath, 75 cts.; Russian bath, 75 cts.; Roman bath, $1; electric bath, $2; sulphur bath, $2; mercurial bath, $1.50; arsenical bath, $2. Hours: for ladies from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; for gentlemen from 2 P. M. until 12 P. M.

Battery Salt Water Swimming Baths (terminus of the Elevated Railways). Single bath, 25 cts.; warm salt baths, 30 cts.; private baths, same price.

Free Public Baths are in charge of the Commissioners of Public Works. Open from June to October 1. For males, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M., and on Sunday from 5 A. M. to 12 M.; for females, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M. No person admitted without a ticket obtained by application at the entrance to the baths, and, if required, must give his or her name and address; tickets will be refused for sanitary or police reasons. Females are required to furnish bathing-dresses. Towels may be obtained of the keeper by depositing 25 cts.; when returned, 22 cts. will be refunded. A policeman is in attendance to enforce order, subject to the wish of the keeper.

They are seven in number, and are located as follows: Foot of Bethune st., E. 5th st., Gouverneur sl., E. 37th st., W. 51st st., E. 114th st., and at the Battery. The average daily attendance, which is confined to the lower classes, averages from 3,500 to 4,000 at each bath. Surf bathing may be had at Coney Island, Rockaway, or Long Branch, which see.

Battery, the, a public park at the southern end of the city, looking upon the bay. It has an area of 21 acres, is well planted with shade-trees, and in summer is the coolest spot within the city. The name is derived from the fortifications erected here by the first Dutch settlers of Manhattan Island. In English colonial days, and for many years afterward, it was the fashionable resort of the citizens, and the residences of the wealthy skirted it on all the land sides; but now it is surrounded by large warehouses, shipping offices, immigrant hotels, and tenement houses, and two of the Elevated Railroads have their terminus on its eastern side. It is, however, well kept and worthy of a visit, especially on a summer's evening, when the sea breeze may be fully enjoyed. Castle Garden, the immigrant depot, stands within its limits, and a landing-stage is being built for facilitating the landing of emigrants.

Bayonne, a suburban village in New Jersey on the western shore of New York Bay. Distance from City Hall, New York, about 7 miles. It consists mainly of cottages occupied by the families of persons doing business in New York City.

Rents are moderate, and in summer the location is a very pleasant one, especially for those fond of boating. It is reached by the Central Railway of New Jersey from the foot of Liberty st. Fare, 20 cents. Population estimated at 500.

Bay Ridge is a suburban locality on New York Bay just south of the Brooklyn city limits. Fronting on the bay and a short distance inland are some large old mansions occupied mainly by descendants of the Dutch settlers of Long Island. The ground is high and the locality is one of the pleasantest that can be found in the vicinity of New York as a place of residence during the summer and fall months. Recently several of the Coney Island railways have established their termini here, and during the warm season boats connecting with them are run to and from New York hourly. Bay Ridge can also be reached by Brooklyn horse-cars from Fulton, South, and Hamilton av. ferries, connecting with steam-cars near Greenwood Cemetery, and also three times daily by ferry direct from the Battery.

Bayside, the name of a charming spot on the shore of Little Neck Bay, Long Island, which is a favorite resort with the limited class of well-to-do people who know it. It is easily reached by the Long Island Railroad (North Shore Division), by trains leaving nearly every hour during the day from James Slip and East Thirty-fourth Street ferries. Round tickets cost 50 cents, and the trip consumes 30 minutes from Hunter's Point. From Bayside station a hack conveys visitors to Crocheron's Hotel for 10 cents each. Those who prefer it, by stopping at Flushing station and hiring a carriage at an expense of $1.50 or $2, can enjoy a charming drive of four miles along a well-kept road lined with maple- and beech-trees. The hotel is situated on the water's edge, and is surrounded by large and fine old willows. From a pavilion built at the water's edge a fine view may be had of the bay, Willet's Point, Fort Schuyler, and the Westchester shore of the Sound; and the wooded slopes of the shores are restful and grateful to the eye. Visitors can have excellent baked or raw clams, fish, steaks, chickens, and the like, forming a capital seaside dinner, well cooked and well served, either in the dining-room of the house, or better *al fresco* in the pavilion or on the piazza.

Bazaars.—Trade goes through some singular perturbations. The primitive country store is a shop where every variety of goods is sold. From this point trade tends to divide and subdivide as the town increases; but now in the great cities we see the principle of the country store reasserting itself on a grand scale, all sorts of goods congregating under one roof. These places may properly be designated as bazaars. The famous Macy's, cor. 14th st. and 6th av., is such a place, which, in its range of goods, is like a great fair. Ridley & Co's., in Grand st., east of the Bowery, is a similar place. In fact, shops of this kind abound in all the business avenues, and seem by the way they yearly enlarge their boundaries to be prosperous. They are always worth visiting, affording as they do scenes of great commotion and picturesque confusion.

Beaver Street was one of the first streets laid out in the city, and was known about 1650 as the Beaver Graft, although it was originally called "The Company's Valley," and was the course of a ditch running through the center of the present street. That portion of the street which lies east of Broad st. was then known as "De Prince Straat." It is now the center of the wholesale liquor trade.

Bedloe's Island is in New York Bay, about one and a half mile west of Governor's Island, and two miles southwest of the Battery. Its area is less than a third of a mile square. It belongs to the United States Government, which has built a fortification on it known as Fort Wood. It is proposed to erect the Statue of Liberty, by Bartholdi, to be presented at some time in the future by the French people, on this island.

Beecher's, Rev. Mr., Church. (See BROOKLYN.)

Beer is fast superseding all other beverages except water in the affections of the people of New York. The first place where lager-beer was made in this country is said to be in Philadelphia, but New York now stands in the van in the production and consumption of beer. Dur-

ing 1878 nearly 3,000,000 barrels of malt liquor were brewed in New York and its immediate vicinity. The brewers have grown wealthy, and their breweries, which are scattered over the city, and mainly along the water-front on the upper part of the island, are buildings of fine appearance and colossal size. One of these establishments, of which there are about 150, in 1878 produced 160,000 barrels of beer. Beer saloons are to be found on nearly every square in the business streets of the city, and large quantities are sold in all the public gardens and music halls, on all the excursion boats, and at the resorts in the vicinity. The uniform price is five cents a glass, or ten cents for a large glass known as a "schooner." It is delivered in bottles at private residences for about 75 cents a dozen, the bottles to be returned, and a deposit made upon them by strangers. Imported beer costs about double the above prices. In the spring the new beer is sold, and is called "bock beer." Its advent is announced by the appearance in the windows of the saloons of a pictorial representation of a bucking goat. *Lager-bier* means storage-beer, and is presumably brewed in the fall and kept until spring in cold vaults, the first taken out being called "bock," possibly because it is very "heady."

Beggars.—New York is no exception to the rule that the streets of every large city are more or less infested with beggars. They abound principally in public places, and often select the streets through which persons must pass in going to and returning from places of amusement or public resort, in which to ply their trade. Unfortunately, they are too frequently rewarded by considerable gains for their clever insight into human nature, since men, and particularly young men, prefer bestowing a trifle upon them to enduring their importunities when in company with a lady. The impostorship of street beggars is the one rule to which there has been as yet no known exception. If you have a desire to relieve the distress of any worthy object, by inquiring of any clergyman, or of the overseer of the outdoor poor at the office of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction at 3d av. and 11th st., you may find plenty of opportunities; but in the streets you will find only professional and shameless beggars, who levy *ad valorem* dues on personal weakness. To give to them is worse than foolish, since by so doing you encourage them in their assaults upon others. When appealed to in the streets, a short, sharp "No" will usually suffice to rid you of your beggar; but, if he persists, threaten to hand him over to the first police officer, and he will leave you at once. To remarks from shabbily dressed men like "Excuse me, sir, but I—" or "May I speak to you a moment, sir?" reply "No" decisively, and before they get any further, as this is the prelude to some tale as touching as it is untrue. Householders should positively forbid their servants to allow any beggar inside the basement doors under any pretext whatever, as they are very often the "pals" of thieves; and, while they may not steal themselves, they quickly inventory the plate and gauge the strength and fashion of the fastenings to the doors and windows, for the information of thieves. The great number and wide scope of the charities of New York (see BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS) leave no excuse for mendicancy; and it is the duty of every police officer to arrest any person found begging in the streets.

Bellevue Hospital Medical College is situated within the hospital grounds at the foot of E. 26th st. It was founded in 1861, under the auspices of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, who are ex-officio members of the Board of Trustees. There are no particular requirements for admission, except that the applicant must be 18 years of age. The requirements for graduation are 3 years' study of medicine under a regular physician in good standing; attendance upon two full courses of medical lectures, the last at least being in this college; attendance on at least one course of instruction in Practical Anatomy or Dissections either in this or some other accredited medical college; proper testimonials of character; an acceptable thesis composed by and in the handwriting of the candidate; and a satisfactory examination in each of the 7 departments of instruction, namely, Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, Materia Medica, Physiology, Anatomy, and Chemistry. The examinations upon Practice of Medicine and Surgery include Diseases of the Nervous Sys-

tem, Pathological Anatomy, Ophthalmology, and Diseases of the Skin. There are two sessions each year, the winter session beginning early in October, and the spring session beginning after the close of the winter session in March. The winter session is the recognized regular session, attendance on the spring session being optional with the student. Fees for tickets to the full course of lectures of each year amount to $140; the matriculation fee is $5; the fee for lectures on dissection $10 extra; and the graduation fee $30. Students who have attended two full regular courses of lectures in other accredited medical colleges receive all the tickets to the lectures of this college, exclusive of the matriculation and the dissection tickets, for $70. Students, having attended two full regular courses of lectures in this college, or, after attendance upon one full course in this college, having *previously* attended one full course in some other accredited college, are admitted to all the lectures on payment of the matriculation fee. There are 3 regular examinations for the degree of M. D.: one at the close of the winter session, one at the close of the spring session, and one during the first week in October. The college has taken a very high rank in the medical profession. The number of students is nearly 500.

Benevolent Societies and Institutions in New York are plenty on every hand, and are instituted to relieve the suffering of a vast number of persons of every condition, religion, or want. A list of these is given below, with the requirements for admission:

Adult Blind Aid Association, 351 W. 38th st.—Affords pecuniary aid in sickness and distress, and $40 toward defraying the funeral expenses, in case of death, to such adult blind persons as are not provided for in retreats or institutions.

Aid for Lying-in Women. — The interest of a bequest. Help may be obtained at 97 Reade st. or 30 W. 20th st.

American Dramatic Fund Association, 1267 Broadway.—For the relief of the indigent and burial of the dead of the dramatic profession.

American Female Guardian Society, 29 E. 29th st. (See *Home for the Friendless.*)

Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, and House of the Holy Family (R. C.), 136 2d av.—Incorporated 1870. For the care, rescue, and education of depraved, vagrant, and fallen children and young girls. Accommodation for 100.

Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans.—Asylum, 143d st. and 10th av. Founded in 1837. Reports to the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction; accommodation for 300; both sexes received between the ages of 2 and 10; provided for gratuitously, except those intrusted to the care of the institution by a surviving parent or guardian, who, by the weekly payment of 75 cts., may withdraw them at the age of 12. Full orphans are indentured at the same age.

Association for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, 1515 Broadway.—Established 1867. Deaf-mute children and semi-mutes taught to use articulated sounds. Pupils able to pay, $200 per annum as scholars, and $400 as boarders. Others admitted on order of Commissioners of Charities or Supervisors, and Superintendent of Public Instruction at Albany for State pupils. Children admitted from 6 to 14 years. Average attendance, 25.

Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females.—Asylum, 226 E. 20th st. Incorporated 1814. Must be over 60 years of age, pay an entrance fee of $80, and come provided with bedstead, bedding, and furniture, which remain for the benefit of the institution. Those having property before admission, or those who may become possessed of any afterward, must secure the same to the institution. Pensions are expected to be continued, and the funeral expenses of said pensioners paid.

Asylum for Indigent Blind (Dept. Pub. Char. and Cor.), Blackwell's Island.—Consists of 2 wards in the male and 2 in the female departments of the almshouse, to which are assigned the unmarried blind coming under the care of the department. They are in charge of the staff of Charity Hospital.

Asylum of St. Vincent de Paul (R. C.), 215 W. 39th st.—Opened 1859. In charge of the Sisters "Marianites of the Holy Cross," Church of St. Vincent de

Paul. Receives destitute orphan and half-orphan children of both sexes, of any nationality or religion. Boys, between the ages of 4 and 12; girls, between 4 and 18. Accommodates 140.

Baptist Home for Aged and Infirm Persons, 68th st., near Lexington av. —Organized and incorporated 1869. In charge of the Ladies' Home Society of the Baptist Church. For members of the Baptist churches; supplies board, clothing, and medical attendance.

Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, 114 E. 13th st.—For the relief of indigent attachés of the dramatic profession.

Bethany Institute for Woman's Christian Work, 69 2d av.—Provides instruction for women who desire to enter upon Christian work, either as missionaries, Bible readers, or nurses. Lectures by clergymen and physicians; also clinical instruction.

Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane, Boulevard and 117th st.—A department of the New York Hospital. Management invested in a committee of 6 governors of the Hospital. All patients are of the independent class, and pay from $7 to $40 per week for board and treatment.

Board of United Charities.—Organized 1873. For the practical coöperation of the different charitable societies in the relief of distress and in the detection of fraud. Publishes a "Handbook of the Benevolent Societies and Charities of New York."

Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, 151 E. 66th st.—Incorporated 1869. Applicants must be 65 years of age. Admission fee, $300. Accommodations for 50.

Children's Aid Society, 19 East 4th st.—For the elevation of the poor by gathering children who attend no schools into the Industrial Schools, caring and providing for them in lodging-houses, and procuring homes for them in the rural districts. Supports the following lodging-houses: Newsboys' Lodging-House, corner of Chambers and Duane sts.; Girls' Lodging-House, 27 St. Mark's pl.; Eighteenth Street Lodging-House, 211 W. 18th st.; Eleventh Ward Lodging-House, 709 E. 11th st.; Rivington Street Lodging-House, 327 Rivington st.; East Thirty-fifth Street Lodging-House, 314 E. 35th st.; summer home, Bath, L. I. Open during the warm weather.

Colored Home for the Aged and Indigent, 65th st. and 1st av.—Organized 1839. Managed by an association of ladies and gentlemen, and under the general supervision of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction. A relief for all classes of colored people. Consists of an almshouse and hospital, and a lying-in and nursery department. Applicants must be residents of the county of New York, unless they pay board.

Day Nursery and Babies' Shelter, 143 W. 20th st.—In charge of the Sisters of the Holy Communion. Open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. Applications should be made at 328 6th av.

Female Christian Home, 314 E. 15th st. — Established 1863. For women who can earn their own livelihood. Board, from $3 to $5.

Five Points House of Industry, 155 Worth st.—Established 1850; incorporated 1854. Assists the destitute of all classes, by providing for them employment, protection, and instruction; furnishes support for children and others, neglected, abandoned, or incapable of self-support.

Five Points Mission, 61 Park st.—Founded 1850; incorporated 1856. Under the care of the New York Ladies' Home Missionary Society (Methodist). Supports missionaries to labor among the poor, especially in the "Five Points"; provides food, clothing, and necessaries for them; educates poor children, and provides for their comfort and welfare; and maintains a school, and performs kindred acts of charity and benevolence. Accommodation for seventeen poor families.

Friends' Employment Society.—Organized in 1862. Relief to the poor by employment in sewing. Meeting-house, Rutherford pl., Fridays.

Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society.—Asylum, 77th st. and 3d av. Female Department, 234 E. 86th st. Industrial School, 76th st., W. of 3d av. Organized 1822; incorporated 1832. Supported by annual dues of members and patrons, donations, and bequests. To obtain admission, the guardian of an orphan or half orphan must apply to the Board of Governors. The Society also gives assis-

tance to the poor of the Hebrew faith, through the United Hebrew Charities, office, 13 St. Mark's pl.

Hebrew Free Burial Society, 318 Bleecker st.—Applications, with physician's certificate, must be made from 7 to 8 and 5 to 7.

Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf Mutes, 220 E. 13th st.—Founded 1872. In charge of the Church Mission to Deaf Mutes (P. E.). National in its character. Receives those unable, by disease or old age, to support themselves.

Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, cor. 87th st. and Av. A.—Instituted 1848; incorporated 1866. Supported mainly by voluntary contributions.

Home for Aged Women, 48 Greenwich st.—For communicants of Trinity Church or St. Paul's Chapel.

Home for Aged Women of the Church of the Holy Communion, 328 6th av.—In charge of the Sisters of the Holy Communion.

Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, 86 W. 4th st.—Inaugurated 1865. A home for friendless girls who have fallen, provided they voluntarily commit themselves to its care and conform to its rules. Instruction is given in house-work, sewing, etc.

Home for Incurables, Fordham, N. Y. —Accessible by Harlem Railroad to Fordham, or Third Avenue Railroad to Harlem Bridge, thence by car to Fordham. Incorporated and opened 1866. For those incurably ill, without regard to religious belief. Accommodations for 70. One third of the beds are free; others $6 per week.

Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, 467 Hudson st.—Incorporated December 12, 1872. This home is intended for those who, having been accustomed to the comforts, and in many cases the elegances, of life, through loss of property or other causes, find themselves in their old age without means for their support. The admission fee is $250.

Home for the Aged Poor, 179 E. 70th st.—Opened 1870. Conducted by the Little Sisters of the Poor. For the aged and helpless of both sexes, of every denomination. Must be over 60 years of age, and destitute. Admission free.

Home for the Friendless, 32 E. 30th st. (American Female Guardian Society). —Protection for destitute, respectable young women, without employment, friends, or home; destitute American widows with small children, helping them to avoid a separation and securing employment; also for the relief of destitute children.

Home for Women, 273 Water st.—Founded 1870. For outcast and fallen women of the 4th Ward.

House and School of Industry, 120 W. 16th st.—Founded 1851. To relieve infirm and destitute females by furnishing sewing at a fair rate of remuneration. Instruction is also given to the young in needlework.

House of Mercy (P. E.), foot of W. 86th st.—Founded 1854. Under charge of the Sisterhood of St. Mary. A home for fallen women.

House of Rest for Consumptives (P. E.), Tremont, N. Y., on the Harlem Railroad.—Opened 1869. Accommodation for 40. Beds free.

House of the Good Shepherd, E. 89th st., E. R.—Founded 1857. Under the charge of the Sisters of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd. For the reformation of fallen women and girls. Accommodation for 700.

Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, 40 New Bowery.—Opened 1861; incorporated 1864. For destitute children; feeds, clothes, educates, and trains them for usefulness; helps poor and worthy parents in their homes, provides for the sick, gives temporary refuge, and provides homes for outcast children.

Institution of Mercy, 33 E. Houston st.—Opened 1848. Under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy (R. C.). For the care and protection of destitute young women of good character; to train them to useful pursuits, and secure for them employment. The sisters also visit, relieve, and instruct the sick and dying poor in their own homes.

Isaac T. Hopper Home, 10 2d av.—Incorporated 1845. Under charge of the Women's Prison Association. To help the liberated prisoner by advice and encouragement, provide her with work, watch over her during the transition from prison life to freedom, shelter her from

temptation, and provide her with a home and employment.

Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory, 97 E. Broadway.

Ladies' Helping Hand Association of the City of New York, 160 W. 29th st.—Incorporated 1870. Poor women are given employment at sewing, every Friday, Nov. 1 to May 1, from 2 to 5 P. M., payment made in clothing and groceries.

Ladies' Union Relief Association.—Organized 1865; incorporated 1867. Armory 22d Regt., 14th st. and 6th av., Wednesday, 10 to 12. For the care of sick and disabled soldiers, and the families of those who fell in the late war.

Masonic Board of Relief, Masonic Temple, cor. 23d st. and 6th av.—Supported by *per capita* subscriptions from lodges of Freemasons, to aid distressed members, their widows and orphans. Applications for medical or surgical relief must be endorsed by the Secretary. Apply at 839 Broadway.

Methodist Episcopal Home of New York City, 255 W. 42d st.—Organized 1850; incorporated 1851. A home for the aged and infirm members of the M. E. Church in New York City. Applicants must have been members of the church 10 years, the last 5 in the city. All articles brought into the house become its property. Applicants having money or property must secure the same to the institution.

Midnight Mission (P. E.), 260 Greene st.—Organized 1867. For the reclamation of fallen women. Supported by voluntary offerings. Rooms open at all times for conversation and advice.

New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Room 59 Bible House.—Organized 1843; incorporated 1848. For the discouragement of indiscriminate almsgiving, and aiding worthy families who may be temporarily distressed. Relief is only given after a personal investigation, by visitation and inquiry. Persons relieved annually, about 40,000; disbursements, $35,000.

New York Catholic Protectory.—Asylums at West Chester; office, 33 Warren st. In charge of the Society for the Protection of Destitute Catholic Children. Takes care of three classes of destitute children, being empowered to accept the first, and bound to receive the second and third: 1. Children under 14 years of age, intrusted for protection or reformation. 2. Those between 7 and 14, committed as idle, truant, vicious, or homeless, by order of a police magistrate. 3. Those of like age and duly transferred by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. Aggregate cost of both departments, $296,712.09. The aggregate of the *per capita* allowances from New York and Westchester counties was $244,320.04. Average cost per child, $132.78. In the Boys' Protectory, in charge of the "Brothers of the Christian Schools," besides a suitable education, the boys are taught trades. In the Girls' Protectory, in charge of the Sisters of Charity, sewing and other useful employments are taught.

New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men, 48 E. 78th st.

New York City Asylum for the Insane (Dept. of Pub. Char. and Cor.), Ward's Island.—Opened 1871. Branch on Randall's Island.

New York City Branch Lunatic Asylum (Dept. of Pub. Char. and Cor.), Hart's Island.—Opened June 23, 1877, as a branch of New York City Lunatic Asylum. Erected into a distinct institution December 6, 1878.

New York City Lunatic Asylum (Dept. of Pub. Char. and Cor.), Blackwell's Island.—Opened 1839. For the indigent insane, legal residents of the county of New York.

New York Female Assistance Society, 288 Madison av.—Organized 1813; incorporated 1840. For the relief of the sick poor, without reference to color or nation. Assistance given in necessary articles. Applicants must be visited by one of the committee.

New York Foundling Asylum, 68th st., near 3d av.—Opened 1869. To care for foundlings, and reclaim erring mothers.

New York Infant Asylum.—House of Reception and Lying-in Department, 10th av., cor. 61st st. Country Homes at Flushing, L. I., and at Mount Vernon, N. Y. Chartered 1865; reorganized 1871. For the protection and care of unmarried women (not courtesans) pregnant for the first time; for needy mothers and their infants; for foundlings, and other needy children of the age of 2 years or under.

Application for admission must be made at the 10th av. house.

New York Institution for the Blind, 9th av., cor. 34th st.—Incorporated 1831. Education of blind children from 8 years of age upward. Apply to the Superintendent.

New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, 10th av. and 162d st.—Incorporated 1817. Public pupils over 12 years of age are sent by the Superintendent of Public Instruction at Albany. Pupils from 6 to 12 years of age are admitted by certificate of Overseer of the Poor or Supervisor. Boarders, per annum, $300; day pupils, $100.

New York Juvenile Asylum, 176th st. and 10th av.—Office and House of Reception, 61 W. 13th st. Incorporated 1851. H. R. Railroad, Fort Washington Depot. Reformatory for vicious children of both sexes, between the ages of 7 and 14 years, belonging to the city. Requisites of admission, a commitment by a police magistrate, or a surrender from parents or guardians. The House of Reception accommodates 150, and the Asylum 670. Children remain a few weeks at the House of Reception before being sent to the Asylum. Children at the Asylum may be visited on the last Thursday of each month; at the House of Reception once a week, any day but Sunday, from 8 A. M. to 12 M., and 2 to 4 P. M. $110 is allowed to be drawn from the city treasury for each child supported during the year, to which is added a share in the school fund equal to $8 a head. This being insufficient, from $10,000 to $20,000 are required to be raised every year by private subscriptions.

New York Magdalen Asylum, 88th st., between Madison and 5th avs.—Under charge of the New York Magdalen Benevolent Society. For the reclamation of fallen women, who remain during good behavior, and may be dismissed whenever their deportment shall prove unsatisfactory.

New York P. E. City Mission Society.—Incorporated 1833. Sends clergymen and missionaries to the public institutions, hospitals, and prisons of the city, and maintains religious services and ward visitations therein; has charge of and supports Bethlehem (German) Chapel, also St. Barnabas House.

Old Gentlemen's Unsectarian Home, 521 E. 120th st.—Incorporated 1876. Present number, 75. A home, with clothing and medical attendance, for indigent business and professional men. Fee, $3 per week.

Olivet Helping Hand, 63 2d st.—Organized 1870. Furnishes work to destitute women at fair prices. Pay given in garments and groceries.

Orphanage of the Church of the Holy Trinity, 149 E. 52d st.

Orphan Asylum Society of the City of New York, Boulevard and W. 73d st.—For orphans. Admission free.

Orphans' Home and Asylum of the P. E. Church, 49th st., bet. 4th and Lexington avs.—Controlled by a board of trustees and managers, composed of ladies representing the Protestant Episcopal churches in the city. Children deprived of one or both parents, from 3 to 8 years of age, are received with the understanding that they shall be brought up in the doctrines of the P. E. Church. Instruction similar to that in the public schools, with the religious element combined. Average cost of each child, per annum, $100. Applications for admission or discharge must be made at the Home, on Fridays, at 2 P. M.

Peabody Home for the Aged Indigent Women, residing in New York or Brooklyn, cor. 33d st. and Lexington av., New York.—Founded and incorporated 1874. Unsectarian. No admission fee required.

Presbyterian Home for Aged Women, 73d st., near Madison av.—Organized and incorporated 1866. Applicants must be 65 years of age, members of the Presbyterian or Reformed churches, and have resided in the city for 3 years; must bring testimonials from their pastor, and pay $3 a week board.

Prison Association of New York, 66 Bible House.

Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum, 65 W. 10th st.

Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.—Asylum for boys, 5th av., bet. 51st and 52d sts. Asylums for girls, Prince, cor. Mott st., and Madison av., bet. 51st and 52d sts. Support of the institution mainly derived from the income of real estate and church collections. Average number

of children, 1,200. Catholic clergy make application for admission. Either full or half orphans, under 4 or over 9, are not received.

Sailors' Home, 65 Cherry st.

Samaritan Home for the Aged, 414 W. 22d st.—Incorporated 1867. For aged indigent persons of both sexes and all Protestant denominations, over 65 years of age.

Shelter for Respectable Girls and Home for Convalescents, 360 W. 23d st.—In charge of the Sisters of the Holy Communion. For Protestant girls looking for employment and having no home, needing rest or medical treatment before seeking a situation. Board, $2 per week.

Shepherd's Fold of the P. E. Church, 157 E. 60th st.—For the care of unprotected children.

Sick Children's Relief Bureau (Children's Aid Society), 325 Rivington st.—Free medical attendance, medicine, and food.

Sisters of the Strangers, 4 Winthrop pl. (Greene st.), near Clinton pl.—Office hours, Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 3 to 5 P. M. Assists strangers, affording temporary relief, by giving food, clothing, shelter, medical attendance, legal advice, and information in regard to obtaining employment, boarding-houses, churches, etc., regardless of nationality, creed, age, sex, or color. Supported by voluntary contributions.

Society for the Employment and Relief of Poor Women.—Repository, 143 E. 13th st. Organized 1844. Work is supplied to women able and willing to labor, who, having young children, or from sickness, are unable to leave their homes or obtain employment. Applicants must bring a permit from a subscriber. Work issued at 239 4th av., Thursdays, from 10 to 12.

Society for the Relief of Half Orphans and Destitute Children (Protestant).—Asylum, 67 W. 10th st. Established 1835. Both sexes received between the ages of 4 and 10. Board, 75 cts. per week. No child is received for less than one year.

Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind (P. E.), 219 W. 14th st.—Incorporated 1868.

Society for the Relief of Widows with Small Children.—Founded 1798. Aid extended without respect to nativity or creed. Districts from Canal to 50th st. Applicants are visited, and, if worthy, aid is given, upon application to 259 W. 43d st.

State Charities Aid Association, 6 East 14th st.—Organized 1872. Composed of ladies and gentlemen who are establishing local visiting committees for the almshouses, hospitals, and other public institutions of charity throughout the city and State of New York. To promote an active public interest in the State institutions of public charities, with a view to the physical, mental, and moral improvement of their pauper inmates, to make the present pauper system more efficient, and to bring about necessary reforms.

St. Barnabas House, 304 Mulberry st.—Opened 1865, by the New York P. E. City Mission Society, and in charge of the Sisterhood of the Good Shepherd. A temporary resting-place for homeless women and children, as well as for persons discharged from the hospitals cured, but in need of a few days' repose. Meals are given daily to destitute women and children. Capacity, 50 beds. The day nursery, opened 1870, receives the children of women going out to day's work, gratis, or at a nominal charge of 5 or 10 cts. a day. Open from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M.

St. John's Guild.—Office, Relief and Sewing Room, 5 Great Jones st. A volunteer organization for the relief of the poor, and in summer the maintenance of a floating hospital for destitute sick children.

St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, 203 to 211 W. 15th st.—Opened 1873. In charge of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul. For aged females.

St. Joseph's Industrial Home, 81st st., between Madison and 4th avs.—Under charge of the Sisters of Mercy (R. C.). Branch of the Institution of Mercy. For the protection and education of destitute children and young girls from the age of 3 and upward.

St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum.—Office, 70 E. 4th st.; Asylum, 89th st., cor. Av. A. Under charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame. For poor orphans, half orphans, homeless and neglected children, especially those

of German origin. Accommodates 200. Children of any age are admitted, and remain until they are able to support themselves, or until 16 years of age.

St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, Madison av., cor. 86th st. —Opened 1852. For women of the P. E. Church, over 50 years of age. Must be recommended by their rector, and have resided in the city 3 years. Entrance fee, $200. The beneficiary must make over her property, if possessed of any, to the institution. Accommodation for 70. No consumptive or incurable person received.

St. Mary's Home for Girls, 158 W. 24th st.

St. Stephen's Home for Children, 145 E. 28th st.—In charge of the Sisters of Charity. Founded 1870. For children of both sexes under 10 years of age. They are educated and placed in situations.

St. Vincent de Paul's Home for Boys (R. C.), 53 Warren st.—Founded 1870. For destitute boys. Accommodation for about 200.

The Bread and Beef House, 139 W. 48th st.—Organized 1873, by the Anthon Memorial (P. E.) Church. For relief of the worthy poor residing between 42d and 59th sts., west of 5th av. Open Fridays, 2 to 4. Persons helped during the year, 1,000. Has also a dispensary and diet kitchen.

The House of Refuge, Randall's Island. —Office, room 5, 4th floor, Bennett Building, cor. Fulton and Nassau sts. Opened 1825. Ferry, foot of E. 119th st. Under the charge of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents. A reform school, where the inmates receive instruction and training, and are taught habits of industry. Provision for 750 boys and 250 girls. Receives, upon the warrant of a police magistrate or justice of the peace, any child under 16 years of age, complained of, under oath, by parent, guardian, or representative of either, as being disorderly. Visitors admitted daily from 9 to 5.

The Leake and Watts Orphan House, 110th st., 9th and 10th avs.—Organized 1843. Free. Requisites for admission are a written application (addressed to the superintendent) from any respectable citizen, accompanied by the statement that the child, who must be between the ages of 3 and 12 years, is a full orphan in destitute circumstances, and a certificate from some regular physician that the child is neither diseased nor deformed, and that he is mentally sound and capable of education. Orphans are kept until their 14th year, when they are indentured to trades or surrendered to relatives.

The New York Asylum for Lying-in Women, 85 Marion st. — Founded 1823. To furnish, without charge, accommodation and attendance during their confinement to respectable indigent married women, as well as gratuitous medical aid during confinement at their residences, to all, without conditions. Application must be made to the resident physician.

The Sheltering Arms, 10th av. and 129th st.—Organized 1864. For homeless children, between 2 and 10 years of age, for whom no other institution provides, viz.: Blind and deaf mutes, until the age at which they are entitled to admission into the asylums; crippled children, past hope of cure, and no longer retained in hospitals; children of the poor, obliged by sickness to enter a hospital; children rendered homeless by fire or accident; children whose home has been broken up by the intemperance or desertion of parents. Children are not surrendered to the institution, but are held subject to the order of parents and relations. Those of sufficient age attend the school. The larger girls are also trained to household work.

Trinity Chapel Home for the Aged, 207 W. 27th st.—For aged women of the parish.

Union Home and School, 151st st. and 11th av.—Organized 1861. To furnish clothing, board, and tuition to orphan and destitute children of soldiers and sailors.

United Hebrew Charities of the City of New York.—Office of the Board of Relief, 13 St. Mark's pl. Composed of the following societies: Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, Hebrew Benevolent Fuel Association, Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society of Yorkville, Hebrew Relief Society, Young Ladies' Charitable Union, Ladies' Benevolent Society, "Gates of Prayer." To succor the worthy Hebrew poor, and prevent fraud by coöperation. Furnishes relief and supplies, visits the sick in the hospitals, aids

emigrants to Europe and other places, extends loans to worthy persons, lends sewing machines, and provides medical relief and medicines to the worthy Hebrew poor. The city is divided into 18 districts, with visitors and physicians attached to each.

Wartburg Orphans' Farm School, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—Of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. For the sick and insane, care of orphans, and the education of youth. Children of both sexes, between 6 and 10 years of age, without distinction as to nationality or religion, are received free. Accommodations for 65.

West Side Relief Association, and Seaside Sanitarium.—Office, 304 W. 28th st. Relief of outdoor poor, and care of sick children at Sanitarium at Rockaway Beach during the summer. Tickets can be obtained at the office, and at the dispensaries.

Wilson Industrial School for Girls, corner Av. A and 8th st.—Incorporated 1854. Gives a common-school education, instruction in house-work and other useful branches, and secures situations. The children receive a wholesome dinner every day, and are taught to make the clothing, which they earn by a system of credit marks. Meals, clothing, and a night refuge are given to homeless girls and women.

Women's Aid Society and Home for Training Young Girls, 41 7th av.—Organized 1867; incorporated 1870. For training young, indigent, and inexperienced girls for places of respectability and usefulness.

Working Women's Protective Union, 38 Bleecker st.—Organized 1863; incorporated 1868. For the protection and employment of women, other than house servants, providing them with legal protection from the frauds and impositions of unscrupulous employers.

Young Men's Christian Association of the City of New York. (See under separate head.)

Young Women's Aid Association, 26 Bond st.

Young Women's Christian Association. (See under separate head.)

Young Women's Home, 27 and 28 Washington sq. (N.).—Organized by the Ladies' Christian Union. For the care of respectable unmarried young women who are dependent upon their own exertions for support. Board per week, from $4 to $6; transient, $1 per day. Accommodation for 85. The Branch Home, 133 Macdougal st. (established 1873), is a temporary home; free to women having no money or work; others, $3 per week, who can remain one week while looking for work. Accommodation for 32.

Other Benevolent Societies.—American Seamen's Friend Society, 80 Wall st.; Bank Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association, 58 Broadway; Blind Mechanics' Association, 432 W. 36th st.; Belgian Benevolent Society, 13 Broadway; French Benevolent Society, 87 S. 5th av.; Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, 23 Greene st.; Irish Emigrant Society, 51 Chambers st.; New England Society, 70 West st.; St. David Benevolent Society, 214 Bowery; St. George's Society, 3 Broadway; St. Andrew's Society, 3 Broadway; Spanish Benevolent Society, 272 Bowery; Swiss Benevolent Society, 102 Wooster st.; German Society of New York, 13 Broadway; Police Mutual Aid, 300 Mulberry st.; Artists' Fund, 52 E. 23d st.

Bergen Point, a New Jersey village about 8 miles from New York, on the Kill von Kull, opposite Port Richmond, Staten Island. It is a summer resort, boasting one hotel and several large boarding-houses. It has good boating and bathing as attractions. It is accessible *via* the Central Railway of New Jersey from the foot of Liberty st. Fare 25 cents, or by boat from foot of Whitehall st. to Port Richmond and thence by a row-boat ferry. Estimated population, 1,000.

Bible House, a large brick building, 6 stories high, covering the ground between 3d and 4th avs. and 8th and 9th sts., just north of the Cooper Union. It was erected by the American Bible Society in 1852 at a cost of more than $300,000. In it the Society have their offices, composing-rooms, press-rooms, and binderies. Here they employ over 500 hands, and print the Bible in many different languages. The New York Bible Society and several missionary societies and religious publications also have their offices in the building. A number of ecclesiastical booksellers occupy the shops on the ground floor.

Bible Society, American, Bible House, Astor pl., was instituted in 1816, with the object of encouraging a "wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures without note or comment." Membership, $3 per annum, life membership, $30 payable in one sum. All Bible societies and members allowed to purchase Bibles for distribution at cost. On the 8th of May, 1816, delegates from 35 local Bible societies met in convention in the old Reformed Dutch Church in Garden st., New York, and organized the American Bible Society. It was not, however, until twenty-five years later that the Society was incorporated (March 25, 1841) by the Legislature of the State of New York. An idea of the enormous work of the Society may be gleaned from the following facts: The issues of the Society during sixty-three years amount to 36,052,169 copies. The work of the Society had assumed such gigantic proportions in 1852 that it became expedient for them to have a building of their own in which to carry on their work, and accordingly in that year (June 29) the corner stone of the Bible House (which see) was laid. The Society has a library of about 2,700 volumes contained in a fireproof room in the Bible House. Many rare specimens of early typography, Bible translations, commentaries, etc., in various languages are contained in it. Among the valuable works, of modern date, on the Sacred Text, may be found Hansell's "Novum Testamentum Græce"; "Novum Testamentum Vaticanum"; Tischendorf's Greek Testament; and the famous *Codex Sinaiticus.* In addition to supplying the poor, the freedmen, the immigrants, the humane and criminal institutions, hotels, steamers, and railroads, the great work of the Society is in and for the welfare of foreign lands.

The Society has promoted the circulation of the Bible, or integral portions of it, in more than eighty different languages and dialects. Many of these have been printed on its own presses, or immediately at its own expense, while others have been purchased or published by means of grants to missionary societies.

At New York the Society has printed the entire *Bible* in English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Welsh, German, Danish, Swedish, Arabic, Modern Armenian, and Hawaiian; also the *New Testament* in Italian, Slavonic, Bulgarian, Ancient Syriac, and Modern Syriac; also, for the aborigines of North America, the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Dakota New Testaments, with considerable portions of the Old Testament, the Ojibwa New Testament, besides smaller portions in Seneca, Delaware, Muskokee, Mohawk, and Nez Perees. Versions of parts of the Bible have also been printed in Arrawaek and Creolese for South America; in Benga, Mpongwe, Grebo, and Zulu, for Africa; in the dialects of Kusaie, Ponape, and Gilbert Islands, and in Japanese.

Its foreign operations include also the circulation of various copies manufactured abroad; among which may be mentioned the Bridgman and Culbertson, and the Mandarin, Canton, Fuhchau, Ningpo, Amoy, and Shanghai colloquials, in China; the Hebrew-Spanish, Turkish, Armeno-Turkish, Græco-Turkish, Azerjiban, Ancient and Modern Armenian, Persian, and Koordish, in the Levant; the Hindi, Urdu, and various other languages in India and Ceylon; the Siamese, Mongolian, Japanese, Ebon, and Reval-Esthonian.

The receipts of the Society for the first 60 years of its existence were over $17,000,000.

Bible Society, the New York, was organized in 1810. It now occupies a portion of the Bible House. The work of the Bible Society is confined to distributing the Scriptures to every person who is destitute of them, and during the past year about 90,000 volumes were distributed at a cost of about $14,000. The agents of the Society visit the homes of the poor, and 8,000 volumes were distributed by them last year. Among the immigrants arriving at Castle Garden, the agents distributed 32,000 volumes; and among the sailors on American and foreign vessels 40,000 volumes were given away. In addition to this work, Bibles are placed by the Society in hotels, on steamboats and steamships, and in railway carriages and public institutions of every class. The work is rendered effective from the fact the Bibles are printed in nearly one hundred different languages and dialects, and many of the agents of the Society are accomplished linguists, so that every man is spoken to in his own tongue. The work is entirely unsectarian, and collections for its support are made in all the Protestant

churches in the city, and voluntary donations from many sources yearly swell its revenues.

Bicycling is an amusement but recently introduced into New York, and at the present time one or two clubs are in process of crystallization, although a good club has been in existence in Boston for some time. Occasionally a bicycle may be seen in the parks, and now and again an adventurous amateur is heard of in the newspapers making his way to some point within a hundred miles or less on his vehicle. The interest in the sport is increasing, and further particulars may be had by applying to any sporting paper.

Billiards.—Billiard-tables are to be found in all the principal hotels, and at many places devoted exclusively to that purpose. There is an extensive saloon in 14th st., east of Broadway, and one in Broadway, cor. of 22d st. The usual charges are 15 cents per game, or 50 cents per hour. Billiard-tables are common in private houses, and nearly all the better class of new houses have now billiard-rooms constructed specially for the purpose, thus tending to make the fascinating game a domestic one. The most popular table, probably, is the Collender table, manufactured by the H. W. Collender Co. in this city. Other New York manufacturers are Decker & Co., the J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co., and Griffith & Co.

Bill-posting.—As blank walls, board fences, and bare rocks decrease in number, the bill-poster becomes a more and more important factor in New York business circles—at least in those circles where showy advertising is considered an essential element of success. Formerly anybody could post bills, but now the business is almost entirely in the hands of a few persons, and woe to the man who has the temerity to hire an outsider! His bills, if they are put up at all, are covered up so quickly by others that it would be difficult to establish that they were there at all. Once in a while regular bill-posters have a disagreement among themselves, and they wage bitter war by each destroying—generally at night—the bills put out by the other; but as a rule they work together in harmony, and divide custom on some regular plan. The theatres have bill-boards of their own placed on the principal streets in front of premises, the owners of which give permission, generally in consideration of a stipulated number of "deadhead" passes. Owners of vacant lots and builders of new houses very often turn an honest penny by letting out the privilege of posting bills, on the fences or on the piles of brick, to some particular bill-poster.

Bird- and Dog-Fanciers.—Places where the common song birds, such as the canary, bullfinch, skylark, and linnet, may be bought can be found in all the principal retail business streets of the city, but whoever is in quest of the more rare kinds will generally have to visit several dealers before meeting with what he wants. Dealers in dogs who have a permament and accessible place of business are quite rare, however, and with one or two exceptions are not such as one would like to visit out of mere curiosity. An idea of the average character of these places may readily be got by a visit, say to Harry Jennings's place, at the corner of Broome and Baxter sts., where a good-sized room slightly below the street level is given over entirely to a very heterogeneous collection of dogs, pigeons, white rats and mice, fancy fowl, parrots, etc. Dovey's, on Greene st., just off from Canal st., is the least offensive to the nostrils of all the dog- and bird-fancier places—in fact it is so clean and orderly that it can in no way be regarded as a characteristic specimen of these places. The prices of dogs vary of course with the age, breed, and individual excellence—in fact there is almost as great a range as there is in the price of horses. For birds, there is, however, a pretty uniform scale of prices for each kind, with a considerable range according to the accomplishments of the birds. An untrained male canary of the Hartz mountain breed —the best songsters—sells for instance for about $3, but, if the same bird has been taught to pipe a tune perfectly, as much as $50 is asked for it. Between these two extremes can be purchased others, the price of which fluctuates with the degree of perfection they have attained in the mastering of a tune. Uneducated bullfinches likewise sell for but little more than canaries that have not been trained, but when a bullfinch has succeeded in mastering three distinct tunes, as sometimes

happens, $100 is the price put on him. Nightingales and other birds who will learn no melody but their own do not vary so much in price—an ordinary nightingale selling for $10, while the very best can be bought for $25. In buying it is always best to go to some responsible dealer; the canaries which are constantly hawked about the streets at a very low price, $1 or less each, are invariably females and entirely useless as songsters.

Blackwell's Island is in the East River, beginning opposite E. 46th st. and extending northward. It is a long narrow strip of land containing about 120 acres, and is the property of the city of New York. It is also one of the group of islands upon which are the public charitable and correctional institutions for which New York is famous. Upon it are the penitentiary, the almshouse, lunatic asylum for females, workhouse, blind asylum, charity hospital, hospital for incurables, and convalescent hospital. The majority of these buildings are of granite, of imposing size, and are unique in their way. They have been built from stone quarried on the island, and by convict labor. There is a certain rudeness about the work which is quite in accord with the style of architecture, which is a turreted and battlemented design of the feudal character. Around the shores of the island, too, are heavy granite seawalls, all built by the convicts at a comparatively small cost to the city. The island is fertile, and farming and gardening are carried on, all by convict labor; and at intervals about among the trees are the outbuildings and residences of the officials in charge. In the summer time, and especially from the New York shore channel, the island is as attractive as it is imposing in appearance. In the penitentiary building are confined persons convicted of misdemeanors, and the average number of inmates is about 1,200. The population of the entire island is estimated at about 7,000 persons all told, and all of them are under the care of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction. The island may be visited by obtaining a pass from the office of the Commissioners at the cor. 3d av. and 11th st., and then taking a boat from the foot of E. 26th st. The extent of the buildings is such that few persons visit any part of it except the insane asylum and penitentiary, and this takes nearly all day. A good general idea of the exterior of the island may be had from the deck of a Harlem boat, which leaves near Peck slip about hourly. Fare, 10 cts.

Blind Asylums. (See Benevolent Societies and Institutions.)

Blind, Institution for the, is on 9th av. bet. 33d and 34th sts. Children are received into the Institution and taught such educational and industrial knowledge as can be imparted to them. Adults are furnished with a home, and with such employment as they are capable of performing. The ground occupied by the Institution was presented by James Boorman, but the Institution itself owes its origin mainly to the efforts of Dr. J. D. Russ, who devoted himself to the amelioration of the condition of this class of unfortunates, and who, after several years of effort, induced the Legislature of the State to grant enough money to erect the present building, which is a neat specimen of Elizabethan Gothic architecture. Visitors are admitted during the afternoon.

Bloomingdale, that part of the city on the west side between about 60th and 100th sts. The streets are nearly all graded, and some of them are well built up.

Boarding-Houses are the homes of a large number of the permanent as well as transient population of New York, and are of as many grades as there are ranks in society. People living in tenement houses not infrequently "take boarders" in their cramped and dirty apartments, and from this basis boarding-houses rise in size, style, and price to the superb houses in fashionable avenues where every convenience and luxury of a first-class hotel may be obtained. The boarding-houses of the laborer and mechanic may be passed over, and the next grade are the houses occupied by the vast army of clerks and salesmen and saleswomen employed on small salaries all over the city. The rates of board in these houses range from $5 to $10 a week, according to the location of the house and the room occupied. Two meals a day, breakfast and dinner at night, are furnished, and the table is the same for all, variations in price being based solely

upon the apartments occupied. Some of these houses are not distinguished for cleanliness. The traditional frowzy and slatternly servant-girl waits on the door and is omnipresent at meal-times. The meals are, as a rule, composed of coarse food poorly cooked and served. The stranger who, for economy or other reasons, may desire to patronize one of these houses, will find them in great numbers a few squares east or west of Broadway, indicated always by a slip of paper pasted on the side of the doorway, on which is written, "Furnished rooms with board." On entering he will find in each a parlor of severe aspect and an oppressive air of shabby gentility. Above 8th st. these places, vulgarly known as "hash-houses," are less frequent, and handsome rooms and a good table may be had in almost any street or avenue at prices ranging, for one person, from $10 to $50 a week or more, the price being still graded on the room, so that if two persons occupy one room the price is materially decreased. Strangers or others engaging board would do well to carefully avoid engaging their rooms longer than from week to week, as the presence of disagreeable people or other contingencies frequently make it desirable to change, and an arrangement for a longer term is sure to result in trouble. Americans are exceptionally fond of hotel life, and at all of the hotels there are a large number of permanent boarders, who obtain a concession of from 30 to 50 per cent. from the rates charged to transient guests. Added to the people who live in boarding-houses and hotels, there are many who live in lodgings and take their meals at restaurants and clubs. Particulars in regard to these are given under appropriate headings. Persons living in boarding-houses are subjected to many annoyances from the presence of disagreeable co-tenants, and strangers in the city will do well to make it a rule not to make acquaintances among their neighbors, nor to accept their invitations to accompany them about the city. References as to character and responsibility are usually given and required in the better class of boarding-houses; but strangers who are unable to furnish these, if of respectable appearance, are admitted upon payment of their board in advance. In winter an extra charge of 50 cents to $2 a week is made for fires in rooms. Gas is not charged for, nor attendance, but it is well to have all these things stipulated in advance. Many boarding-houses also take lodgers, the taking of meals in the house being optional; this, however, is the exception and not the rule. The general rule in regard to prices is that boarding-houses in 5th av. charge the highest prices, and that these decrease as you go farther afield east or west; but board on the west side usually costs a little more for the same accommodations than on the east side.

Board of Education.—The New York Board of Education represents the whole city, and has the supervision of all the interests of the entire free-school system. The Board is composed of 21 Commissioners, who are appointed by the Mayor. The Commissioners appoint 5 trustees in each ward, and the Mayor appoints 3 inspectors in each school district. The Commissioners are appointed in classes of 7, so that the term of the class expires each year, and an opportunity of changing one third of the Board is thus given annually. The immediate supervision of the schools in the respective wards is given to the trustees, and the inspectors have the general oversight of the schools in their district, and serve as an advisory branch of the local boards, while the Board of Education is the legislative body which regulates and supervises the whole. The rooms of the Board and their offices are at 146 Grand st., in a building erected for the purpose. An idea of the extent of the system of public education in this city can best be given in figures. The whole number of schools under the control of the Board is 305, in which, during the year 1878, 263,371 children were taught by 3,275 teachers, at a cost to the city of $3,288,374 93. The attendance at school of children between the ages of 8 and 14 years is compulsory in the city by statute, and for the enforcement of this law a Superintendent of Truancy, with 12 assistants, is employed constantly in looking after delinquent children. Nevertheless, the compulsory education act is practically a dead letter. These officers investigate about 12,000 cases annually, and as a rule enforce the provisions of the law with little difficulty in these cases. In cases of extreme viciousness on the part of the truants, however, they are removed

from their homes and committed to one of the reformatory institutions, of which there are several in the city. The number of the schools of each class is as follows:

College of the City of New York	1
Normal College and Training School.	1
Saturday Normal School for teachers.	1
Grammar schools for males	46
Grammar schools for females	46
Grammar schools for both sexes	12
Primary departments of grammar schools	67
Primary schools (separate)	46
Colored schools	5
Corporate schools (industrial schools, reformatories, orphan asylums, etc.).	47
Evening schools (including the Evening High School.)	32
Nautical School (on board the Ship St. Mary's)	1
Total	305

The free-school system offers to the children of parents in all grades of society the opportunity to acquire not only a good but a finished education, second to none in general excellence, if the pupil desire it, which can be obtained elsewhere in this country. Beginning with the primary schools where the children are taught their A, B, C's, the pupils are advanced on passing rigid examinations through the primary and grammar schools, and thence, if they so elect, the girls into the Normal College and the boys into the College of the City of New York. The usual studies in English are supplemented in the grammar schools by the teaching of vocal music and the study of French and German. These languages are taken by permission, and are confined to pupils of the three higher grades in the grammar school. All other studies are obligatory. Within the past two years instruction in drawing has been made obligatory, and added to the subjects for examination for admission to both the colleges. At present there are separate schools for colored children, but the closing of these and their consolidation with the schools for white children is now under serious consideration. Already nearly 200 colored children attend the schools for white children. The evening schools give instruction to nearly 20,000 young persons who are obliged to work during the day. The attendance of pupils is necessarily irregular, but as a rule they appreciate keenly their privilege and opportunities. The discipline in the schools is excellent and severe, and the examinations are rigid to a degree that insures the proficiency of the pupil before his advancement. The salaries paid teachers vary between $3,000 and $600 per annum. Under their respective heads will be found particulars of the Nautical School, Normal College (female), and College of the City of New York.

Board of Trade. (See New York Board of Trade.)

Boating.—The facilities for boating in New York, surrounded as it is by water, are somewhat meager. This is partly accounted for by the fact that the steam traffic on the adjoining rivers and the harbor makes it a hazardous experiment for any but an expert waterman to attempt to traverse them in a row-boat. The safest and most accessible plan for water-parties in search of a day's boating is on the Harlem River. This is easily reached by the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad, or by boat from near Peck Slip, the fare in either case being 10 cts. Capital boats will be found at the floats of the boat-houses on each side of the iron bridge at the Harlem terminus. Athletic young men can engage working boats and outriggers, or parties which include ladies can hire capacious and light rowing-boats, well cushioned and appointed. A paddle up the river, passing on the way the club-houses of the various rowing associations, brings you after a mile and a quarter to McComb's Dam bridge, now known as the Central Bridge. The banks, which are low and marshy up to this point, now begin to grow more rugged, and the view of the river banks and High Bridge, about two miles from your starting-point, is well worth seeing. Near both of the bridges mentioned are hotels where you may obtain a lunch or dinner. The service as a rule is a little rough, but the food is generally good and well cooked, and the prices are not high. At the Battery you may also hire boats, but do not under any circumstances venture in the harbor without a waterman to handle the oars, as the currents are strong, and the danger from passing vessels is by no means small to the inexperienced. This trip is pleasantest on moonlight

nights in summer. Boats may be found at Hoboken and at the Elysian Fields, Weehawken, reached by Hoboken ferries. On the N. side of Staten Island, reached by ferry from the Battery (fare 10 cts.), you will find at Port Richmond, the last landing, boats to hire of a very good quality. At Bergen Point, on the opposite shore of the Kill von Kull, to which a row-boat ferry will transport you for 10 cts., good boats may be had, and the water here is smooth, safe, and pleasant, the ship channel being on the other side of Staten Island. The Passaic River, between Newark and the railroad bridge at Kearney, is a smooth and safe sheet of water; and above Kearney it is very picturesque. It may be reached by railroad from the foot of Liberty, Barclay, or Christopher sts. to Newark (return ticket, 25 cts.), and thence by horse-cars to the river bank. At all of these places the charge for the use of the boats varies but little. From 25 to 50 cts. per hour may be taken as a fair average, depending mainly upon the size of the boat. Where parties intend using a boat several hours, a reduction can be obtained; but the bargain should always be made before entering the boat. On Long Island Sound good boating may be found at a number of villages, but they are too far from the city to be available for anything but an all-day excursion.

Books. (See Old-Book Stores.)

Books of Reference.—Almost any number of books containing information of a more or less valuable character in regard to New York are published annually. The "City Directory," published by the Trow City Directory Company, stands first in order of importance. In this are given the names, occupations, and addresses of the entire fixed population of New York, together with much other information in brief. In addition to this there are several business directories, and an "Elite Directory," which contains the names of the residents of the fashionable quarter of New York, arranged by streets and numbers, which is occasionally valuable to persons with a large circle of acquaintances when issuing invitations or paying visits. It is chiefly useful, however, to persons who send out advertising circulars, and who desire them to reach the better classes. Trow's Directory will be found kept open for the use of the wayfarer in every respectable chemist's or drug-store. The "Medical Register" is published annually by G. P. Putnam's Sons, for the use of the faculty, and contains much valuable information in a small compass. A "Hand-Book of Benevolent Institutions and Charities" is published by Thomas Whittaker, and is conveniently arranged for reference. For railway time-tables, "Appletons' Railway and Steam Navigation Guide," published monthly, will be found useful. Mackey's "Office Directory" and the "A. B. C. Guide," two rival publications of large size for office use, are published in weekly parts; they may be consulted by the wayfarer on application at the office of any hotel or the better class of restaurants, and contain all needful railway and steam navigation time-tables, distances, fares, etc. "New York Illustrated," from the press of D. Appleton & Co., gives much interesting descriptive letterpress in regard to the city, and is plentifully illustrated with views of important buildings and localities. Appletons' "Hand-Book of American Cities" contains condensed and valuable information in regard to New York and Brooklyn, as well as all of the other principal cities in the United States. Then, for those who require it, there is an official "Postal Guide" published by Messrs. Hurd & Houghton. Information in regard to suburban places is not so plentiful. "The Hudson River, a Guide for Tourists," is a handsome work from the press of D. Appleton & Co., and is illustrated with 60 cuts; "Appletons' Hand-Book of Summer Resorts" and "Appletons' Hand-Book of Winter Resorts" give fares, distances, hotel board-rates, routes, and maps of the principal retreats affected by New-Yorkers. "The New Long Island" is an illustrated guide-book from the press of Rogers & Sherwood, and is fairly illustrated. Asher's "Directory" and maps of New York City will also be found useful, as will those published by Colton.

Boot-blacks. — New York street boot-blacks are as a rule an exceedingly noisy and importunate class. Formerly the native *gamin* took kindly to the business, but of late years he has begun to retire slowly before the invading host of Italian youth. A male stranger will do

well to have his boots polished before starting out on a walk, if he does not wish to be constantly greeted with a loud and imperative "Hey, shine!" at every corner. The boys' ordinary charge for a "shine" is 5 cts.; but if any one of them is asked about the price after the job is done, the demand is very apt to be twice as much. Hence never ask, but always take it for granted that 5 cts. is the right sum to give. Boot-blacks, generally colored, are to be found at all the hotels, but these invariably expect not less than 10 cts.

Booth's Theatre, at the S. E. cor. of 6th av. and 23d st., was built by Edwin Booth about ten years since as a home for tragedy. It is a fine edifice of large size, built of Concord granite in the style of the Renaissance. It is 149 ft. long and 99 ft. high including a mansard roof of 24 ft. The auditorium will seat over 2,000 persons, has three galleries and is handsomely decorated. As a tragedy theatre it was a financial failure, and Mr. Booth going into bankruptcy the property was sold. Since then it has had many managers, notably Jarrett and Palmer of Black Crook fame, who produced several stars, melodramas, and spectacles here, and Mr. Dion Boucicault. It is at present jobbed out to managers for short "seasons" or periods.

Boston Boats.—There are several lines of steamboats for Boston, none of which go to that city direct, but proceed up Long Island Sound and connect with trains at various points. The Newport and Fall River boats proceed to the places named, from which are trains to Boston; the Providence line is *via* Providence; the Stonington line *via* Stonington; the Norwich line *via* Norwich—each connecting by train at the place named. The boats leave daily usually at 5 o'clock P. M., and arrive at Boston at about 7 o'clock the next morning, the boat time varying in the different lines from eight to ten hours. The steamers, especially the Bristol and Providence of the Fall River route, and the Massachusetts and Rhode Island of the Providence route, are magnificent specimens of river architecture, and would well repay a visit by the stranger even if not intending to travel in them. (See STEAMBOATS.)

Boulevards. (See DRIVES.)

Bowery, the.—In the Dutch and early colonial days of New York the present Bowery was a lane running along the farms, or "Bouweries," on the northern outskirts of the city; hence its name, which is all that remains to recall the former rural character of the locality, for, from its starting-point at Chatham sq. to its termination at the junction of 3d and 4th avs., not a blade of grass or a shrub is to be seen, unless it be in the one or two florists' windows that are to be met with. The Bowery, with its rows of cheap stores, where half the stock seems to be displayed on the sidewalks, its numerous concert and beer saloons, its fruit, peanut, and soda-water stands which impede the pedestrian's progress at every step, its noisy venders of every variety of small articles to be had "at a bargain," its quadruple line of horse-car tracks, and its rumbling, puffing, elevated railway trains overhead, is probably the most unique sight that the city possesses, and withal the most bewildering to the uninitiated. The Bowery of half a century ago, in which green trees and "love's young dream" still had a place, and when the Bowery "boy" of a later period had not yet made flirtation walks an impossibility, has not even left a trace behind. The "boy" who terrorized over the police, and who established his right to be regularly "dead-headed" into the Bowery and other theatres of the vicinity, is also gone, but his successor, the less robust and more mild-mannered "young fellow" of the period, who wears loud neckties and big paste diamonds, may still be seen hereabouts, but it is no longer his "stamping-ground," as he tersely says himself. The Bowery has become too much Germanized for him; in fact, the German is the predominant element on the Bowery now. The old Bowery Theatre still stands where it did when the "boy's" face was good for the entrance fee, but the English language has departed from its boards, and German vaudeville is at home where Edwin Forrest often vented his mighty mimic rage, and where "Mazeppa" and "Jack Sheppard" were sure to draw a crowded house. Several recently built variety theatres above Grand st., however, still cater nightly all the year round to English-speaking audiences, but even in their midst are others of the same charac-

ter, where the performances are given in German. The buildings are for the most part of brick, and in the majority of cases less than three stories in height. That of the Bowery Savings Bank, near Grand st., and that of the Dry Dock Savings Bank, cor. 3d st., are the most conspicuous exceptions to this general rule. The latter is a very pretty specimen of ornamental Gothic worked in yellow sandstone.

Bowery Theatre, Bowery, below Canal st., has recently been converted into a German theatre. (See THALIA THEATRE.) The name and history of the house, however, are closely interwoven with most of the traditions of the American stage. The original building was erected in 1826 on the site of the Old Bull's Head Cattle Market, and it was at first proposed to call it the Bull's Head Theatre; but it was opened as the New York Theatre Oct. 22, 1826, under the management of Mr. Gilfert, the play being Holcroft's comedy, "The Road to Ruin." It was then owned by a joint-stock company, and was the largest theatre in America, its seating capacity being over 3,000. In 1827 "old Tom Hamblin" and John K. Hackett assumed the management, from which Hackett (a great Falstaff in his day) soon retired, leaving Hamblin in charge; and it was called the Bowery, a name by which it has always been known since, despite several attempts at a change of title. In 1828 the interior of the house was destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt; and in 1836 and 1838 it was also burnt, the last fire sweeping away every vestige of the building. Many actors and actresses then and since famous have trodden the boards of this house; among them Forrest, the elder Booth, Charlotte Cushman, Mrs. Herring, "Jim Crow" Rice, Quin the comedian, Celeste the danseuse, and "Tom" Hamblin, the famous actor, and for many years the manager of the house. After the fashionable element moved away from that quarter of the city, the theatre became the resort of the rougher element and the home of the howling melodrama, with frequently four and five pieces in the bill. It has had managers since then by the score, and has recently been converted into "The Thalia" by the keeper of a German music hall adjoining the theatre.

Bowling Green, a small circular green at the junction of State and Whitehall sts. and the beginning of Broadway, has been very justly called the cradle of New York, and around this spot cluster its oldest traditions. From the times of the earliest Dutch settlement until after the revolutionary war it was the court end of town, and was surrounded by the best houses, the homes of the most distinguished and wealthy persons. The "Kennedy House," No. 1 Broadway, was built in 1760 by Archibald Kennedy, then Collector of the Port of New York. In colonial times this was the center of the fashion of the colony, and was successively the residence and headquarters of Lord Cornwallis, Lord Howe, Gen. Sir Henry Clinton, and Gen. Washington. Talleyrand lived there during his stay in this country. Benedict Arnold occupied No. 5 Broadway, also fronting the Green, as his residence, and in Clinton's headquarters his treasonable projects were concerted. At No. 11 Gen. Gates had his headquarters; and in 1763 it was the site of the Dutch tavern of Burgomaster Martin Cruger. South of the Green, where now stands a row of six old-fashioned brick buildings, was the site of Fort Amsterdam (1635), which was capacious enough to contain the Governor's residence, a church, and a garrison of 300 soldiers. An equestrian statue of King George III. was erected in Bowling Green, but on the evening when the Declaration of Independence was read to the troops in New York it was thrown down and destroyed by the people, the metal being melted subsequently by the family of Gov. Wolcott, of Connecticut. Of late years the locality has been given over to business houses, and the buildings surrounding the Green are chiefly occupied by the offices of the steamship companies and foreign consulates. The Green itself has within a few years been made very ornamental; it is inclosed by an iron railing, with a fountain in the midst, and is kept in good order.

Bric-à-Brac.—To offer any advice to learned amateurs and collectors would be superfluous here. As a rule they pay for their experience more or less dearly. The stranger who is well informed on such matters will find a field where he can pick up a certain number of antiques and

the like, among the shops for the sale of pawnbrokers' unredeemed pledges which line the Bowery at intervals from Grand st. N. to 4th st., or at second-hand furniture shops, of which there are a number in 7th and 8th avs. If one desires to purchase or simply to look in the course of his sightseeing at bric-à-brae, he will find himself welcome in various establishments where there are exhibits of great beauty and variety. There are several notable places of this kind in Union square; in the upper floors of Tiffany's is a perfect museum of faïence, china, artistic pottery, bronzes, etc.; Schneider, Campbell & Co., adjoining Tiffany's, Ve. J. Magnin, Guèdin & Co., Hays & Co., Watson & Co., Le Boutillier & Co., all in Union square, on the west side, have rare collections of choice objects in brass and bronze, curios, antiques, faïenee, and other artistic articles. Black, Starr & Frost, at the cor. of 5th av. and 20th st., and T. B. Starr, 206 5th av., have also similar collections of great value and beauty. At Cottier's Art Rooms, 144 5th av., there are many exquisite objects, such as may fall under the title of bric-à-brae; and at Avery's Art Gallery are some choice speeimens of Indian and other faïenee. Sypher's, 393 Broadway, is a sort of "old curiosity shop," where the visitor may wander for hours amid antiques of every kind. Vantine & Co., 831 Broadway, have a large and rare collection of Japanese and Chinese artistic wares; Momotaro, Sato & Co., 138 Fulton st., have Japanese goods; and another Japanese collection is at 865 Broadway. At Feuardent & Co's., 30 Lafayette pl., is to be seen a collection of ancient bronzes and prehistoric implements. Mitchell, Vance & Co., at 836 Broadway, have a large establishment crowded with artistic gas fixtures, bronzes, brasses, etc. Davis Collamore & Co., in Broadway, cor. 21st st., and Gilman Collamore & Co., in Union sq., are noted for choice faïenee and artistic pottery. The stranger in New York should make a visit to these various places, for they are all of supreme interest, and give some superb examples of the artistic work of the world. (See Antiquities.)

Bridges. — Besides the East River suspension bridge (which see), the only bridges in New York, apart from the ornamental ones in Central Park, are across the Harlem River. Beginning on the east, or the mouth of the river, the first is an iron drawbridge at 3d av. A short distance above, at 4th av., is the New York Central & Hudson River and New York & Harlem and New York & New Haven Railroads bridge, also provided with a draw. Next comes Central Bridge, formerly known as McComb's Dam Bridge, used mainly by carriages and other pleasure vehicles making trips into the Westchester woods. High Bridge, the most important of all, is above these. (See High Bridge.) King's Bridge is above High Bridge, at the point where the waters of the Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvel Creek meet with no little turbulence.

Brighton Beach. (See Coney Island.)

British Consul. (See Consuls.)

Broadway is not as broad, nor for that matter as long, as most of the avenues of New York, but it is beyond comparison the business thoroughfare of the city, and taking it all in all, from its beginning at the Battery to its ending at Central Park, a distance of 5 miles, there is more variety in its architecture, its shops, and its throngs of people, than can probably be found anywhere in the world. It is pretty sharply divided into sections each of which has its busy period during the 24 hours, so that while one may be almost deserted the other is full of animation and life. Beginning at its starting point you may walk up the slope of the hill at Bowling Green meeting nothing but foreign consular, European steamship, and other affiliated offices, until just below Trinity Church where Wall st. has established its outposts, and bankers, brokers, lawyers, and others have possession of the buildings which, once the pride of the neighborhood, are now dwarfed by the immense, lofty structures above Trinity. Trinity Church itself, and its surrounding churchyard filled with old gravestones bearing quaint inscriptions, and its flowers, shrubbery, and trees, seems like a veritable oasis in a desert of granite, marble, and sandstone. Passing the church and Wall st., the huge and imposing structures of the Equitable and Mutual Life Insuranee Companies and

others completely dwarf the street, and it is not until St. Paul's churchyard is reached that Broadway again looks wider than an ordinary cross street. Here is probably the finest point from which to study the moil and turmoil of New York street traffic. Here Park Row branches out from Broadway, forming an acute angle on which stands the massive Post-Office building, while the many lines of horse-cars terminating opposite it, and the constant stream of omnibuses and vehicles of all sorts passing up and down Broadway, make crossing here an art which requires considerable courage, and a great deal of presence of mind. Here the financial division of Broadway loses itself in a mass of lawyers' offices, retail clothing establishments, and such like, which have found the few blocks opposite the City Hall Park a convenient locality—the lawyers because the courts are in the Park, and the traders because the stream of people passing up and down during the day is thickest here. There is a tendency also for a concentration of the offices and warerooms of safe and firearms manufacturers, here and above the Park. Then come dry- and fancy-goods, carpet and ribbon dealers, all selling at wholesale only. The majority of these dealers are not on Broadway, however, but on the streets crossing it hereabouts. On the east side of the thoroughfare, five blocks above the City Hall Park, is one of the finest buildings in New York, being that of the New York Life Insurance Company. This division of Broadway continues for some distance, passing beyond the St. Nicholas Hotel but terminating at the Metropolitan Hotel. The buildings occupied by the dry-goods and other firms are as a rule built of iron, modeled and painted to imitate white marble. There are two notable exceptions, however, to this attempt to pass off iron as stone, the one being a building just below Broome st., where the iron is cast in a Moorish design and painted accordingly, and the other being the building occupied by D. Appleton & Co., where the iron is used as iron and attractively painted and gilded. Above this begins another division of Broadway—that of the retail shops of silks and satins, books and gloves, and articles of use, and ornaments of all kinds. The first buildings of note here are the Grand Central Hotel, a lofty marble structure towering high into the sky, and a very neat but massive specimen of red brick and yellow sandstone directly opposite. Rather less than half a mile above these, just before Broadway forsakes its hitherto straight course and turns westward, is A. T. Stewart & Co.'s wholesale and retail store, covering the whole square bounded by Broadway, 4th av., and 9th and 10th sts., while at the turn stands Grace Church. Union sq., which is less than a quarter of a mile from here, breaks the continuity of Broadway, and when it begins again it is on the west of the square, and continues its course in that direction, diagonally crossing all the avenues that come in its way. Between Union and Madison sqs., which are only a little more than a quarter of a mile apart, have been erected some of the largest and finest stores in the city. They happen to be all on the west side of the street, owing to the doubts which exist whether Broadway, being narrower here than elsewhere, will not have to be widened. At Madison sq. and above it the way is lined with stately marble hotels, and the shops partake more of the masculine character—being evidently designed for the many hotel guests and club men who congregate here. Fifth av. has been crossed at Madison sq., and 6th av.'s turn is at 34th st. A few large hotels have been built near 42d st., near which it crosses 7th av.; but from 34th st. to its termination at the lower western corner of Central Park, Broadway may be said to be in a state of uncertainty, although a number of large French apartment houses are gradually giving it character. Broadway below the Metropolitan Hotel is busy during the day, but at night it is almost a street of the dead, except in the neighborhood of the City Hall Park, where the near-by newspaper offices serve to give it life. In the vicinity of Union sq. there is animation until the theatres close, while at Madison sq. and above it to 32d st. quiet does not reign until early morning.

Broadway Theatre. (See DALY'S THEATRE.)

Brokers, Open Board of, was recently organized by Wall st. dealers, who were of the opinion that the New York Stock Exchange was inadequate to the business of "the street." There are about 400 members, who were admitted upon the following terms: $100 for the

first 250 names, $250 for the next 150 names, $500 for the next 100 names, and all names thereafter $1,000. Thus the 400 names of the list yield a capital of $62,500. It is expected that the list will soon be increased to 500 names, which will increase the capital to $112,500, the interest of which combined with dues and fines it is estimated will cover the expenses of the Exchange. No limit has been fixed for the size of the board. The large hall in the historic old Post-Office building in Nassau st. (see POST-OFFICE) is now used by the board. The room is 190 ft. long, and has entrances on Nassau and Liberty sts., a space for visitors, a wide gallery, and a rostrum. The hours of business are from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Bronx River forms the eastern boundary of the annexed part of New York City. It is a narrow, shallow stream, fordable for the greater part of its length, and flows for a long distance between wooded banks, affording many picturesque scenes. Charming glimpses of the stream are obtained from the trains of the Harlem Railroad. It flows through West Farms, and empties into the Sound a short distance below that town.

Brooklyn is the third city in the United States in point of population, is the capital of Kings County, is located on Long Island on the side of the East River opposite New York, and is popularly known as the "City of Churches." While it is in point of fact a part of the great metropolis, yet, being divided from it by a ship channel of importance, the attempt to bridge which has been but recently made, it remains a separate city, which in many of its social aspects at least widely differs from New York. Originally settled by the Dutch, it has been for years the point of attraction for that portion of the population of the great city who have drifted hither from the Eastern States, and who have given to it a conservative character quite in keeping with their puritanical origin. Brooklyn, unlike New York, is not cosmopolitan; it has none of the ways and manners of a great city; on the contrary, in most of its aspects, it presents itself to the beholder as a staid, quiet, overgrown village. The fact that it is a great dormitory, where thousands upon thousands of men doing business in New York sleep and keep their families, and that few, if any, great mercantile interests break in upon this quiet, renders this aspect all the more marked. In many respects, however, it is like New York. It has its political rings, its public buildings, its public parks, its academies of music and design, and it has many other things that New York boasts of—all, however, pitched in a minor key.

The exterior line of the city measures 22 miles, embracing an area of 13,337 acres. Beginning at the northeast, its boundaries are Newtown Creek and Queens County, the towns of New Lots, Flatbush, and New Utrecht in Kings County, the bay of New York, and the East River. Its extreme length from north to south is about 7¾ miles, and its greatest breadth 5 miles; it averages, however, only about 3½ miles in width. It is divided into Brooklyn proper and the Eastern District (which see). As a place of residence, Brooklyn has many advantages. The greater part of it is considerably elevated above tide water, and the streets and avenues are wide and for the most part at right angles with each other, affording a fine circulation of air. Rents are slightly lower than in New York. The air, however, is very strong, and persons with weak lungs or throat disease will do well to avoid Brooklyn, especially the Heights, which are on a bluff overlooking the East River, south of Fulton Ferry. This constitutes one of the most attractive parts of Brooklyn, pretty little parks having been laid out opposite the streets terminating on the bluff, and the residences being, as a rule, substantial and often elegant. The principal points of interest in Brooklyn are given below.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN. — This building adjoins the Academy of Music on Montague st., west of Fulton st., and is a highly ornamental structure of the southern Gothic style of architecture, built of brown sandstone. It has 1 small and 2 large rooms for the exhibition of pictures, lighted from the roof. It communicates with the second floor of the Academy of Music by large doors. The Brooklyn Art Association holds two annual exhibitions of pictures here, in the spring and fall. On the opening night there is always a full-dress reception, when the Academy of Mu-

sic is also thrown open. Admission can only be obtained by card from a member. The pictures are mainly loaned by wealthy connoisseurs and by artists; and the work of the scholars in the principal Brooklyn schools is also exhibited. After the opening, the pictures remain for two weeks on free exhibition.

Academy of Music is on Montague st. near the City Hall. It is the property of a stock company, and was erected in 1860 at a cost of over $200,000. It is of brick with Dorchester stone trimmings, and has a front length of 232 ft. on Montague st., and a width of 92 ft. in the rear. The interior is handsomely decorated in rather dark colors, and the seating capacity is 2,300.

Atlantic Docks are fronting Governor's Island near the southern extremity of the shore-line. This massive dock was built by a stock company. In this vicinity are the only real docks in the neighborhood of New York. The basin is a parallelogram in form, has an area of 40 acres, and a depth of 25 ft. It will accommodate the largest vessels; 500 vessels can occupy it at one time; and 400 canal-boats, besides many other vessels, have floated upon it at once. The pier-line on Buttermilk Channel is 3,000 ft. long, and the total wharfage is about 2 miles. Surrounding the basin on all sides, excepting an entrance 200 ft. wide for vessels, are substantial brick and granite warehouses from 2 to 5 stories high, and covering an area of 20 acres. Here are 9 steam grain-elevators, the largest capable of raising 3,000 bushels per hour. South of the Atlantic Docks, on Gowanus Bay, are the Erie and Brooklyn basins, of similar design and construction; and still farther south 2 large dry docks. The immense quantities of grain brought here make Brooklyn one of the greatest grain depots in the world. Brooklyn is not a port of entry, it may be said here, but is a part of the customs district of New York.

Beecher's Church, as Plymouth Church is usually called, is in Orange st., between Hicks and Henry sts. It is easily accessible from Fulton Ferry, by walking up Fulton st. one block to Hicks st., which turns off diagonally to the left and following this street to Orange, altogether about six or seven minutes' walk. To "follow the crowd" on Sunday mornings is the best general direction. The church is a large brick building of extreme architectural simplicity within as well as without. It will seat about 2,800 persons, however, and contains one of the largest church organs in America. A similar though smaller building in the rear and fronting on Cranberry st. contains the Sunday-school room, lecture-room, and church parlors. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has been the pastor since 1847, and the church is crowded during the season from October to July when he occupies the pulpit. Strangers are provided with seats after the pew-holders have been allowed until ten minutes before the service to appear, but it is always well to go early to secure a seat. The services are held at 10.30 A.M. and 8 P.M., and there is a Friday night prayer meeting in the lecture-room, at which Mr. Beecher speaks informally. The income of the church, derived from the sale of pews, is from $60,000 to $70,000 per annum.

City Hall, at the junction of Fulton, Court, and Joralemon sts., is of white marble in the Ionic style, with six columns supporting the roof of the portico; its dimensions are 162 by 102 ft. and 75 in height, comprising three stories and a basement; it is surmounted by a tower, the top of which is 153 ft. from the ground, and which contains a clock the dials of which are illuminated at night.

Court House of Kings County is in Fulton st. near the City Hall, and is 64 ft. high, surmounted by a cupola composed of ribs and panel work of iron rising 104 ft. above the street. It is 140 ft. wide and extends 315 ft. back to Livingston st. The main edifice is of Westchester marble and the architecture Corinthian. It was erected in 1862, at a cost of nearly $550,000.

Fort Greene, now known as Washington Park, is on an elevated plateau east of the City Hall, and between Myrtle and De Kalb avs., and Canton and Cumberland sts. It contains about 30 acres, and its undulating surface is handsomely laid out in walks, lawns, etc., and is surrounded by a fine stone wall. During the war of the Revolution, it was the site of extensive earthworks, of which Fort Greene was the principal. Its elevated situation is cool; it commands a fine view,

and is the center of a fashionable neighborhood to the east and south.

Historical Society, Long Island, has its rooms at present at the cor. Court and Joralemon sts., but a fine, large, brick building with stone trimmings is now in process of erection at the cor. Clinton and Pierpont sts., adjoining Trinity Church. The Society has a library of 20,000 volumes and an equal number of pamphlets, and many curious relics among its treasures.

Mercantile Library, now called the Brooklyn Library, is in Montague st. near Fulton, and occupies a fine building in the Gothic style of architecture, which was erected in 1868 at a cost of about $150,000. It contains a circulating library of some 50,000 volumes and 2 large reading rooms.

Municipal Building in the rear of the City Hall on Livingston st., adjoining the Court House, is a fine building of marble with spacious rooms and hallways, and occupied by the Chief of Police and other municipal officers. Near by is the vault, containing 13 coffins, which inclose the remains of the victims of the fever ships interred here in 1808.

Prospect Park, the great breathing spot of Brooklyn, is finely situated on a portion of an elevated ridge in the southwestern part of the city, and commands a magnificent view of the cities of New York and Brooklyn, the inner and outer harbor, Long Island, the Jersey shores, and the Atlantic. This location, and the natural advantages of the park, consisting of fine old shade-trees, wooded hills, and broad meadows, lead Brooklyn people to consider it finer than Central Park. The work of laying out Prospect Park was commenced in the month of June, 1866, when the ground was purchased at an outlay of $5,000,000. The area of ground embraced within its limits covers 550 acres. The principal entrance, on Flatbush av., known as the Plaza, is paved with Belgian pavement, and ornamented in the center with a fine fountain and a statue of the late President Lincoln, and bordered by grassy mounds decorated with shrubbery. The "drives" extend over a distance of 8 miles, besides which there are 3½ miles of bridle-road. The pathways and rambles for pedestrians, of which there are 11 miles, are lined with trees, and amply supplied with drinking fountains, arbors, and rustic shelters. The lake covers an area of 61 acres, all of which is in winter allotted for skating. The highest point — Lookout Carriage Concourse, ⅞ of an acre in area—is 186 ft. above the ocean-level, and the view from its summit, on a clear day, is unsurpassed. Thence can be seen the Highlands of Navesink, Staten Island, the Kill von Kull, hills of Orange, the Palisades, etc. An observatory is to be erected on this elevation. Elegant resorts are provided for ladies, children, and invalids, where wholesome milk, tea, and other simple refreshments may be obtained. A grand boulevard is now open from the park to the ocean, 210 ft. wide and 6 miles long. At the southern end of the park is a parade ground covering 25 acres, used by the National Guard of the two cities for their semi-annual inspections, and in summer for base-ball, cricket, and polo grounds. Music on Saturday afternoons is furnished by the city, and attracts many visitors. The park is accessible by horse-cars from the Brooklyn side of Fulton, Wall st., South, and Hamilton av. Ferries, and Williamsburgh ferries, the route *via* the Flatbush av. cars from Fulton Ferry being preferable to any other. Park carriages, fare 25 cts., will transport you to the principal points of interest in the park.

Streets and Drives.—Of the streets Clinton av. is perhaps the most attractive; it is lined with beautiful residences surrounded by extensive ornamental grounds. This is, however, true of many other streets on the "Hill" in the same neighborhood. Clinton st., on the "Heights," is the most fashionable promenade, and is more than any other in Brooklyn like the streets of New York. Fulton st. is the principal business thoroughfare, and extends about 5 miles from Fulton Ferry to East New York. Myrtle av., a sort of Cheap-John thoroughfare, runs east from Fulton av. at the City Hall. Atlantic av., which extends from the South Ferry, parallel with Fulton st. from the City Hall, to East New York, is an active business street in its lower part, and shaded by double rows of trees in its upper. The great commercial interests of Brooklyn are confined to the river front. The manufacturing interests are largely to be found in the Eastern District. Some of the finest

drives in the vicinity of New York are to be found in Brooklyn. The best of these, the Ocean Parkway (one of a projected series of boulevards 200 ft. wide), is completed from Prospect Park city line entrance to Coney Island, a distance of 5 or 6 miles. The Eastern Parkway is laid from the Plaza along the line of Sackett st. 2½ miles to East New York.

Tabernacle is the church presided over by the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, and is in Schermerhorn st., near 3d av. It is said to be the largest Protestant church in America, and is a square brick structure with an interior arranged as an amphitheatre of rather theatrical appearance. With its single gallery it will seat over 3,000 persons. It is easily accessible from Fulton Ferry *via* the Flatbush av. line of horse-cars.

Theatres in Brooklyn are conspicuous mainly by their absence, the proximity and accessibility of New York theatres rendering such enterprises unsuccessful in a measure in Brooklyn. A new theatre on the site of the Brooklyn Theatre, burned with great loss of life in December, 1876, at the cor. Washington and Johnson sts., is now in process of erection, and will shortly be opened. Beyond this are the New Park Theatre, in Fulton st. opposite the City Hall, conducted as a "star" theatre, and one or two variety halls.

Trinity Church, Holy, the leading Protestant Episcopal Church in Brooklyn, is at the corner of Clinton and Montague sts. It is a brown-stone edifice in the pure Gothic style, and was erected in 1847 at a cost of $175,000. The spire cost an additional $55,000, is 275 ft. high, and is of great architectural beauty as well as the highest in Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn Post-Office is in a hired building in Washington st. near Fulton. (For the means of access to Brooklyn, see Ferries.)

Brooklyn Annex Boats.—Direct ferry communication has recently been established between Brooklyn and the railroad depots in Jersey City. The Pennsylvania Railroad line boats make their landings at the foot of Fulton st., Brooklyn, and at the depot in Jersey City, and also connect with Albany day boats and Boston boats *via* Newport and Fall River. The Erie line boats start from the same place, and connect at the Jersey City depot of the New York and Lake Erie Company, and at the Central Railroad Company's dock, Jersey City, with trains on their arrival and departure. The time-tables of the boats vary with the railroad time-tables, but they run on the Pennsylvania line about every half hour from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M., including Sundays, and on the Erie line almost as frequently between the hours of 6.30 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. The uniform fare on both lines is 10 cts.

Bucket-Shops. Formerly this term was applied exclusively to the lowest drinking shops in the slums of the city, and had its origin in the belief that at these places a bucketful of distilled barslop or other poisonous compound was sold for 5 cts. Within a year or two it has been applied to places outside the Stock Exchange where stock-gambling is carried on in a small way by the aid of the quotations furnished by the instruments of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company. This is gambling pure and simple, since not a share of stock changes hands, a formality carefully preserved in the Stock Exchange, although it is generally understood to be simply an ingenious way of "whipping H. S. M. around the stump." A large framework is erected at one end of the bucket-shop, and in this rack are displayed cards bearing the latest quotations of all the principal stocks. Two young men are constantly engaged in changing these in obedience to the mandates of a third, who sits at the instrument and announces the fluctuations. On a row of benches and chairs in front of the frame sit a crowd of men and boys, watching with all the gambler's eagerness the changing quotations. At an office at the side of the room stock privileges are sold, as small a sum as $5 being accepted. When a stock rises or falls in price enough to wipe out the margin paid, the account is closed; on the other hand, the speculator presents his privilege and collects his money and profit, less a small commission for brokerage. The habitués of these rooms are broken-down stock-brokers and speculators, and young men and boys. Many once wealthy men ruined by stock-gambling may be seen seedily dressed, hurrying about these places, unable to resist the fascinations of the "street"; and many

boys are lured on to ruin by venturing their employers' money. At one time there were a great many of these places in Wall, Broad, New, and adjacent streets; but by concerted action on the part of the Stock Exchange and the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company most of them have been driven out of the business.

Building Department, 2 4th av. —The Superintendent of Buildings is nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen for a term of 6 years; salary, $6,500. The department supervises the erection of new buildings and additions to old structures within the city limits. All plans for buildings or alterations to buildings must be filed with and approved by the Building Department. It also inspects the condition of buildings with reference to their safety, and has power to order to be torn down or repaired all dangerous buildings, and to see that proper means of escape from buildings in case of fire are provided. The following bureaux are comprised in the Department: 1. Bureau of Inspection. 2. Bureau of Violations and Applications. 3. Bureau of Fire Escapes and Iron Work. The first has charge of the supervision of new buildings in process of erection; to the second, complaints in regard to unsafe buildings should be addressed; and by the third, complaints in regard to buildings insufficiently provided with means of escape in case of fire are entertained.

Bullion Club, 19 W. 24th st., was organized Oct. 30, 1878, for social purposes and "the developing of American gold- and silver-mining on the basis of a legitimate industry." It has at present 146 members, divided as follows: regular, 76; associate, 7; corresponding, 63. Candidates for regular membership may be recommended to the Club by the Board without more than one dissenting voice, and elected by the Club without more than two black balls. Gentlemen interested in mining, directly or indirectly, may be recommended by the Board for associate membership without more than two dissenting voices, and elected by the Club without more than five black balls. Experts in mining may be elected corresponding members in like manner. Regular members pay an entrance fee of $50 and annual dues of $25, and associate members an annual fee of $100 without entrance. Corresponding members do not pay any entrance fees or dues. Lectures on mining by scientific or practical men are given, and the library contains many valuable books, periodicals, photographs, and statistics relating to mining interests.

Buttermilk Channel, a narrow passage, about a quarter of a mile wide, separating Governor's Island from the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn. It has a sufficient depth to admit of navigation by the largest vessels.

Cab Fares. (See Hack Fares.)

Cable Messages. (See Telegraph Offices.)

Caledonian Club was instituted in 1856 by the Scottish residents of New York, as a social and athletic organization. It has attained prominence in the latter field, and its annual fall games, held in Jones's Wood, are attended by large crowds of people, to witness the prowess of the athletes of this and kindred societies in the United States and Canada. The funds of the society having increased sufficiently to warrant it, a building exclusively for their use is now nearly completed, on the south side of Jackson sq., at the junction of 13th st., Greenwich av., and Hudson st. The structure is of red brick and yellow sandstone, and the front bears the arms of the club and the dates 1856–1879. It will be fitted up with gymnasiums, baths, meeting-rooms, etc.

Calvary Cemetery is the great Roman Catholic burying ground of New York and its suburbs. It is situated on Long Island about 2 miles from either the Greenpoint or Hunter's Point Ferries; boats of the former leaving from foot of E. 10th and E. 23d sts., and of the latter from foot of James sl., of E. 7th, and of E. 34th st. It is accessible by the Long Island Railway, which has a station at Penny Bridge, near the old entrance, and by horse-cars from foot of Broadway, Williamsburgh. Besides this line (Grand st.), which has its terminus at Penny Bridge, the Borden av. line (Hunter's Point), which starts at 34th st. ferry, runs near to the main entrance, and stage-coaches from 23d st. ferry (Greenpoint) run directly to

the main gate. Application to the Superintendent for further information has elicited no reply.

Canarsie, a village on Jamaica Bay, Long Island, noted for its fish and clams, with which the bay abounds, and from which the inhabitants derive their means of living. There are one or two fair hotels, and in summer steamers ply between it and Rockaway on the opposite side of the bay. It can be reached from East New York by way of the Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach Railway—connections to be made by Brooklyn horse cars from Fulton, Roosevelt, and Grand st. Ferries, and by rapid transit trains from South Ferry. The time occupied in getting there is something over an hour. Fare for the round trip, 20c.

Canoeing is a pleasure which has been taken up in New York with enthusiasm by a number of gentlemen, especially those engaged in literary or professional pursuits, since the publication in England of Mr. John MacGregor's interesting books on the subject of his cruises in the Rob Roy. A canoe built for cruising is quite unlike its namesake the birch canoe in almost every particular. It is a craft in which a man can sail or paddle in rough or smooth, deep or shallow water, in which he can travel by day and sleep at night, and which in case of necessity he can take under his arm and drag around a rapid or over a portage from one stream to another. These little craft are propelled by means of sails or by a double-bladed paddle, used in the former case also as a steering oar, and permit the one-man crew to sit facing the bow. They rarely weigh more than 60 pounds, and are about 14 feet long. Lovers of canoeing find great enjoyment in making longer or shorter cruises about the waters in the vicinity of New York, up the Hudson or the Passaic, or by shipping their canoes by rail to the rivers in Pennsylvania or in the north and west of New York State. Camping in their craft at night, and sailing or paddling by day, skimming over the surface of broad rivers and lakes, or paddling down narrow streams with foliage-overhung banks, they experience a unique pleasure and garner health and strength. The New York Canoe Club occupies a house on New York Bay off New Brighton, Staten Island, and numbers about 40 members. Any person is eligible for membership, and is elected by the vote of all the members. The annual dues are $10, without entrance fee. The Club holds an annual regatta in June. Among its members are a number of well-known literary men and journalists. The Jersey City Canoe Club is a similar organization, having a house on the Hudson. Many of the boat clubs also have members who are devoted to canoeing, and keep their boats in their own club houses. A canoe costs about $100 without rigging; and sails, spars, etc., cost $25 to $30 more.

Carmansville, that part of the city on the west side between Manhattanville and Fort Washington, or between 135th and 160th sts. Very few of the cross-strects are graded, and dwellings are few. It is accessible by the Hudson River Railroad from 30th st. depot.

Castle Garden, situated at the foot of the Battery park and on the extreme southern point of Manhattan Island, is now used as the immigrant depot, where those who come from the Old to find homes in the New World first find a resting-place, and receive their initial and usually erroneous impression of their new home. Castle Garden is an historic spot. It was originally a fort, and afterward was converted into a summer garden, whence it derives the name which it still very inappropriately bears. In the absence of a more suitable place, it was used in former times for civic and military displays, and receptions. In 1824, when the Marquis of Lafayette revisited this country, a grand ball was given in his honor at Castle Garden; and in 1832 President Jackson, and in 1843 President John Tyler, were also publicly received in the Garden. Subsequently it became a concert hall, and as such is famous as the place where Jenny Lind made her first appearance in America, when her European reputation and P. T. Barnum's management secured for her an audience of such brilliance as has rarely, if ever, been seen in this country. As the city grew up town the place became useless as a resort, and in 1855 the immigrant depot was established within its walls. The European steamers that bring immigrants to this country land them at Castle Garden, where they receive food and shelter until such time as they shall start for the

interior or the far West, whither most of them are bound. At one time the Garden was infested with immigrant runners, who preyed upon the strangers, often unable to speak a word of English; but this has been suppressed of late years, and the immigrant is protected, sheltered, fed, and transported with his worldly goods to the depot whence he takes his departure from the city. At times from 500 to 1,000 immigrants are sheltered at Castle Garden, and the sight is well worth seeing. They rarely, however, remain there over 24 hours. After examination of their luggage on ship-board by the customs officers, the immigrants are transferred to this landing depot, where they are received by officers of the Commission, who enter in registers kept for the purpose all necessary particulars for their future identification. The names of such as have money, letters, or friends awaiting them, are called out, and they are put into immediate possession of their property, or committed to their friends, whose credentials have first been properly scrutinized. Such as desire can find clerks at hand to write letters for them in any European language, and a telegraph operator within the depot to forward dispatches. Here, also, the main trunk lines of railway have offices, at which the immigrant can buy tickets and have his luggage weighed and checked; brokers are admitted (under restrictions which make fraud impossible) to exchange the foreign coin or paper of immigrants; a restaurant supplies them with plain food at moderate prices; a physician is in attendance for the sick; a temporary hospital is ready to receive them until they can be conveyed to Ward's Island; and those in search of employment are furnished it at the labor bureau connected with the establishment. Such as desire to start at once for their destination are sent to the railway or steamboat; while any who may choose to remain in the city are referred to boarding-house keepers admitted to the depot, whose charges are regulated under special license, and whose houses are kept under constant and rigid supervision by the Commissioners. These services are rendered without any fee or charge whatever to the immigrant. The present building at Castle Garden was erected at a cost of $30,000 after the partial destruction by fire of the original structure in 1876. A description of the other buildings of the immigrant department will be found under the head of Ward's Island. (See also Commissioners of Emigration, and Immigrants.)

Cathedral. (See St. Patrick's Cathedral.)

Cemeteries.—The following is a list of all the principal places designated and consecrated to the burial of the dead in and near New York: Calvary, Cypress Hills, Evergreens, Greenwood, Lutheran, Machpelah, Maple Grove, Marble, New York Bay, Trinity, Union, Washington, Woodlawn. Intramural interments proper are prohibited by law, but the two cemeteries within the city limits (the Marble and Trinity) receive bodies and are permitted to place them in vaults. Further particulars in regard to the cemeteries will be found under their respective names. For the information of the sight-seeing stranger, it may be said that Greenwood is the only one which is specially worth his while to visit.

Central Park, now one of the most beautiful in the world, was, within the memory of the present generation, a waste of rock and swamp, offering no suggestion of its present charm, and sufficiently uninviting and rugged in its aspect to discourage the most enthusiastic engineer. The work was taken in hand, however, in 1858, little more than 20 years ago, and to-day it stands forth a most striking monument of the skill of engineers and landscape-gardeners. Green lawns, shady groves, fine drives and walks, inviting expanses of water, and picturesque bits of scenery have taken root and blossomed in a waste place. The Park is bounded on the south by 59th st., on the north by 110th st., on the east by 5th av., and on the west by 8th av. Exclusive of Manhattan sq., the Park measures from north to south 13,464 ft. 10 in., or 256 ft. over 2½ m. Its breadth is 2,719 ft., or 79 ft. over ½ m. The area within these bounds measures 840 acres. The length of carriage-ways or drives, having an average width of 54 ft. and a maximum width of 60 ft., is about 9 m.; the length of the bridle-paths, having an average width of 16½ ft., is about 5¼ m.; and the length of the walks or footpaths, having an average breadth of 13 ft. and a maximum breadth of 40 ft., is about 28¼ m. There are about 30 build-

ings in the Park of all kinds, and there are outside of these seats provided for about 10,000 persons, of which 600 are in vine-covered arbors. The wooded ground covers about 400 acres, on which have been set out since the opening of the Park over 500,000 trees, shrubs, and vines. The Park is beautiful all the year round, but is particularly so in the early spring. It is at all times the fashionable drive, and every afternoon an unending cavalcade pours in at the 5th av. entrance, composed mainly of superbly appointed family equipages. Owners of fast horses more often drive up Broadway, and, passing in at the 8th av. entrance, proceed through the Park to Central av. The Park may be generally divided into the South Park and the North Park, separated from each other by the new Croton Reservoir, which extends nearly across its entire width. Some information in regard to the Park will be found below under separate heads.

Access, Means of.—The entrances on 59th st. may be reached by the 4th, 6th, 7th, and 8th avs., Broadway, and Belt lines of horse-cars. The elevated railways will take you not only to 59th st., but to points north along the east or west sides of the Park, and the 4th av. horse-car line to points south of 86th st. on the east, and the 8th av. line to points anywhere on the west side.

Arches and Bridges.—There are 48 bridges, archways, and tunnels in the Park, of which 12 carry the Park over the transverse roads, being spans of 40 ft. and of the average length of 119 ft., having the character of tunnels, and designed to sustain plantations which will screen the roadway below. These are, with one exception (a rock tunnel), constructed of brick and granite. Of the remainder, 6 are of stone, 24 of stone and brick, 4 of stone and iron, 3 of iron, 2 of stone and wood, and 6 of wood. They are all highly ornamental, and of a great variety in architectural design. The most noticeable are the Terrace (which see), and the "Marble Arch" at the southern approach to the Mall.

Ball-Ground, the, is in the southwest corner of the Park. It is a fine stretch of lawn, containing 10 acres, and is set apart for the use of boys who desire to play base-ball or cricket, or parties for croquet or lawn-tennis. The nearest entrance is through the 7th av. gate.

Belvedere.—This is the highest point in the Park, and is located on a hill at the southwest corner of the old reservoir, near the transverse road at 79th st. It can only be approached on foot from the 5th or 8th avs. main drives. It is an open, flagged space, and contains a stone lookout tower about 50 ft. high, to which all persons are admitted. From here the south Park may be seen spread like a panorama at your feet.

Bethesda Fountain is the central ornament of the Park, and is placed in the Esplanade at the foot of the Terrace, and near the shore of the lake. The idea of the fountain was suggested by the story of the Pool of Bethesda (St. John v. 2–4). The figure of an angel stands in the attitude of blessing the waters. She bears in her left hand a bunch of lilies, emblems of purity, and wears across her breast the crossed bands of the messenger-angel. She seems to hover over, as if just alighting on a mass of rock, from which the water gushes in a natural manner, falling over the edge of the upper basin, slightly veiling, but not concealing, four smaller figures, emblematic of the blessings of Temperance, Purity, Health, and Peace. The model for the figure of the angel, 8 ft. in height, the upper bronze basin, 10 ft. in diameter, and the group of 4 figures below, 4 ft. in height, were designed and executed in Rome by Miss Emma Stebbins, of New York, during the winters of 1864–'67. The models were then sent to Munich, and cast in bronze. It is reached through the Terrace, and the nearest entrances are at 72d st., E. and W.; nearest elevated railway stations, E. 76th st., W. 72d st.

Carrousel is a place set apart for the amusement of the younger children, and is adjoining the N. E. cor. of the Ball-ground. There are a merry-go-round, swings, and similar amusements. The Dairy is almost due east of the Carrousel, and milk and similar simple food for children are dispensed there. Nearest entrance through 6th av. gate.

Casino.—This is a pretty stone cottage containing a restaurant, and is near the northern end of the Mall to the east. The prices are fairly moderate, and the food good.

Entrances to the Park are called gates, although at present the way is barred only by flimsy wooden structures when the Park is closed. It is part of the design to have ornamental arches and gates at some future time. The official designation of these entrances indicates the design to be followed, and are as follows:

5th av. and 59th st., Scholar's Gate;
6th " 59th " Artist's Gate;
7th " 59th " Artisan's Gate;
8th " 59th " Merchant's Gate;
8th " 72d " Woman's Gate;
8th " 79th " Hunter's Gate;
8th " 85th " Mariner's Gate;
8th " 96th " Gate of All Saints;
8th " 100th " Boy's Gate;
8th " 110th " Stranger's Gate;
5th " 72d " Children's Gate;
5th " 79th " Miner's Gate;
5th " 90th " Engineer's Gate;
5th " 96th " Woodman's Gate;
5th " 102d " Girl's Gate;
5th " 110th " Pioneer's Gate;
6th " 110th " Farmer's Gate;
7th " 110th " Warrior's Gate.

Green.—This is the official designation of what is usually called the Common, and is a fine meadow containing 16 acres, which lies west of the Mall and north of the Ballground. A flock of fine sheep are pastured here, and are in charge of a knowing "colley" or sheep dog. At certain times, usually on Saturdays, visitors are permitted to roam over the grass. The nearest entrances are W. and E. 72d st. Nearest elevated railroad stations, E. 76th and W. 72d sts.

Lakes.—The total area of water in the Park, exclusive of the reservoirs, is 43¼ acres, which is distributed among the following six bodies. The Lake is an irregular sheet of water divided into two nearly distinct parts connected by a small strait crossed by a bridge. It lies in the center and western part of the South Park between 72d and 77th sts., and covers a trifle over 20 acres. The Terrace leads down to the Esplanade at its eastern end, and at a handsome boat house to the east are to be found pleasure boats in charge of experienced watermen. The fares are 10 cents for each person for a row about the lake, skirting its lovely shores. By the hour the charge is 30 cents for one and 10 cents for each additional person. In winter this lake is devoted to skating (which see). The nearest entrances are E. and W. 72d st. The Pond is a sheet of water lying in a dell in the southeastern corner of the Park and covers nearly 5 acres. It is crescent-shaped, and embraces a high rocky point called the Promontory. Nearest entrance, 5th and 6th avs. and 59th st. The Conservatory Water is a small oval lake covering about 2½ acres. It is west of the Lake and parallel with 74th st., and lies on the west front of the site of a proposed conservatory. It is used for miniature yacht races. The nearest entrance is at 72d st. and 5th av. The Pool is another small lake covering 2 acres, with prettily wooded shores lying on the west side of the Park just north of the gate at 8th av. and 100th st. Nearest elevated railroad station, 9th av. and 104th st. Harlem Meer is in the extreme northwestern corner of the Park, covers about 12½ acres, and is the most romantic in its scenery of all the waters in the Park. The Lock is the smallest of the lakes, and covers only an acre. It lies in the center of the north park N. E. of the Pool. Nearest entrances, E. 102d st. and W. 100th st. Elevated railroad stations, E. 106th st. and W. 104th st.

Mall, the, is a broad path lined with trees, extending from the Marble Arch to the Terrace, a distance of about one third of a mile. It commands a fine view of this part of the Park and is the grand promenade. Near its northern end is the music stand, and on Saturday afternoons, during the summer months, it is almost impassable except by moving with the throng. The goat carriages for hire to infant visitors are to the east of the Mall; nearest entrances E. and W. 72d st.

Menagerie.—This is located in and about the old Arsenal, a castellated gray stone building. A very fair collection of birds and animals. In winter the collection is augmented by that of several traveling shows which go into winter quarters here. An entrance at 5th ave. and 64th st. is directly opposite the Arsenal building.

Meteorological Observatory is located in the Arsenal building, and is under the direction of Professor Daniel Draper. Some of the rooms are open to visitors, and a number of self-recording instruments may be inspected.

Mount St. Vincent, is at the east side, upper end of the Park, on an eminence, and is surmounted by a large frame building, formerly occupied as a convent by the Sisters of Charity. It contains the Crawford collection of casts and a large restaurant. The latter is in charge of one of the best caterers in New York, and the prices are moderately high. Nearest entrances, E. 102d st. and W. 100th st. Elevated railroad stations, E. 106th st. and W. 104th st.

North Meadow is a fine lawn unshaded by trees, containing 19 acres of ground. It is in the center of the North Park, north of the New Reservoir. Nearest entrances, E. 102d st. and W. 100th st.

Park Carriages.—Large and comfortable open carriages are provided at the 5th and 8th aves., entrances, for all visitors who care to ride through the grounds. The fare for the entire trip up to Mount St. Vincent, at the northern end of the Park, and return is only 25 cents for each person. By taking a return ticket, you may leave the carriage at the end and may return from any point where you choose to take another carriage. These park carriages are under the control of the Park Commissioners and may be taken without hesitation, as they are always safe and clean. Everybody uses them, and they are considered quite as elegant as the public hacks that may be hired at the gates. These hacks and open carriages charge 50 cents or more for each passenger and only hold four. The visitors who prefer them will find plenty at each entrance.

Ramble.—This is one of the most charming parts of Central Park. It lies on a hillside between the north shore of the lake and the old reservoir, and between the east and west drives. It is almost a labyrinth of narrow winding paths abounding in delightful bits of scenery, of deep thickets, small streams, and miniature waterfalls, and rustic bridges, among which are a plenitude of seats in retired nooks. Here too is the Cave, in a deep rocky dell, where sit in state a solemn company of owls. The nearest entrances are at 72d st., E. and W., to the north of which lies the Ramble.

Reservoirs.—There are two of these, the old and new, belonging to the city water works (see Croton Water), and having together an area of 143 acres. The old reservoir is the smaller, and is in the center of the Park between 79th and 86th sts., the new one occupies nearly the entire breadth of the Park from 86th to 96th sts. Around the latter is a bridle-path and a walk, making it a cool and charming resort.

Statues. (See Statues elsewhere.)

Terrace.—At the northern end of the Mall and leading down to the esplanade on the shore of the lake and containing the Bethesda fountain, is the central architectural feature of the Park. It is constructed of a fine, soft stone of a yellowish-brown color. The central stairway goes down under the road, and the two side stairs are outside on either hand, and all meet on the esplanade. Going down the central stairs you enter an arched roofed hall used as a restaurant. By taking the side stairs you will find the carvings of birds, animals, and fruit in the panels of soft stone marvelously intricate and beautiful. Nearest entrance E. and W. 72d st.

Transverse Roads.—Vehicles used for business purposes are not permitted within the Park, and to facilitate traffic across the city, four of the streets, viz., 65th, 79th, 85th, and 97th, are carried across the Park below the level of the Park drives, which cross them on handsome bridges. They are not accessible from the Park at any point.

Century Club.—The club-house is at No. 109 E. 15th st., near Union sq. The predominant element in this Club is the literary and artistic, and its tone is exceedingly conservative and æsthetic. It has a collection of pictures, and a library containing principally works on art. One of the special features of the Club are the monthly meetings, which are held on the first Saturday of each month from September till June, and are largely attended. The number of members is 600, who are presented to the Club by the Committee on Admissions, and balloted for by the Club at large. Strangers are admitted to the club-house accompanied by a member, and at monthly meetings by card signed by a member.

Ceramics. (See Bric-à-Brac.)

Chamber of Commerce, 63 William st.—Incorporated by Royal Charter,

March 13, 1770, under the name of "The Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce in the City of New York in America," the Chamber of Commerce is the oldest commercial corporation in the United States. After the War of the Revolution it was reincorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York, April 13, 1784, under the name of "The Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York," under which act it still exists. At the time of its first incorporation the Chamber consisted of 24 of the leading merchants of the then young city, who first met in May, 1768, at Bolton & Sigel's house, still standing at the corner of Pearl and Broad sts., afterward occupied by Gen. Washington as a headquarters. In 1769 rooms were rented in the building then known as the "Exchange," at the lower end of Broad st.; and after 10 years' occupancy the Chamber moved to the Merchants' Coffee House, at the N. E. corner of Wall and Water sts. In 1817 another move was made to the old Tontine Coffee House on the opposite corner. They next found quarters at the Merchants' Exchange from 1827 until they were driven out by the great fire in 1835. Since 1858 they have occupied their present quarters, 63 William st. The objects of the Chamber are to promote and encourage commerce, support industry, adjust disputes relative to trade and navigation, and procure such laws and regulations as may be found necessary for the benefit of trade in general. The membership at present is about 800, and includes the leading merchants, financiers, and business men of the city. A Court of Arbitration is established to adjust differences between members, which is a pronounced success in avoiding litigation in the civil courts. Meetings are held on the first Thursday of each month. The rooms contain the portraits of many of the old merchants of New York, and a mass of valuable commercial statistics. The officers are: Samuel D. Babcock, President; George Wilson, Secretary.

Chapels. (See CHURCHES.)

Charities and Correction, Commissioners of Public, 66 3d ave.—Three Commissioners appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen, to whom applications for relief, or admission to the hospitals, almshouses, and nurseries, and voluntary committals to the workhouse, must be made. Invalid applicants for admission to the hospitals, unless in charge of the police, must be provided with a permit, good for five days, signed by the Superintendent of Outdoor Poor, giving name, nativity, age, occupation, and residence in city. It must be shown that the applicant is entirely destitute. This permit is delivered to the warden of Bellevue, the diagnosis of the disease is made by the examining physician, and the patient assigned to the proper hospital. Any applicant, if not referable to the care of the Commissioners of Emigration, is entitled to admission into the appropriate institution if chargeable to this county. A steamboat provided by the Commissioners leaves daily (Sunday excepted), foot of 26th st., E. R., for Hart's Island at 10.30 A. M.; for Blackwell's Island at 10.30 A. M., 1.30 and 3.30 P. M.; for Randall's Island at 10.30 A. M. A steam-launch is provided by the Commissioners and crosses every hour to Blackwell's Island from foot of 52d st., and a steam-launch to Ward's Island from foot of 110th st., and to Randall's Island from foot of 122d st. Cases of small-pox transferable to hospital are forwarded by special conveyance to the small-pox hospital, Blackwell's Island, by the Board of Health, who are now in charge of it. The city is divided into 11 districts, to each of which is assigned a visitor of the poor, who reports in writing to the superintendent the name, age, color, and profession of the applicant living in his district, whether married or single, number of family, sex and age of each, place of birth, how long resident in the city, cause of the destitution, and the kind and measure of relief required. Cases of accident or sudden illness coming under the care of the police are transferred to Bellevue and the reception hospitals by ambulances, which are provided with a surgeon, instruments, bandages, and restoratives, and are on duty night and day. When a casualty occurs, it is made by the Board of Police the duty of the patrolman on the beat where the patient lies to report the case immediately at the station-house, and obtain assistance to convey the patient there on a stretcher, specially provided by the Board of Police. A telegram is sent to Bellevue Hospital, on the receipt of

which the surgeon on duty proceeds with the ambulance to the station, and, after administering such remedies as the case may require, conveys the patient to the hospital or to his home. (Descriptions of the institutions under the care of the Board will be found under the headings HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, ETC., and BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS, and of the islands under their names.)

Charlier Institute, 59th st., facing Central Park, is an extensive boarding and day school for boys. It occupies a spacious building, and is one of the best equipped schools in the country. Many well-known New York men appear among its alumni.

Charter of the City of New York.—The charter of the city which is now in force was passed April 30, 1873, and is the last one of a succession of those instruments which have been passed from time to time during the existence of the city. Theoretically all of them have had their merits, this present one included; but in their practical workings all have failed in some one or more vital parts to give satisfaction to the people of the city. The "Charter of 1873," as it is known, vests the corporate powers in the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York. The legislative powers are now vested in a board of 22 aldermen, holding office for a term of one year from January 1st after election at the general election in November. The executive power is vested in the Mayor and the heads of the departments created by the charter, and these heads of departments are appointed by the Mayor, and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen for a term of six years (except in special cases). The Mayor is elected at the November general election for a term of two years. The departments created by the charter are those of Finance, Law, Police, Public Works, Parks, Docks, Charities and Corrections, Fire, Health, Taxes and Assessments, and Buildings. These will be treated of elsewhere under their appropriate heads. The salary of the Mayor is $12,000 per annum, and the salary of each alderman $4,000. The original charter of New York was granted by James II. in 1686, and is known as the Dongan Charter. In 1730 the Montgomerie Charter was granted by George II. No direct changes were made in this charter for 100 years. In 1829 a charter was prepared by the people of the city in convention, and in 1830 it was adopted in the Legislature. In 1849, 1851, 1853, 1857, and 1863 this charter was amended, and in 1870 the local government was practically reorganized by what is now known as the "Ring" charter.

Chatham Square, an open space or plaza at which the Bowery, Chatham, and half a dozen other streets either begin or end. It is a pretty rough neighborhood, low concert saloons, dance-houses, variety shows, and gambling dens being abundant. It is also one of the most frequented thoroughfares of the city, especially by working people. Two branches of the elevated railways meet here, and about half a dozen horse-car lines cross each other's tracks, so that the bustle, noise, and confusion are at times quite bewildering to those unaccustomed to the scene.

Chess-Playing.—There are no incorporated clubs in New York specially devoted to chess-playing. Efforts have been made from time to time to organize one, but without success. Several public cafés on the east side are much resorted to by players, and one of these places—the Café Cosmopolitan, on the west side of 2d av., between Houston and 1st sts.—has a small library of works relating to the game. The neighborhood is not a particularly inviting one, but many of the most skilled lovers of chess in the city resort to it as the place is well kept, the accommodations ample, and the prices moderate.

Chickering Hall, 5th av. cor. 18th st., is a brick building built by Messrs. Chickering & Sons, piano-forte makers, and occupied by them in part as a sales-room and ware-house. The hall proper is a large room, containing a balcony, parquette, and orchestra, of semi-circular design, and arrangement, and a platform. It is rented for and used only by strictly reputable entertainments, and many of the best concerts and lectures of the season are given there. It will seat about 1,000 persons.

Children, New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to.—Office N. E. cor. 4th av. and 17th st.

This Society, being the first of its kind in the United States, was instituted in 1875 under the general law passed in that year providing for the organization of such societies in the different counties of the State. Members are elected by the Board of Managers, and are of 2 classes—regular and honorary. Regular members pay $5 per annum; honorary members are such as have aided in advancing the objects of the Society. The amounts collected from regular members are the principal sources of revenue. Magistrates, constables, sheriffs, and officers of police are required to aid the Society in its work. The Society requests that cases of cruelty to children coming under the observation of any one be reported at its office for investigation and prosecution. The officers of the Society are: Elbridge T. Gerry, President; E. Fellowes Jenkins, Superintendent.

Children's Aid Society. (See Benevolent Societies and Institutions.)

Chinese.—New York has now quite a large Chinese population, which is mainly engaged in the laundry business. The laundries are scattered all over the city, but the Chinese quarter—in so far as it can be said that there is one—is in the neighborhood of the Five Points, especially in Mott st. It is there that the Chinaman may be found disporting himself in ill-smelling, squalid apartments, smoking his favorite opium pipe—to the sale of which several shops are devoted—or gambling at his peculiar game of cards. The best day to see him here "at home" is Sunday, when the laundries are closed, and John takes things easy after the manner of his 'Melican customer. There is a Joss house on Mott st., where the devout go to pray in one corner and then to gamble in another. A Christian mission occupies a building near it, where the first step in the work of proselytism is to teach the English language.

Chop-Houses, where a first-rate chop may be obtained by the lover of a "grilled bone," are very scarce in New York, and it is safe to say that to all American women and most men the merits of a grill are unknown. Chops mean to most Americans a bone scraped quite white, with a small piece of scalloped paper at one end and a morsel of thin, tasteless meat at the other. The chop proper, however, is a fine large cut from the loin, an inch and a quarter thick, well outlined with firm white fat, and having a good-sized tenderloin, as rich and juicy as it is tender. The Astor House and the Parker House (34th st. and Broadway) are among the restaurants for ladies and gentlemen where a fair chop is to be had; but for men there are several chop-houses where chops and steaks may be obtained as well cooked as they are in London. "Old Tom's" in Thames st., in the rear of Trinity Church, was formerly the best known; but the place has recently been broken up. "Farrish's," in John st. near William; "Black's," 493 Broadway; "the "De Soto," in Bleecker st. just east of Broadway; and "Brown's," in 27th st., near Broadway: are all good places; but of these Farrish's in John st. is probably the best. A nice chop, baked potato, a bit of water-cress, plenty of good bread, and English pickles may be had at all of them for 30 or 40 cts., and a brace of chops for 50 cts. Nice broiled kidneys, porterhouse steaks, imported Bass, porter, or stout, Scotch ale, or half and half (properly pronounced "'arf 'n' 'arf"), served in the pewter and drawn from the wood, are also to be had at their best at these places, and at a reasonable price. At Farrish's you may put your legs under a real mahogany, and see some fair English and American landscapes in oil hanging on the walls; at Brown's you will find a good collection of old portraits and souvenirs of the actors of the past, and after the theatres close meet the actors, journalists, and *flaneurs* of the day. At the De Soto you may get also a fine Yorkshire pudding, and an excellent "beefsteak and kidney pudding," toothsome English dishes almost unknown in this country.

Churches.—Every denomination of Christians is represented in New York, and the stranger need be at no loss where to go on a Sunday, unless it be from the difficulty of making a choice among so many. There are about 400 different church buildings in the city, varying in seating capacity from 200 to 2,000, and averaging about 600 or 700, about 250,000 altogether. With few exceptions these churches are supported mainly from pew

rents and voluntary contributions. They all depend on their regular congregations, but strangers are welcome at all times, and will be cheerfully provided with seats so long as there are any vacant. On Sunday services in the Protestant churches begin in the morning generally at 10.30; in the afternoon at 3.30; and in the evening at 7.30. The Roman Catholic churches on that day celebrate high mass and vespers at about the same hours. Such of the churches as are noteworthy architecturally or otherwise are described under their own heads, while a list of those of each denomination is given under the name of that denomination, except a few scattered ones which may be found under CHURCHES, MISCELLANEOUS.

Churches, Miscellaneous.—The following list embraces the principal places of worship not in fellowship with any other churches in the city:

CALVARY CHAPEL, 153 Worth st.
CAMP CHAPEL, 116 Elizabeth st.
CARMEL, 134 Bowery.
CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC, 128 W. 16th st.
CHRISTIAN ISRAELITES, 108 1st st.
CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, 26 W. 28th st.
CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, 259 Mercer st.
DEWITT CHAPEL, 135 Greenwich st.
EVANGELICAL, rear 138 W. 24th st.
GERMAN EVANGELICAL REFORMED, 97 Suffolk st.
GREEK CATHOLIC CHAPEL, 951 2d av.
LEBANON CHAPEL, 70 Columbia st.
MARINERS', 46 Catharine st.
NEW JERUSALEM (Swedenborgian), 114 E. 35th st.
OLIVET CHAPEL, 63 2d st.
TRUE DUTCH REFORMED, 48 Perry st.
UNION GOSPEL SERVICES, 130 5th av.
UNITED BRETHREN (Moravian), 154 Lexington av.
WILSON MISSION, 125 St. Mark's pl.

Cigars can be purchased at an almost infinite number of shops in the principal business streets and avenues; and at all hotels, restaurants, and drinking saloons there are to be found cigar stands. At nine out of ten of these places, however, the cigars are poor in quality and extravagant in price. There are on the east side many factories, large and small, where cigars are manufactured in whole or in part from domestic tobacco, but these cigars are without exception bad. The only way to be sure of getting a good cigar at a fair price is to purchase them at a first-class house. In Havana only are really good cigars made, but several brands of cigars are now on the market which are made in Key West from pure Havana tobacco, and these come next in order of merit. In buying cigars by the box, the only way to be certain of securing a good article is that indicated, but in strolling about the streets good cigars are always to be found at a reasonable price in any shop kept by Cubans; in German shops they are generally bad. A fair Havana cigar may be bought for $8 or $9 a box, a good one for $11 or $12. Persons to whom price is no object will find finer cigars at $30 and $40 a box, and even more. Chinamen peddle cigars on the corners of the streets at from a cent apiece upward; these, it need scarcely be said, are vile beyond description. Finally, never buy cigars from pseudo sailors or Cubans who have smuggled a few which they are peddling about offices. If you purchase, you are sure to be swindled, since the box never contains cigars of the quality of the sample pressed upon you. Cigarettes are largely consumed in this country at present, and cost from 15 cts. for a package of 20 upward.

City Hall.—The headquarters of the City Government are in this building, which stands in the Park, between the Post Office and the County Court House. It was erected from 1803 to 1812, at a cost of more than $500,000, and was then on the outskirts of the city. It is a handsome edifice of white marble, with a rear wall of brown stone, in the Italian style, and is 216 ft. long by 105 ft. deep. It contains the Mayor's office, Common Council Chamber, and other city offices, and the City Library. The "Governor's room," on the second floor, is used for official receptions, and it contains the desk on which George Washington penned his first message to Congress, the chairs used by the first Congress, the chair in which Washington was inaugurated first President of the United States, and a gallery of paintings, embracing portraits of many of the mayors of the city, state governors, and leading national officers and revolutionary chieftains, mostly by well-known artists.

The building is surmounted by a cupola containing a four-dial clock, which is illuminated at night by gas. During the daytime the halls and steps of the City Hall are infested by small-fry politicians and officeholders, who make the place a rendezvous.

City Library.—The collection of official records of the proceedings of the Common Council and the annual printed reports of the various city departments, which, together with some stray volumes of a miscellaneous character, is dignified by this name, is to be found in a room in the east wing of the City Hall.

Clambakes.—Among the purely American dainties are clams baked in wood-ashes, and then eaten with a fork, by the aid of which they are removed from the shells opened by the heat, and dipped either in vinegar and pepper and salt, or better yet in melted butter. In the vicinity of New York clams may be had cooked in this way at a number of places, among the best and most accessible of which are Rockaway Beach, Coney Island, Bayside, and Pelham Bridge (which see). At most of the oyster-houses in New York clams may be had baked, but they required the added zest of being cooked and eaten *al fresco* to make them entirely desirable. On the New England coast may be had the true clambake, at which only soft-shell clams are used, and these are cooked in seaweed in a stone oven which has been superheated. Excursions to Rhode Island, where clambakes are popularly supposed to have originated, are made during the summer, sometimes by speculators and also by clubs. Prominent among the latter is the Fat Men's Club, composed exclusively of men weighing over 200 pounds. This is the best clambake of the year, the president being elected annually by *weight* amid much hilarity.

Clearing-House Association, 14 Pine st., is the medium through which the city banks exchange the amount of checks and bills which each holds against all the others for the amount of those which all the others hold against it. The banks send their representatives to the Clearing-House each morning at 10 o'clock, and there exchange with each other their bills and checks, and the Clearing-House makes up the balances during the day and notifies the banks. Before 1½ o'clock the banks send again to the Clearing-House and pay in or receive the balance for or against them, in legal tenders or gold. This obviates the labor and risks involved in sending these checks and notes out for collection by messengers. The New York Clearing-House Association commenced its operations on Oct. 11, 1853, numbering as members 52 banks, representing a capital of $46,721,262.50. The number was soon reduced to 48 by the retirement and closing up of four, in consequence of their inability to meet its requirements, reducing the aggregate capital to $45,118,800. On the 1st of June, 1879, the Association consisted of 59 members, including the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York. The aggregate capital of the banks of the city is $83,508,800 with a surplus of $27,264,100, a reduction of capital and surplus in less than six years of $36,934,000, caused, in the opinion of bankers, principally by unequal and excessive tax under both Federal and State laws. The amount of the first day's transactions (Oct. 11, 1853) was $23,938,682.25. The total transactions since its organization to June 1, 1879, amount to $526,110,047,756.40, a daily average during that period (25 years and 7½ months) of $67,545,262.26. The highest daily average for any one year was for that ending Oct. 1, 1869, viz., $125,088,789.91. The total transactions for that year were $38,527,347,294.42. The total transactions for the past year, ending June 1, 1879, were $23,307,402,934.05, a daily average of $76,167,983.44. The largest amount for any one day during the past year was $122,029,347, on Jan. 27, 1879, and for any one day since the organization of the Association $206,034,920.50, on Nov. 17, 1868. This was the day after the famous gold corner known as Black Friday. The largest balance paid to any bank was $10,585,471.31 on Nov. 17, 1868, and the largest balance paid to the Clearing-House by any bank was $4,774,039.59 on April 5, 1872. The system in use by the New York Clearing-House is so perfect that, of the enormous transactions made through it, no error or difference of any kind exists in any of its records; neither has any bank belonging to the Association sustained any loss by the failure of any bank or otherwise while

a member. It has proved of great service during trying financial emergencies, notably in aiding and sustaining the United States Government at the breaking out of the civil war, and during financial panics, especially that of 1873, when, by combining the resources of its members through the machinery of the Clearing-House, they were enabled to greatly modify the dangers which so seriously threatened the whole country. Its operations amount to over 65 per cent. of the total exchanges of the 23 clearing-houses of the United States, and consequently it represents in a measure the magnitude of the daily business of the country; while the fluctuations in its daily, monthly, and yearly transactions, as shown by its records, are of great value both to the merchant and financier. The Clearing-House occupies a building owned by the Association, and arranged with special reference to its requirements.

Cleopatra's Needle.—This interesting historical relic was presented to the city of New York, through the Department of State, in 1877, by the late Khedive of Egypt, Ismail Pasha, and the work of removing it to this city is now going on under the direction of Lt.-Com. H. H. Gorringe, U. S. N., with the aid of massive and novel machinery constructed by the Roeblings of Trenton. The monolith is one of the most interesting of the obelisks of Egypt. It was erected on its original site under the greatest of the Egyptian princes of the eighteenth dynasty, Thothmes III., the brother and successor of Hatshepu, the "woman-king," whose name is borne on the two great obelisks of Amen-ra, one standing and the other prostrate, as the name of Thothmes III. is upon the obelisk given to New York and upon its long prostrate companion which was last year brought to London. The inscriptions which have been deciphered upon the New York obelisk, as it may now be called, take us back, therefore, to a period more than fifteen centuries before Christ, and to the Araneœan age in the history of the Holy Land which was invaded and conquered by Thothmes III. This monolith was gazed upon by Moses. It was an ancient monument, the significance of which had grown dim with the mists of time, when Augustus Cæsar and Antony fought out the question of universal empire in the sight of the voluptuous Queen whose name given to it in mistake has made it known throughout the earth for more than a thousand years past. During the whole of this time the obelisk now given to New York has stood erect as a landmark of the Levant, near Alexandria, while its companion, now erected in London, lay half buried in the sand at its feet.

Clubs.—These are not as numerous in proportion in New York as they are in London, but, notwithstanding the fact that several clubs have died from inanition within a few years, the increased membership in desirable clubs seems to indicate that club-life is growing in favor in New York. The following is a list of the principal clubs, particulars in regard to which will be found under their separate heads:

Army and Navy Club.
Century Club.
Down-Town Club.
Harmonie Club.
Knickerbocker Club.
Lotus Club.
Merchants' Club.
New York Club.
Palette Club.
New York Press Club.
Raquette Club.
St. Nicholas Club.
Union Club.
Union League Club.
University Club.

Coaching Club.—In 1876 a number of gentlemen instituted the Coaching Club, with the object of encouraging four-in-hand driving in America. There are now 26 members, representing 21 coaches. No one is eligible for membership unless he can drive four horses, nor unless he owns at least one fourth of a drag. Candidates must be proposed and seconded by two members of the club, and balloted for by sealed ballot, and 1 black ball in 10 excludes. The uniform of the club is a dark-green cutaway coat with brass buttons, and a yellow striped waistcoat; and it is *de rigueur* also to wear a high white hat. The evening-dress uniform of the club is of the same colors cut like the conventional evening dress. The annual dues are $10. The annual parade of the club occurs on the last Saturday in May of each

year, and is a brilliant show of drags, uniforms, and toilets. The meet is always in front of the Hotel Brunswick, 5th av. and 27th st., and the route through 5th av. and the park. For two seasons the Tally-ho coach was driven regularly on the road by Col. Kane to Pelham, Westchester Co.; but for the present road-coaching is entirely spasmodic. Some of the drags are always to be seen at the Jerome Park races, and during the summer months at Newport.

Coal and Iron Exchange, a large and imposing building cor. Cortlandt and New Church sts., belonging to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. It is occupied mainly by the offices of firms connected with the coal and iron interests.

College of Physicians and Surgeons.—The college building is at the N. E. cor. of 23d st. and 4th av., but much of the instruction is given in different large hospitals in the city. It was founded in 1807, and its existence since has been an almost uniformly prosperous one. The governing body is a board of trustees of 24 members. The faculty consists ordinarily of about 20 professors. There is a winter and a summer course of lectures, the fee for which is $140; attendance on the summer course is optional. The matriculation fee is $5, and students who have already attended two full courses of lectures in other regular medical schools and recent graduates are admitted on payment of that and $70 additional. Students who have attended two full courses in the college can attend another course by paying the matriculation fee only. The degree of Doctor of Medicine is conferred on students who have attended two full courses of lectures—the latter in this college. They must also have studied medicine for 3 years under the direction of a regular physician or surgeon, have passed satisfactory examinations, and paid a graduation fee of $30 in addition to all other fees. The regular winter session opens on the first Tuesday in October. There are several prizes from $200 to $25 open to competition.

College of the City of New York, cor. Lexington av. and 23d st., was established in 1847 under the name of the New York Free Academy, and in 1866 was incorporated under its present name. The members of the Board of Education are *ex officio* trustees. It is open only to students who have attended the common schools of this city for at least one year. The faculty of the College consists of a President, 14 professors, and 19 tutors. The students in the four college classes number about 450, and in the introductory classes about 800 each year. To the end of the sophomore year the students have all subjects of study in common, with the exception that the ancient languages are studied in the classical course only up to that time and the modern in the scientific. From this point they diverge as they select either the commercial, classical, or scientific course. There is also a post-graduate course in engineering, occupying two additional years. The College confers the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Sciences, and Master of Sciences. The value of the buildings, which are of brick and of a massive character, standing a little way back from the street, is estimated at $150,000. The library contains about 20,000 volumes of selected works, valued at $45,000, and the repository 16,000 volumes, valued at $13,000. The cabinet of natural history is valued at $3,000, and the apparatus in the scientific department at $15,000. The College is maintained at an annual cost to the city of about $150,000. Various medal and library funds given the College amount to $40,000. The tuition, like that of the public schools, is free.

College Point is on Long Island Sound, northeast from New York, and distant about 9 miles. The Point is formed by the indentation of the Long Island shore by Flushing Bay. There is a population of about 4,000. It can be reached by Long Island Railway from Hunter's Point—ferries from New York at James's sl. and E. 34th st. Fare, 30 cts.

Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church Society.—One of the oldest and wealthiest corporations in the city, chartered by King William III. under date May 11, 1696. This royal charter was ratified by the Legislature of the Colony of New York Dec. 5, 1753, and by the Legislature of the State of New York in 1784 and 1805. The control of the corporation and the title to its large property

are vested in a legislative body composed of 24 persons, each of the 3 churches belonging to the society being equally represented in it. It is a self-perpetuating body, and is known as the consistory. The ministers of the Collegiate Society are called to it for life, and can only be removed for cause. The oldest of the collegiate churches is at 11 Lafayette pl., and is known as the "Middle" church; the second is at the cor. 5th av. and W. 29th st.; and the third at the cor. 5th av. and W. 48th st. The missions attached to the church are at the North Dutch, 111 Fulton; Knox Memorial, 514 9th av. Chapels, 823 7th av., and 158 W. 29th st. The old post-office building, still standing in Nassau st. between Cedar and Liberty sts., was formerly (in 1721) the Middle Dutch church. In 1775 the pews were torn out by the British troopers, and the building converted into a prison. Afterward it became a cavalry school for the army of occupation. In 1790 it was again refitted as a place of worship. It was in the old wooden steeple of this building that Franklin made his experiments in electricity. The old North church, in Fulton st. near William, recently torn down, was built by the Collegiate Church Society. The church at 5th av. and 29th st. is known as the Holland church, and is a fine building of Vermont marble in the Romanesque style. The church in 5th av., cor. W. 48th st., is a fine specimen of highly ornamental Gothic architecture in brown stone.

Columbia College was first chartered in 1754 as King's College. Previous to that year a fund of about £3,500 had been raised, mainly in England, to be applied to the founding of such an institution, and out of that fund the first expenses of the college were met. Even after the granting of the charter the college had a hard struggle for existence, the predominance of the Church of England, or Episcopal, element in its board of governors having awakened the jealousy of the other religious denominations. The Trinity Church vestry-room was used for recitations for several years, and the corporation of that church finally set the college firmly on its feet by granting it a portion of the church lands. These lands were between what is now called College pl. and the North river, and here the first college building was erected. At the outbreak of the war of the Revolution in 1776 the college was looked upon as a hot-bed of toryism, and consequently the committee of public safety resolved on breaking it up by directing its officers to prepare the buildings for the reception of troops. From this time until 1784, when the legislature of the State reincorporated it under its present name, the college was in abeyance, so to speak. The library had been scattered and the buildings were in ruins, so that the regents, the new governing body, had almost to recreate the institution. The new charter proving defective, it was amended in 1787, so that the management of the college was vested in a self-perpetuating body of 24 trustees, and this body has existed to the present time. About 1850 the old buildings on College pl. were found to be too far down town, and the present site on 49th and 50th sts. and Madison and 4th avs. was selected. Extensive alterations are now in progress on this site, and in a few years an entirely new series of buildings will have been constructed. There are 3 departments in the college, namely, the academic, the scientific, and the legal. The corps of professors numbers about 60; the president is the chief officer of the college. The income is derived mainly from the rentals of the real estate granted to the college by Trinity Church. There are no halls whatever attached to or connected with the college, the students being supposed to reside with their relatives or with some respectable family. Particulars about the various departments are given below:

The Academic Department is the nucleus of the college around which the others have grown. The course of instruction embraces the branches that commonly are understood under a "classical education." It lasts for 4 years, and the regular fee for each year is $100; applicants unable to pay but of promising abilities may have this amount remitted by the president and the treasurer. Examination of candidates are held in June and September of each year. The lecture rooms of the department are in the college building on Madison av. and 49th st. The beginning of the first term is on the first Monday of October, and commencement day is always the last Wednesday in June. The following bodies are entitled to free scholarships: Alumni Society of Colum-

bia College to 4; the corporation of New York, 2; the corporation of Brooklyn, 2; the trustees of the Mercantile Library, 2; the trustees of the American Institute, 2, and the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, 2; the corporation of Jersey City, 1; each religious denomination in New York City, 1; and every school from which 4 students shall enter the college in any one year, 1. Prizes for proficiency in various studies are given annually, the principal being the junior prizes in Greek, the first being $300 and the second $150. Of prize scholarships there are 12 of the value of $100 each. There are also several fellowships of the value of $500 per year for 3 years, during which time the holder must study under the direction of the president.

The following is a list of the *Faculty of the College:* Frederick A. P. Barnard, President; William B. Nye, Secretary; Henry Drisler, Prof. Greek; Charles Short, Prof. Latin; Henry I. Schmidt, Prof. German; Ogden N. Rood, Prof. Mech. and Phys.; Charles F. Chandler, Prof. Chem.; William G. Peck and J. H. Vanamringe, Profs. Math.; Charles N. Nairne, Prof. Phil. and Eng. Lit.; John W. Burgess, Prof. History; Beverly R. Betts, Librarian.

School of Mines.—This is the scientific department of the college. It was established in 1864, and is divided into the 5 parallel courses of mining engineering, civil engineering, metallurgy, geology and natural history, and analytical and applied chemistry. The course of instruction occupies 3 years, and the degrees conferred are those of Mining Engineer, Civil Engineer, and Bachelor of Philosophy. For the degree of Doctor of Philosophy there is a post-graduate course of 1 year. Regular examinations of candidates for admission are held in the last weeks of June and September. The fees are $200 per annum, but if the student's means are limited the amount may be remitted on application to the president and treasurer. Several money prizes are open for competition annually. The School of Mines has handsome and convenient buildings of its own at 4th av. and 50th st., adjoining those of the academical department.

Faculty of the School of Mines: Thomas Egleston, jr., Prof. Min. and Met.; William P. Trowbridge, Prof. Mining Eng.; John S. Newberry, Prof. Geology.

Columbia College Law School.—The law school is at present located in a building at the cor. of Lafayette pl. and Great Jones st., rented temporarily for the purpose. It was organized in 1860, and is now the leading law school of the country. The course occupies 2 years, and examinations of candidates for admission are held immediately after commencement in May and just before the beginning of the first term in October. The fee is $100 per annum which, however, may be remitted in whole or in part by application as above. Money prizes of the value of $250 and less are open for competition annually.

Faculty of the Law School: Theodore W. Dwight, Warden and Prof. of Maritime and Admiralty Law; J. Ordronaux, Prof. Med. Jur.; John W. Burgess, Prof. Inter. and Con. Law and Pol. Science; George Chase, Prof. Crim. Law and Torts and Procedure; Robert Senftner, Librarian.

Comique, Theatre, 514 Broadway. This house, while it is strictly speaking a variety theatre, has been made to stand out from among the others of that ilk by the clever performances of Harrigan & Hart, its managers. They are Irish comedians, and produce clever farce comedies of their own, in which they have made a hit. From this house emanates a good half of the popular street songs and "catchy" slang. This little house was formerly an English comedy and then a German theatre, under the name, now given to the Bowery theatre, "Thalia Theatre."

Commissioners of Emigration.—There are 7 Commissioners, 5 of whom are appointed by the Governor, and the other 2 are the President of the Irish Emigrant Society and the German Society *ex officio*, who have entire control of the immigrants arriving at this port. Formerly a tax of $1.50 *per capita* was collected by the Commissioners from the steamship companies as a fund to aid in the support of the Immigrant Bureau; but by a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States this tax was declared illegal, and the entire support of the Bureau now devolves upon the State. The cost of its maintenance is about $150,000 per annum. (See Ward's Island, Castle Garden, and Immigrants.)

Common Council. (See ALDERMEN.)

Communipaw, a village in New Jersey on the west shore of the bay, south of Jersey City, now the terminus of the New Jersey Central Railway. An old Dutch settlement humorously described by Irving in his "Knickerbocker's History of New York," the honest burghers of which "never look beyond their pipes, nor trouble their heads about any affairs out of their immediate neighborhood where the primitive manners of our Dutch forefathers have retreated, and where they are cherished with devout and scrupulous strictness. The dress of the original settlers is handed down inviolate from father to son; the essential broad-brimmed hat, broad-skirted coat, and broad-bottomed breeches continue from generation to generation; and several gigantic knee-buckles of massive silver are still in wear that made gallant display in the days of the patriarchs of Communipaw." Whatever Communipaw was in the days of Irving, its antique Dutch flavor has disappeared, and it is now chiefly known as the location of extensive abattoirs. Ferry from foot of Liberty st.

Concerts.—With a certain set of people in New York, composed mainly of those whose religious belief forbids their attending the opera or theatre, concerts are in high favor; and when the concert is one of real merit, their ranks are swollen by musical amateurs, and the not small class who affect music because it is fashionable. During the season—that is to say, from October to May—there is pretty sure to be given a series of concerts in New York which will satisfy the most enthusiastic concert-loving stranger or resident amateur. Most of the concerts are given at Chickering Hall, 5th av. and 18th st., and at Steinway Hall, 14th st. near 4th av., which form a part of the buildings occupied as warerooms by the celebrated manufacturers of pianofortes whose names they bear. The only regularly established series of concerts in New York are those given by the Philharmonic Society. The programme is always composed of classical music, to the maintenance of which the society is devoted, and these are relieved by one or more vocal selections, always rendered by singers of note. They are held at the Academy of Music, and consist of a monthly concert during the season, preceded by three public rehearsals given in the afternoon; the vocal selections are omitted at the rehearsals, to which admission is given at a reduced price, and which are largely attended by ladies. The list of concerts which follow during the season in quick succession at the two halls spoken of is varied in character as well as in merit, and includes organ and piano recitals, and those given by vocal societies, aspiring amateurs, etc. The best opera-singers usually give one or two concerts each during the season for the benefit of the non-opera-going class alluded to, and these are well worth hearing. A rule which it is safe to follow is never to go to "complimentary and testimonial concerts tendered to," etc., which abound in New York, especially during the latter part of the season. These performances are pretty sure to be bad, and by the sapient who note their annual recurrence in the case of church-singers, music teachers, etc., are always avoided. The concerts given "by the promising pupil of Signor so and so" are equally sure to bore you if you are deluded into attending them. Sacred concerts, so called, are given at extremely low prices on Sunday evenings during the season at several of the principal theatres, and at these the music is usually light, pleasing, and fairly well executed.

Instrumental concerts are given during the summer months only at the public gardens (which see), and by the authorities in the Central Park. The fashionable concerts *par excellence*, however, are those of the Philharmonic Society, and at these evening dress is *de rigueur*.

Concert Saloons.—By this title New-Yorkers understand a class of resorts such as a respectable person would not like to be seen in. Formerly Broadway, in the neighborhood of Bleecker st., was full of them; but of late years they have come to confine themselves almost entirely to the Bowery and Chatham st. In nearly all of them women are employed as attendants on the tables, and a lavish display of gas-jets and paint and tinsel outside serves to give the passer-by an impression of splendor within which the reality by no means warrants. The women are seldom good-looking, vulgar as a rule, and

ignorant always. The music is furnished from a badly thumped piano, the liquors sold are vile, and the women insist on being treated constantly to colored water, which they dignify with the name of brandy, and for which they charge accordingly. The frequenters of these places are chiefly foolish young clerks and mechanics, who labor under the delusion that this is "seeing life." Strangers should be very careful about going into them, for the police make spasmodic and irregular raids on them under the law relating to disorderly houses; and on such occasions every person found in the place is arrested, locked up in a cell all night, and arraigned before a magistrate in the morning.

Coney Island is the popular watering-place of New York, and is unique in its appearance, its patronage, and its history. The island is the extreme western end of a great outlying sand-bar, broken by inlets, which extends along the southern coast of Long Island for nearly 90 miles, its different sections being known as Coney Island, Rockaway, Long, Jones, Oak Island, and Great South Beaches. Coney Island is a part of the town of Gravesend, and is separated from the shore by Gravesend Bay on the west, Sheepshead Bay and Coney Island Creek on the north, runs to a point on the east, and has the broad Atlantic for its southern boundary. The distance from the Battery to the wharf at the western extremity of the island is about 8½ miles as the bird flies. Prior to 1874 this fine stretch of beach, five miles long, with its splendid surf, and its unequaled location in point of accessibility from New York, Brooklyn, and other adjacent cities, was little more than a barren waste of sand. On the west end of the island was a small hotel, and two steamboats made daily trips to that point. At the terminus of the old Coney Island road from Brooklyn stood a hostelry to which the residents of that city occasionally drove down in the afternoon. The boats and the beach, however, were little patronized by the better classes, owing to the difficulty of reaching the island and the reputation for disorder which it obtained through various causes. At that time a single horse-car line from Fulton Ferry and a steam line from an almost inaccessible part of Brooklyn near Greenwood Cemetery furnished the means of reaching other parts of the island; but these were an inconvenient and tedious means of reaching a location desirable only from its natural advantages. In 1874 a steam road from 20th st., Brooklyn, was built by an enterprising capitalist to what is now known as West Brighton Beach, and a large pavilion and restaurant were erected at its terminus. The result proved that the enterprise necessary to afford a convenient means of reaching the island was all that was necessary to secure for the place the position to which its location and natural advantages entitled it, as the most popular watering-place in this country. At the present time eight steam railways, one line of street cars, and nine lines of steamers, capable of transporting at least 150,000 persons to and from the beach daily, are in operation. The beach itself is covered with light and airy buildings of all sizes and for every conceivable purpose, and during the season the sands are black with people daily. Two of the hotels are among the finest of their kind in the world, and a number of others are fully equal to the best hotels at other watering-places. The island is now divided into four parts, known as the West End or Norton's Point, West Brighton or Cable's, Brighton Beach, and Manhattan Beach. Beginning at the West End or Norton's, the island has been but little improved. The beach is covered with the refuse thrown up by the tides, and the surface of the island is covered with irregular hummocks of fine white sand and an occasional growth of beach-grass and laurel. Norton's Hotel is an old, low wooden building, back from the shore, and a wooden path leads down to a large pavilion. Accommodations are provided here for parties with lunch-baskets, and there are numerous unattractive-looking bathing-houses. A branch of the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railway runs at intervals of 15 minutes to West Brighton Beach. Between these two points there are fourteen small hotels and pavilions. West Brighton was formerly known as Cable's, from the principal hotel at that point, and is the central part of the island. Alighting from the cars, the scene is suggestive of a great fair ground. In the center is a broad plaza with green grass and flowers, traversed by wide wooden pavements. Fronting

the ocean is Cable's, a large hotel with broad piazzas covered with dining-tables. Gentlemen only are received as guests overnight. Vanderveer's is the old resort for driving parties from Brooklyn, and there are several other good-sized and fairly well-kept hotels clustered about the plaza. A band plays every afternoon and evening in a pavilion near the hotel, and the beach is brilliantly illuminated at night by the somewhat ghastly white rays of the electric light. A camera obscura here gives charming views of the beach, sharply outlined, delicately toned, and well worth seeing. An observatory 300 feet high occupies a prominent place, and from the top, reached by large elevators, a fine view of the island, the bay, and the adjacent cities may be had. A large fountain of pure drinking water, and an enormous artificial cow holding many gallons of milk, and with wildly rolling eyes, occupy pavilions in the plaza and attract the thirsty. Beer flows copiously everywhere. A pier 1,000 feet long, constructed of tubular iron piles, runs out from West Brighton. On it are three two-story buildings, containing saloons and a promenade. There are also 1,200 bath-rooms, and stairways leading down into the water beneath the pier. Steamboats from New York land at the pier regularly. Near the pier is the Sea Beach Hotel (this structure was the U. S. Government building at the Centennial Exhibition), where a good table-d'hote dinner is served for $1, including wine. Connected with it is the depot for the New York and Sea Beach road. The bathing pavilions at this point are numerous, but, those on the pier excepted, are not attractive. The concourse which leads to Brighton Beach on the east (or left), is a wide drive and promenade about a half mile long. Park wagons are continually traversing its length, and there are two rustic pavilions in which pedestrians may rest themselves. It is maintained by the city of Brooklyn, and no buildings are allowed between it and the ocean, but there are two small hotels in its rear. The drive is a pleasant one over the smooth hard roadway.

Brighton Beach was built up after the assured success of Manhattan Beach. It is a resort for Brooklyn people, and differs from Manhattan Beach much as Brooklyn does from New York. The building is nearly as large, the restaurant nearly as good; there is a little less of elegance in its surroundings, and more of a family and comfort-taking aspect about its guests. The hotel is an ornamental wooden structure, 525 feet long and three stories high, with broad piazzas extending its whole length. From its various towers unlimited bunting streams, as it does in fact with holiday gayety from every building on the beach. The upper floors are reserved for permanent guests, and transient visitors are not permitted to ascend the stairways. The balcony on the second floor has 168 rooms opening on it, and meals are furnished on the American table-d'hôte plan. The first floor and balconies are devoted to transient guests. The hotel is finished in hard wood, furnished with Eastlake furniture and Axminster carpets, and gas, running water, and ample closets, are among the conveniences provided. Two thousand persons can be seated at the tables on the balconies and in the dining-rooms at one time, and 20,000 persons can be fed during the day. In a pavilion constructed with a huge sounding-board interior, opening toward the hotel, an orchestra of sixty performers give concerts every afternoon and evening. In front of the hotel the grounds are laid out with walks and grass and flowers, a little the worse for the strong salt air. The bathing-houses are in a large pavilion to the left, and are under separate management.

From Brighton Beach eastward for two and a half miles extend the grounds of Manhattan Beach. The hotel is a wooden structure of ornate design, 660 feet long and three and four stories in height, the largest of its kind in the world. It is furnished with Eastlake furniture and superbly appointed throughout. The permanent guests occupy the upper floors, transient guests the broad piazzas and the lower floor. The railroad depot is at the rear of the building, and a marine railway runs westward along the shore to the Brighton Beach Hotel. At Manhattan Beach the guests are principally New York people of the better classes. Music is furnished from the pavilion with its enormous sounding-board in front of the hotel, and walks are laid out around the grounds. Four thousand persons can dine at one time, and 30,000 during the day. In a grand pavilion near the hotel 1,500 persons can sit at table. Visitors who bring their own lunch

are provided for here, and capital dinners of sea-food can be had. The bathing-houses to the left contain 2,700 separate rooms, and the arrangements are perfect in every respect. The beach in front is fenced in, and the inclosed space rigidly reserved for bathers. Large floats beyond the breakers afford resting and diving places for expert swimmers, and life-boats patrol the beach at the same point. The ladies' bathing-houses are separate, and hot and cold salt-water baths in private rooms are provided for those who do not like surf-bathing. An amphitheatre seating 2,000 persons overlooks the bathing grounds, and a band plays here during the afternoon and evening. Accidents are unknown.

The most striking features of Coney Island are the grand scale upon which all of its arrangements are projected, and the crowd, which frequently numbers fully 50,000 people. Among other amusements provided for the visitors are shooting-galleries, bowling-alleys, and billiards at all points; an aquarium and a variety theatre at West Brighton; and a captive balloon ascending 1,000 feet at Manhattan Beach. The police arrangements are perfect, and disorder or unseemly conduct is quite unknown. Ladies and children can and do visit the island alone in perfect safety. The restaurants at Brighton, Cat ble's, and Manhattan Beach are up to the standard of the best restaurants in New York in every respect, and the scale of prices is about the same. To persons of moderate means, a word of advice: In ordering, order one portion for two persons, as it is always sufficient, and in this way a fair dinner may be had at a reasonable price. For example, at any of these hotels a dinner for two persons, consisting of soup, fish, a roast, one or two vegetables, and coffee, may be had for from $1.75 to $2.25. Those who like sea-food may order raw clams, fish, and vegetables, with coffee, for a little less. Wine and beer are of course at discretion, but they are of good quality and at the same prices charged at similar hotels in New York. Persons who can afford the outlay may spend any sum they choose, and procure a proportionately good dinner.

For those who desire to visit the whole island in one day, the following schedule will serve as a guide: Leave New York from the foot of West 24th st., West 10th st., Franklin st., or pier No. 2 adjoining the Battery, by steamer, passing Governor's Island, the Narrows, Forts Wadsworth, Tompkins, and Lafayette, and arriving at Norton's dock in an hour. Fare, 25 cts. Do not purchase a return ticket. These boats leave about every hour, and it is well in taking this trip to start not later than noon. Walk up to Norton's Hotel. Take the railroad to West Brighton; fare 10 cts. See the plaza, the new pier, the camera obscura (10 cts.), and the great cow, ascend to the top of the observatory (15 cts.), and then lunch at Cable's. Take a park wagon (5 cts.) and ride along the beach to Brighton. See the hotel and grounds, visit the pavilion and bathing-grounds, walk the length of the short pier, and then take the Marine Railway (5 cts.) to Manhattan Beach. See the hotel and grounds, visit the balloon (25 cts.), the amphitheatre overlooking the bathing-grounds (10 cts.), and then bathe (no charge to bathers for admission to pavilion). The charge for bath-house and dress is 25 cts., including the care and guarantee of valuables; no reduction is made to those who take their own dresses. Dine at Manhattan Beach; the pleasantest place to dine is in the west dining-room. Hear the concert in the evening, see the effect of the electric light on the water, and return to New York at 10 o'clock by railway (fare 35 cts.), landing at the foot of East 23d st. This trip involves a considerable outlay of strength. The cost for two persons, including a modest dinner and lunch as described above, is not more than $6; for one person it would be about $4.

West End, or Norton's dock, is reached by steamers from New York in about an hour. These steamers touch at several piers on the East and North Rivers, and leave about every hour, on Sundays half hourly. The piers on the east side (E. R.) are 33d, 9th, and Broome sts., and Maiden Lane; and on the west side (N. R.), 24th, 10th, and Franklin sts., and Pier 2 (Battery). The fare is 25 cts, or excursion 40 cts. The Brooklyn, Bath, and Coney Island Railroad leaves Greenwood Cemetery for the West End about every hour; excursion fare 50 cts. The same road also runs a branch to Locust Grove, connecting with boats which leave New York from W. 22d and Leroy sts. and Pier 13, N. R., and E. 33d, E. 9th, and Broome

sts., and Maiden Lane, E. R., three times a day. Fare, excursion, 50 cts.

West Brighton, or Cable's, is reached by the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad from 20th st. and 9th av., Brooklyn, in 15 minutes. Trains leave about every half hour. Excursion tickets, 25 cts. Also by steamers to Norton's dock (see West End), and thence by rail to Cable's; fare 35 cts., excursion, 50 cts. Also by several steamers direct to the new pier, and by the New York and Sea Beach road from Bay Ridge, connecting by steamers from New York to that point; fare, excursion, 50 cts. Also by horse-cars from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn (time, 2 hours); excursion tickets, 25 cts.

Brighton Beach is reached by the Brooklyn, Flatbush, and Coney Island Railway from Hunter's Point, connected with New York by ferries from James Slip and E. 34th st.; also stops at Flatbush av. and Bedford Station at Franklin av., Brooklyn. Fares: Hunter's Point, excursion 50 cts., single 35 cts.; Flatbush, excursion 45 cts., single 25 cts.; Bedford Station at Franklin av., excursion 40 cts., single 20 cts. Trains leave hourly, and part of the day half hourly.

Manhattan Beach is reached by railway from 23d st. ferry, E. R., by trains half hourly, and by steamer to Bay Ridge, thence by rail to the Beach. Steamers leave piers at 22d st., Leroy st., Pier 8, and Whitehall st., about every hour. Fare by either route: excursion 50 cts, single 35 cts.

On these last two lines there are handsome drawing-room cars—a great convenience when one is returning tired or the weather is chilly. All the lines run open cars, from which the roadside scenery can be seen plainly. The last trains leave the beaches on all routes at about 11 P. M., except from Manhattan Beach, which runs no regular trains after 10½. When the crowd is very large extras are run after that hour till all are taken home.

Congregational Churches.—The following list gives the names and locations of those in the city:

Harlem, 251 E. 125th st.
Madison Avenue, Church of the Disciples, Madison av., cor. E. 45th st.
Second (colored), 158th st., near Elton av.
Tabernacle, 582 6th av.
Washington Avenue, near 166th st.
Welsh, 206 E. 11th st.

Consuls.—All of the great foreign powers are represented by consuls or consuls-general in New York, and many of the minor governments by consuls or consular agents. The addresses of these will be found below, under the names of the governments by which they are accredited. Foreigners visiting New York are entitled to the advice and protection of the consuls of their government in the city, and those who have no consul located here will usually be well treated by the consul of some government adjacent and friendly to their own. By consulting with the consul of their government on all matters of moment, foreigners will frequently avoid being swindled.

Argentine Republic.—128 Pearl st., between Hanover and Beaver sts. Consul.

Austria.—33 Broadway, just north of Bowling Green. Consul General and consul.

Belgium.—353 Broadway, between Leonard and Franklin sts. Consul.

Brazil.—42 Broadway, just north of Bowling Green. Consul General.

Chile.—87 Wall st., between Pearl and Water sts. Consul.

Colombia.—55 Pine st, between Pearl and William sts. Consul.

Costa Rica.—61 Liberty st., between Broadway and Nassau st. Consul.

Denmark.—52 Broadway, near Exchange pl. Consul.

Ecuador.—29 South st., near Coenties slip. Consul.

France.—4 Bowling Green, foot of Broadway. Consul General and Chancellor.

German Empire.—2 Bowling Green, foot of Broadway. Consul General, Consul, and Vice-Consul.

Great Britain.—29 Broadway, just north of Bowling Green. Consul General, First and Second Vice-Consuls.

Greece.—56 Stone st., near William st. Consul.

Guatemala.—35 Broadway, just north of Bowling Green. Consul.

Hawaiian Islands.—78 Thomas st., between West Broadway and Hudson st. Consul.

Hayti.—66 Broadway, between Exchange pl. and Rector st. Consul.

Italy.—Broadway, opposite Bowling Green. Consul General.

Japan.—7 Warren st., near Broadway. Consul.

Mexico.—35 Broadway, just north of Bowling Green. Consul.

Monaco.—4 Bowling Green, foot of Broadway. Consul.

Netherlands.—45 Exchange pl., between Broad and William sts. Consul General and Vice-Consul.

Nicarugua.—59 William st., near Wall st. Consul.

Norway.—18 Exchange pl., between Hanover and William sts. Consul.

Paraguay.—40 Stone st., between Broad and Coenties alley. Consul General.

Peru.—39 Broad st., near Wall st. Consul.

Portugal.—148 Pearl st., near Wall st. Consul General.

Russia.—31 Broadway, just north of Bowling Green. Consul General.

St. Domingo.—35 Broadway, just north of Bowling Green. Consul.

Salvador.—35 Broadway, just north of Bowling Green. Consul.

Spain.—29 Broadway, just north of Bowling Green. Consul General and Vice-Consul.

Sweden.—18 Exchange pl., between Hanover and William sts. Consul.

Switzerland.—Consul, 60 Wall st. Vice Consul, 48 Wall st.

Turkey.—122 Front st., near Wall st. Consul.

Uruguay.—113 Wall st., near South st. Consul General.

Venezuela.—35 Broadway, just north of Bowling Green. Consul.

Convent Schools. (See Sacred Heart and Mt. St. Vincent.)

Cooking School, the New York, 35 E. 17th st., Union sq. This institution has been in existence for about 6 years, was incorporated in 1878, and is under the supervision of a number of prominent clergymen. The originator of the school and its present head is Miss Juliet Corson. The scholars are drawn from all social classes, and the courses of lessons are divided as follows: First Artisan Course, for the children of poor parents between the ages of 10 and 14 years. The course of instruction is entirely practical, and the little girls cook the plain food and do all the dining-room and kitchen work. The main object of these lessons is to teach the lower classes how to prepare wholesome and palatable food at the least possible cost. The Second Artisan Course is intended for the instruction of the grown daughters and wives of workingmen who can afford to vary their daily fare at a moderate cost. These lessons are arranged in the form of bills of fare. The Plain Cook's Course is designed for young housewives beginning married life in moderate circumstances, and for domestics wishing to take service in families where the table is nice but inexpensive. The Ladies' Course is designed for ladies who desire to combine "some of the elegances of artistic cookery with those economical interests which it is the duty of every housewife to study." Many ladies also take private lessons, paying for their own materials, choosing their own dishes, and owning them when finished. The artisan courses are paid for mainly by mission schools who send their pupils for instruction. The number of pupils increases with each year, the number last year exceeding 1,800. The following are the terms for lessons:

Artisan Courses.—Mission school and charitable societies, for each pupil, in First Artisan Course of 12 lessons, $2; cooks and workingmen's wives and daughters, in Plain Cooks' Course of 12 lessons, $5, single lesson in class, 50 cts.; ladies can send their cooks for training in this course of lessons by paying, per lesson, $1, per course of 12 lessons, in class, $10; yearly patronage subscription, entitling subscriber to send two pupils in above-named classes, $25; life membership donation, entitling donor to send one pupil each year in above-named classes, $100.

Ladies' Course.—Single admission tickets, $1; course ticket for 12 lessons, $10; private lessons, per hour, $1; private

classes of 10 or more pupils, each $10; marketing lessons, per hour, $2; carving lessons, per hour, $1.

Cooper Union is at the junction of 3d and 4th avs. at 7th st. and the Bowery. It is a brown-stone building of plain and massive appearance, triangular in shape, and six stories high. It was built by Peter Cooper in 1857 at a cost of $630,000, and endowed with $150,000 for the support of the free reading-room and library. The expenses of keeping up the Union are about $45,000 per annum, which is derived principally from the rentals of stores and offices in the building, and the income of the endowment fund. The scheme of the Union includes free schools of science and art, and a free reading-room and library. The features of these departments are as follows: The evening schools of science and art are attended by nearly 3,000 students annually, mostly from the various trades and occupations of the city. None are admitted under the age of 15, or who are not acquainted with the rudiments of reading, writing, and arithmetic. Females are admitted to the lectures and the scientific classes, but not to the art classes, as a special art school is provided for women in the day. The course of study in the scientific department embraces a very full and thorough preliminary course of mathematics. The regular course of five years includes algebra, geometry, trigonometry, analytical and descriptive geometry, differential and integral calculus, natural philosophy, elementary and analytical chemistry, astronomy, mechanics, mechanical drawing. In the art schools for males are taught drawing from cast, form, perspective, mechanical, architectural, industrial, ornamental, figure and rudimental drawing, and modeling in clay. Several prizes are given by private individuals, and medals and diplomas are conferred. There is a department of consultation to assist inventors and manufacturers of new processes, and about 300 persons annually avail themselves of the advice of the professors in charge of it. In the English department instruction is given in belles-lettres, rhetoric, and elocution. In the Women's Art School about 250 persons receive gratuitous instruction yearly. The pupils are divided into classes in drawing, photo-crayon, photo-color, oil-color, painting, retouching, normal teaching, wood-engraving, and pottery-painting. In these in the morning hours is given free instruction, and the pupils earn for themselves an aggregate of about $10,000 a year while under instruction. The great pressure for admission to these classes has led to the formation of an amateur class for those who can afford to pay $15 for a course of 30 lessons to be given in 10 weeks. This and the pottery class, where the fee is $3 for a course of lessons, are the only classes of any kind in the Union which are not absolutely free. The basement of the Union is occupied by a large hall in which a course of free lectures are given weekly on Saturday nights during the winter months, by well-known lyceum speakers, upon travels, physical, domestic, political, social, and applied science, philosophy, and literature. The library contains about 15,000 volumes of miscellaneous works. The great feature of the library is a complete set of both the old and new series of Patent Office reports, which are consulted yearly by over 3,000 persons. Each volume has been carefully indexed, making them invaluable for reference. Readers are not allowed to take books from the room. The average number of readers daily is about 2,500. The free reading-room contains current numbers of 110 domestic and foreign magazines, and 180 daily and weekly papers. The reading-room is open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and books are given out from 9 A. M. to 9.30 P. M. On Sundays, from October to May, they are open from 12 M. to 9 P. M. An additional story is being placed upon the Union building, and will shortly be ready for occupation by the Inventors' Institute (which see), for whose use it is designed. The story will be as wide as the building at the southern or narrowest part, and will cover two thirds of the surface of the roof. It is to be of brick, and similar in architectural design to the rest of the Institute. The elevators open into a large room occupying about two thirds in length of the floor, where inventors' models will be displayed. Adjoining this room is a reception-room, east of which is another apartment of the same size, which will be partitioned into a museum and a library. The greater part of the remainder of the floor will be used to exhibit machinery in motion, the steam-power being obtained from the floor below, occupied by the American

Bank Note Company. Above the reception-room is to be a large dome, with a gallery which will be reached by stairs from the reception-room. All of the rooms will be abundantly lighted from the sky during the day and by the electric light at night. The cost of this new story will be about $30,000, and is a free gift from Mr. Cooper to Cooper Union.

Corlear's Hook. — The locality known by this name is one of the most lawless in the city, and the headquarters of the most daring of the river thieves. The Hook proper is at the bend of the East River just below Grand st. and opposite the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Large machine shops and storage warehouses along it make the river-front almost deserted at night, and afford the thieves their opportunities to sally out for and return with their booty unobserved, while the squalid rookeries and tenements near by furnish places of concealment.

Corn Exchange. (See Produce Exchange.)

Coroners.—There are four Coroners in New York, elected by the people, and each is allowed to appoint a deputy. The machine politics of the city result in electing politicians to the office of coroner, and the deputies are always physicians, who do a great deal of the work. They are paid by fees. Every case of sudden death is reported to the nearest Coroner by the physician called in, or by the police, and an inquest into the cause of death is held. Where there are no suspicious circumstances surrounding the death this can be arranged very quietly for the family by the Coroner. In cases of violent death, the inquest is held at the Coroners' office, 40 E. Houston st. Between 1,500 and 2,000 inquests are held annually, and the fees are very large in the aggregate.

Costumes.—There are in New York a large number of places where fancy costumes are rented for public and private masquerade balls, and for private theatricals. At these places (the addresses of which may be found in the "Herald" and in the theatrical journals) dominos, masks, and dresses of almost any period may be obtained, the deposit left and the rental asked depending entirely upon the costliness of the dress. For wigs and the like you must go to a perruquier, of whom Meyer in 4th av., near 12th st., is the best. At the public masquerade balls like the Arion, the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie, and the Liederkranz, a mask, obtainable in the dressing-room for a few dimes, is all that is required in addition to evening dress to secure admission to the dancing-floor. (For directions in regard to private theatricals, see Amateur Dramatic Societies.)

Cotton Exchange.—The New York Cotton Exchange is on the south side of Hanover sq., and is a somewhat low brown stone building. The salesroom is quite spacious, and is reached directly from the street by a flight of steps. Written applications to the secretary for further information have not been answered.

County Clerk's Office is on the basement floor of the new Court House, City Hall Park. Open for the transaction of business from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

County Court House. — This building, which stands in the rear of the City Hall fronting on Chambers st., was begun in 1861, and has been occupied since 1867, but is not completed. It is of Corinthian architecture, three stories high, 250 ft. long by 150 ft. wide, and the crown of the dome is to be 210 ft. above the sidewalk. The walls are of Massachusetts white marble, beams and staircases of iron, and finishing of hard wood. The erection of this building was one of the chief instruments of peculation by the "ring" in 1869–'70, large sums appropriated for its construction finding their way into the pockets of the existing city officials. The State courts and several of the city departments have their quarters in the building at present.

County Officers.—The principal of these are the Coroners, the County Clerk, the Register, the Sheriff, and the Surrogate. They are all paid by fees, which, during the three years to which their terms are limited, aggregate in most cases what is ordinarily regarded as an independent fortune. The location of their offices is given under the head of each.

County of New York.—The city and county of New York are coextensive;

hence much of the official machinery incident to other counties is done away with. (See also COUNTY OFFICERS.)

Creedmoor.—The rifle range of the National Rifle Association of America is located at Creedmoor, a small village on the Long Island Railway about 13½ miles from New York city. Trains leave Long Island city ordinarily twice a day, but on days when matches are shot they run more frequently. James sl. and 34th st. ferry boats run to the Long Island Railroad depot. Fare to Creedmoor, 40 cts. There are two hotels near the range where the various associations using the range and the officers of the National Guard have rooms, and where arms and ammunition can be obtained. The range and grounds belong to the National Rifle Association. Each regiment of the first and second divisions of the National Guard is required to practice at the range a certain number of times during the year. The range is contained within 85 acres of level sodded ground. It has 30 iron targets, which can be shot at at any distance from 50 to 1,200 yards. There is also a "running deer" target; a "tramp" or "moving man" target; and a "ringing" target. A large clock-faced wind dial shows the rifleman the direction of the wind, while numerous streamers and flags at different points aid him in making his calculations.

Crime, Society for the Prevention of, was incorporated in 1878 "to promote in all proper and suitable ways the removal of the sources and causes of crime; to assist the weak and helpless in obtaining the protection of the courts and of the laws regulating the sale of intoxicating drinks, and in protecting themselves against the temptations to crime; to aid in the enforcement of the laws of the State; to disseminate a correct public opinion in support of all laws, organizing and forming meetings and associations for instruction upon and discussion of such topics." Its main object, however, is to close the lower class of drinking saloons in the city, and for this purpose its agents are constantly engaged in collecting evidence against offenders, and in securing the indictment and prosecution of the same. Any person approved by the Board of Directors may become a member of the Society by subscribing to the constitution and paying $5 per annum. The offices are at 696 Broadway, cor. of 4th st., and the officers are: Howard Crosby, President; Charles Gildersleeve, Secretary.

Croton Water.—The water supply of New York is drawn from the Croton River, a small stream in Westchester County, about 40 miles from the city, and in case of need from a number of natural lakes in the vicinity of the sources of the river. The region, known as the Croton watershed, is an exceedingly pretty and healthy one, and the greatest care is exercised to keep the various sources of supply free from all contaminating substances. The water is brought to the city by means of an aqueduct completed in 1842. It is built of stone, brick, and cement, arched above and below so as to form an ellipse measuring 8½ feet perpendicularly and 7½ feet horizontally. It slopes about 13 inches to the mile and has a capacity of carrying 115,000,000 gallons per day. Croton Lake, which is at the head of the aqueduct, was formed by throwing a dam across the river and so raising the water 40 feet. Apart from Croton Lake there are two other artificial storage reservoirs, while the lakes form such reservoirs naturally. The former are known respectively as the Boyd's Corner and the Middle Branch reservoirs. The capacity of all these reservoirs, artificial and natural, is 9,500,000,000 gallons, which at the present rate of consumption is rather more than a three months' supply. The aqueduct is carried to New York City in a southwest direction, and across the Harlem River on a granite bridge known as High Bridge (which see). In Central Park, about 4 miles below High Bridge, is the retaining reservoir, capable of holding 1,030,000,000 gallons, and just below this is the receiving reservoir, which holds 150,000,000 gallons more. The distributing reservoir is on 5th av. bet. 40th and 42d sts., in the heart of the city, which has a capacity of 20,000,000 gallons more, and is 115 feet above tide water. Besides these there is a "high service" reservoir holding 11,000,000 gallons, at High Bridge. Connected with this is a tower and powerful pumping machinery for forcing the water into a tank, holding 55,000 gallons, at the top of the tower. This is for supplying the more elevated portions of the city, and, as the

High Bridge service has been found inadequate to meet the demands on it, another "high service" tower is in course of erection at 9th av. and 97th and 98th sts. Water is supplied to all houses in the city through iron mains laid beneath the street surface—the length of such mains being at present about 400 miles. The works are kept in repair and extended out of a water tax, amounting to about $1,500,000 annually, imposed on the buildings supplied. The cost of the works themselves has so far been somewhere between $25,000,000 and $30,000,000. The daily consumption of water is at an average of about 95,000,000 gallons per day, which is only 10,000,000 gallons less than the carrying capacity of the aqueduct. To stop the great waste of water, meters have been introduced in certain classes of buildings, but the saving they have effected has been but trifling, and, as there is a general prejudice against anything that looks like stinting the water supply to dwelling houses, the question of constructing another aqueduct auxiliary to the present one has already been proposed and discussed. The not uncommon practice of allowing water to run in winter to prevent pipes from freezing can not be too strongly condemned, since the supply in New York, as may be seen, does not largely exceed the demand. Manufacturers, steamships, and persons using water for other than drinking or lavatory purposes are charged a nominal price for the same on the basis of an estimated cost.

Custom-House, Wall st. corner of William st.—This building, which was formerly the Merchants' Exchange, is a huge pile of Quincy granite, about 200 by 160 ft., and 77 ft. high. There is a portico on Wall st., having 12 front, 4 middle, and 2 rear columns, each of granite, 38 ft. high and 4½ ft. in diameter. The rotunda is 80 ft. high, and the dome is supported on 8 pilasters of fine Italian variegated marble. The cost of the building and ground was $1,800,000. It is inadequate and inconvenient for its present use, and the erection of a new custom-house has been strongly urged. The departments are: the Collector's, the Naval Officer's, and the Surveyor's, all in the Custom-House; the sample offices, 254 West st.; the barge office, 6 State st.; the Appraiser's stores, 406 Washington st.; and the public stores in Washington st., corner of Laight st., a mile and a half to two miles from the Custom-House. On the arrival of a steamship from any foreign port, the baggage of passengers is landed upon the steamship wharf as soon as practicable after the vessel is docked. But before any baggage is delivered, each passenger is required to make, under oath, an entry of his or her baggage, and a separate entry, also under oath, of all articles contained in his or her baggage which, by the United States laws, are subject to duty, and to pay such duty, if any. The blank forms of the entries to be made will (if practicable) be furnished to each passenger after the vessel leaves quarantine by the customs officers, who will also give the passenger all necessary information relative thereto. In case no customs officers come on board at quarantine, the forms of entries will be furnished when the vessel arrives at her wharf. The senior member of a family coming together, if sufficiently acquainted with the contents of the baggage of the whole party to make a sworn statement of the same, may be allowed to include all such baggage in one entry. Whenever any trunk or package brought by a passenger as baggage contains articles subject to duty, and the value thereof exceeds $500, or if the quantity or variety of the dutiable articles is such that a proper examination, classification, or appraisement can not be made at the vessel, the trunk or package will be sent to the public store for appraisement. Passengers will find it useful to remember that wearing apparel to be free must not only have been worn, but must show signs of wear; the intention to wear it one's self is not sufficient. Jewelry that has been worn or is in use as a personal ornament is admitted free, but duty is demanded on all watches but one brought in by a single passenger, even if all of them are old. In case of an attempt at smuggling which is discovered, the articles are forfeited and a penalty of treble their value incurred. The search is apt to be pretty thorough, and the very small saving by smuggling is really not worth the trouble consequent upon detection. The following duties are imposed on articles which persons are likely to have among their baggage: Men's woolen clothing, 50 cts. per pound and 40 per cent. ad valorem; ladies' silk dresses, 60 per cent. ad val.; kid gloves, 50 per cent. ad val.;

laces (average), 40 per cent. ad val.; diamonds 10 per cent. ad val.; jewelry (gold), 25 per cent. ad val. Cigars can not be imported in quantities of less than 3,000. When persons receive any article from a foreign port, if it arrives by a foreign express, it is passed by the express company and the charges added to the expressage. Otherwise it is best to employ a custom-house broker, of whom there are hundreds in the vicinity of the Custom-House, as his charge is but a trifle, and the red-tape of the present customs system is past the finding out of any but an expert.

Cypress Hills Cemetery, one of the prettiest of the New York City and Brooklyn burying-grounds, embracing 400 acres, and located about a mile beyond the eastern limits of Brooklyn. The surface is diversified by hills and valleys and several small lakes. About 100 acres have already been laid out. Within its limits is the National Cemetery for soldiers killed in the late war, which is a large plat lying upon a hill-top, and which is under a distinct management. There is as yet no monument in the plat, and it is adorned only with row after row of green graves, marked by the simplest of headstones. It can be reached from Brooklyn by horse-cars from the principal ferries, which connect with steam-cars on Atlantic av. and Broadway. Lots are sold from $60 to $400, and single graves from $9 to $18.

Daly's Theatre, Broadway and 30th st., now under the management of Augustin Daly, who designs it for a representative theatre of modern comedy and music of the highest class. It was built twenty years ago by John Banvard, and for many years was used as a museum. Here Lydia Thompson, Pauline Markham, and many other celebrities of that order made their American *débuts*. It has had many vicissitudes and many managers. Mr. Daly has completely torn out the inside and reërected a beautiful theatre to satisfy the contemporaneous tastes for luxury. As reconstructed, the house covers a space of 170 ft. from the Broadway line to the back wall, and is 63 ft. wide, and consequently is one of the roomiest theatres in New York. It has 560 orchestra stalls, and 340 balcony chairs, and the family circle will seat 500 people. The prices range from $15 for private boxes and $1.50 for stalls to 25 cts. for unreserved seats in the family circle.

David's Island is situated at the S. W. extremity of Long Island Sound, 27 miles from the Battery, and about a mile and a half from New Rochelle to the south-west. It was first established as a hospital station at the breaking out of the war in 1861, and extensive buildings of wood were put up. The Island was purchased by the United States in 1869, and made a sub-depot for the reception of recruits. The buildings are now much out of repair, and the place was discontinued as a military post in 1874. It can be reached by boat from New Rochelle.

Deaf and Dumb Institutions. (See Benevolent Societies and Institutions.)

Deaf Mutes.—The principal institution for the instruction of this class of unfortunates is at Fort Washington, and can be reached by the Hudson River Railway from depot at 30th st. and 10th av. There are schoolrooms where the ordinary branches of knowledge are taught, and also workshops where may be learned various trades. In St. Ann's P. E. Church, on 18th st., just west of 5th av., sermons are generally preached every Sunday afternoon by means of the finger language.

Deal Beach is rather the name of a locality than of a town. It is given to that portion of the Atlantic coast of New Jersey just north of Asbury Park and south of Long Branch. There are two fine summer hotels near the station, and a number of private cottages scattered about. It is 49 miles distant, and is accessible by the Central railroad of New Jersey from New York, foot of Liberty st. Fare $1.10; excursion $1.75.

Decorative Art, Society of, was instituted February 24, 1877, by 5 persons. A committee for the collection of work was appointed, a circular to contributors prepared, and letters written to those known to be interested in art-education throughout the country. A salesroom was opened at 4 E. 20th st., and contributions poured in from all sides. The State Legislature soon after-

ward passed an Act of Incorporation, and on April 4, 1878, the Constitution was so altered as to conform to that act. Increased accommodation being required, a lease of the entire house 34 E. 19th st. was obtained in May, 1878, and the Society soon afterward removed there, where it still remains. The Society was formed for the establishment of rooms for the exhibition and sale of women's work, the diffusion of a knowledge of decorative art among women, and their training in artistic industries. It aims (1) To induce art workers to master thoroughly the details of one kind of decoration, that they might make for themselves a reputation of commercial value. (2) To assist those who have worked unsuccessfully in choosing some practical and popular direction for their labor. (3) To open classes in various kinds of decorative work. (4) To establish a lending library of handbooks on subjects of decorative art and design, for the use of those persons who have not the benefit of classes or access to the museums and exhibitions of a large city. (5) To form connections with manufacturers and importers, to obtain orders from private individuals and from dealers in decorative pottery, china, tiles, cabinet work, carvings, draperies, embroideries, and other articles of household art. (6) To develop the art of needlework and assist in adapting it to the requirements of house-furnishing and decoration. These several aims have been successfully achieved, and the Society is now in a most flourishing condition. The number of voting members is fixed at 30. The subscribers to the Certificate of Incorporation, and the persons who were named in the Certificate as Managers for the first year, are the voting members. Voting members may be admitted to fill vacancies by a two thirds vote at a regular meeting. Any person of respectability may become an associate member by an annual payment of five dollars, but he is not allowed a vote. The Board of Managers may remove, by a two thirds vote, any member for cause. The Society is governed by a board of 12 managers, from whom the officers, except the secretaries, are elected. The officers are: Mrs. David Lane, President; Charlotte B. Arnold, Treasurer. In addition, there are several standing committees. The Society holds an annual loan exhibition in November, which is largely attended, and which nets a large profit.

Delta Psi Hall, an odd-looking building recently erected at 29 E. 28th st., is the chapter-house of the Delta Psi fraternity of Columbia College. The building is in the style of the French Renaissance, three stories high, and very bold in design. It is entirely of brick, the substantial parts being of red and all the trimmings of yellow brick, after a pattern seen in only one or two other buildings in New York. There are no windows on the third story, their place being supplied by ornamental brick-work. Upon the cornice is a pediment supported on pilasters and bearing a large stone owl, and underneath is a shield bearing the Greek letters Delta Psi. The interior of the building is fitted for all the purposes of a college society, and none but members of Delta Psi are admitted within its portals. On the first and second floors are four handsome club-rooms, finely finished in wood, and on the third story is the chapter-hall, with an open rafter ceiling. In the rear of the building are symbolic stained-glass windows, but the chapter-hall is lighted only from within. Further details in regard to the building and its equipments are made known only to members of the secret order. The Delta Psi is one of the youngest of college fraternities, having been founded at Columbia College in 1847. It has now 9 chapters and 1,800 members, and has been represented in 18 different colleges.

Dentistry, New York College of, cor. 23d st. and 2d av. — Chartered March, 1865; opened November, 1866. For the purpose of educating men for the surgical specialty of dentistry. The curriculum provides for the acquisition of the scientific and chirurgical requirements of the specialty. The fundamental medical sciences and the theory of both operative and mechanical dentistry are lectured upon during the winter season. Daily practice in the infirmary and laboratory, with operations at the chair and in the laboratory by the clinical lecturers, affords an ample field for the student to perfect himself in the chirurgical manual department.

Dinners.—To dine well at a moderate cost is an art not to be taught in books, albeit much has been written on

the subject. To select from a long and varied bill of fare those dishes which harmonize, and each of which accents and enhances the enjoyment to be derived from the others, requires a taste both instinctive and acquired. Two men may enter a restaurant where the cooking is unexceptionable and the service perfect, and order their dinners. It is not unlikely that the one will dine badly off a villainous collection of viands, each perfect in its way, while the other will dine well at half the cost, from his superior taste and knowledge of the gastronomic art. All that can be done in this work is to indicate the places where a man may dine well if he knows how, and to advise the man who does not know how to order his own dinner to betake himself to one of the foreign restaurants where a good *table-d'hôte* dinner is to be had at a moderate cost. At American hotels, the *table-d'hôte* proper is quite unknown. The man who does not belong to a club, and who wishes to give a dinner party at a restaurant and have it served in a private room, must first consult his means. If the cost is not to be considered, a dinner perfect in every appointment, from the wines down to the *souvenir menu*, may be had at Delmonico's or at the Hotel Brunswick. Any of the French restaurants, where a *table-d'hôte* dinner at a moderate price is a specialty, will serve the same for a party in a private room without extra charge. If you wish a dinner in your own apartments, the same persons will do it for you at a slight advance to pay for extra service. The diner-out who seeks to dine *al fresco* will find it difficult to gratify his taste in that direction except at suburban places. The nearest approach to anything of the kind within the city proper is in a large garden at the rear of the Hotel Brunswick, which is protected by a canvas awning. At Mt. St. Vincent, in Central Park, you may dine *al fresco*, and dine well; but the place is expensive, and accessible only by taking a carriage or a long walk. At Coney Island, Bayside, and Fort Lee, of course, you can dine in the open air if you choose. For a breakfast *al fresco*, the Vienna Bakery at 10th st. and Broadway is a very good and the only place. (See also Restaurants and Chop-Houses.)

Dispensaries. (See Hospitals, Dispensaries, Etc.)

Distances in New York.—The following table gives the distance from the Battery to various points to the north along the line of Broadway:

To Dey st., ⅛ mile; City Hall, ¾ mile; Worth st., 1 mile; Canal st., 1¼ mile; Houston st., 1⅞ mile; 4th st., 2 miles; 9th st., 2¼ miles; 14th st., 2½ miles; 23d st., 3 miles; 33d st., 3½ miles; 42d st., 4 miles; and 1 mile additional for every 20 streets.

The cross-town distances from the North to the East River are as follows:

At Battery pl., ⅛ mile; Fulton st., ¾ mile; Chambers st., 1 mile; Grand st., 2⅛ mile; Houston st., 2½ mile; 14th st., 2⅝; 23d st., 2⅝. Above 23d st. the island averages from 2 to 2⅝ miles in width.

District Telegraph, American.—This is virtually a part of the Western Union Telegraph Company's system. At a fixed charge per month the Company will place an instrument in your house contained in a miniature iron box, having 3 small cranks on the outside. By touching one of these you can summon a policeman, the second will summon a fireman with an extinguisher and notify the Fire Department, and the third will bring a boy-messenger in uniform, who will execute any commission you desire. The offices are never more than 5 minutes' walk from the point where the instrument is located. These instruments are to be found at the disposal of any person in the offices of all first class hotels and restaurants, and are very convenient for the delivery of notes, invitations, circulars, the carrying of parcels or hand luggage, etc. The charge for messenger-service is based upon a standard rate of 30 cents per hour, but a tariff-book is furnished by the Company with each instrument, which gives the exact price of service from that point to all others in the city. An additional 5 cents is charged for bringing an answer to a note, and at the rate of 30 cents per hour for any detention of the messenger. These offices are open all night.

Docks, Department of, 119 Duane st., consists of three commissioners, who are appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen for a term of six years. The President of the Board of Commissioners receives a salary of $6,500 per annum, and the other Com-

missioners $3,000 each. The Board has control of the piers and bulkheads along the city water-front, and the renting, building, and repairing of the same.

Dog-Fanciers. (See Bird- and Dog-Fanciers.)

Dogs.—During the greater part of the year dogs after being licensed have the freedom of the city, but in the summer months they are put under severe restraints. About the first of June in each year the mayor is accustomed to appoint a number of dog-catchers, a pound-master, and sundry other officers to see that every dog appearing on the streets is supposed to be properly muzzled and led by a chain held by a male or female attendant of the human species. If the dog is not so secured and accompanied it is the duty of the dog-catchers to take the dog to the pound, where it must be drowned unless the owner calls within 24 hours and redeems it by the payment of twice the amount the city pays the catcher. Formerly there were no official dog-catchers, and the mayor by proclamation offered a reward of 25 cts. or 50 cts. for every dog caught running loose about the streets and brought to the pound. This set the entire army of gamins in the city at catching dogs until no more were left to be caught. The present system is an improvement on the old in that it does not give rise to such brutal exhibitions in the streets as were witnessed formerly. Every owner of a dog within the city must take out a license for it. The license bureau is in the basement of the City Hall, Broadway side. The dog-pound is a temporary frame structure erected annually by the East River side in the first available location. The ill-fated dogs are put in an iron cage swung out over the water and the cage lowered until the dogs are dead.

Down-Town Club, 50 Pine st.—This club was instituted a few years ago to supply members with suitable club accommodations, including refreshments, during business hours. Merchants, bankers, brokers, lawyers and others belong to it; principals in firms only are eligible however. The initiation fee is $100, and the annual dues are $50 to resident and $25 to non-resident members. Strangers are admitted when accompanied by a member, and visitors from abroad are invited to the club-rooms for 2 weeks by the trustees on application of a member. The membership is limited to 500, over four fifths of which have already been secured.

Dramatic Agencies.—These establishments are kept up by men who act as brokers in making engagements between actors and managers of theatres, and they are to be found in and about Union sq. It is more than probable that, while they are useful in a business way at times, they still exert a pernicious influence upon the stage from an artistic standpoint. Agents are human, and their likes and dislikes too often do injustice both to actor and public. Their charges vary from 2½ to 10 per cent. for their various services, and upon the prompt payment of these and other like requirements of the agents, more than upon their abilities, actors now depend for engagements. The sidewalks in the square adjoining these agencies are filled with idle actors at all seasons, and from this fact the neighborhood is variously known as the "Slave Mart" and the "Rialto."

Dr. Bellows's Church, otherwise All Souls, the best known and oldest of the Unitarian churches in the city, is on 4th av., cor. E. 20th st. Externally it is a quaint looking structure; its alternations of red and white color being its most prominent feature, it has received in consequence the title of the "Beefsteak" church. A campanile or tower which the original design included has not yet been built, and probably never will be. The interior of the church is very cozy, the coloring, although by no means ornate, being still warm and rich. The style of architecture is Byzantine, which seems to be a favorite with the Unitarian denomination, the only other church edifice erected by them—that of the Messiah, cor. Park av. and 34th st.—being of the same style, but more quiet in its tone. There is nothing in the interior decoration of either of them to make it noticeable.

Dress.—Arbitrary requirements in regard to dress are quite unknown in New York at any public place, but the customs regulating such matters are very generally observed. You may walk about the streets in any ordinary dress without being stared

at, but the usual habit of a New Yorker is about as follows: During business hours a suit of Tweed or Cheviot, made with a loose sack-coat. For church or gatherings of both sexes during daylight, gloves, silk hat, and black or blue frock-coat are essential. After dinner, evening dress for all entertainments. Within the past few years the habit of wearing evening dress at the theatres, and generally during the evening, has become so common that, if you do so, you are no longer stared at; but except on "first" nights you will still find the majority of the men in the audience in lounge suits. At the opera evening dress is worn by the majority of those present, but no rule is made nor enforced, and a small number of persons not in evening dress may still be seen in the lobby of the Academy on opera nights. These remarks are equally true of all public and private balls. Ladies always wear bonnets at the theatre, and usually some light head-dress at the opera. In regard to the methods of fashioning clothes in New York, it may be said generally that those of the ladies are derived from Paris, but the men dress now more in the English than the French style, a revolution having been made in that respect during the last twenty years. If you have no dress suit of your own, or it is not within reach, and you do not object to wearing other peoples', you may hire a very passable suit for a dollar or so for the evening from any theatrical costumer and at one or two clothiers. A deposit of the approximate value of the articles has to be left during the hiring.

Dr. Hall's Church, otherwise the Fifth av. Presbyterian, is the most fashionable as well as the most popular of the churches of that denomination in New York. It stands at the corner of Fifth av. and 55th st., and is a highly decorated specimen of Gothic architecture. The interior presents as great a contrast to the conventional Presbyterian Church of former days as can well be imagined. Neither carving nor color has been spared, and the effect produced is rather more that associated with a theatre than with a church —an effect which the light wood used in the paneling and in the construction of the pews and the gradual sloping of the floor from the entrance to the pulpit, help to bring out to its fullest extent. The present building was completed very recently, and the former one, which stood at the southeast corner of 5th av. and 19th st. has been pulled down, removed stone by stone, and reërected for another congregation in 57th st. near 7th av.

Drinking Fountains are conspicuous by reason of their scarcity in New York. There is a drinking fountain under the porch of the Academy of Design at 23d st. and 4th av., which, by the way, is always dry; and one in the outer wall of the Jefferson Market Police Court. Mrs. John Jacob Astor recently presented the city with 12 ornamental iron drinking fountains, which have been located as follows: Junction of Astor pl. and Clinton pl., surmounted by a gas lamp; Broadway and 32d st., surmounted by a gas lamp; South and Fulton sts.; South and Roosevelt sts.; South and Catharine sts.; South and Pike sts.; Front and Fulton sts.; Front and Beekman sts.; Roosevelt and Cherry sts.; New Chambers and James sts.; East Broadway and Rutgers sts.; Beach st. near West Broadway. For the rest, drinking fountains are confined to the public parks, which are well furnished with them.

Drives.—The roads around New York are few of them picturesque, and those owning or hiring horses are apt to join the throng on the fashionable drives. In Central Park every afternoon the principal drives are thronged with vehicles of every fashion, the majority of them family carriages and the remainder light wagons drawn by fast horses on their way to Central av., where are located the principal road-houses and to which horsemen daily resort. On Long Island there are some few pretty drives to the east of Hunter's Point ferry from the foot of E. 34th st., and in Westchester County around Fordham, Morrisania, and up as far as Pelham bridge are also some pretty drives, but they are too far away from the center of the city to be available for an afternoon drive. The principal drives outside of Central Park are given below:

Central Avenue begins at the north end of the Central Bridge, formerly called McComb's Dam Bridge, across the Harlem River. It is reached best from the lower part of the city by crossing the Central Park, which you leave at the gate at

7th av. and 110th st., and following 7th av. to the Central bridge at 155th st. It is a wide boulevard and the road-bed is kept in excellent condition. This is the fashionable drive of the city outside of Central Park, and every afternoon, and especially on Sunday, it is thronged with splendid horses, and many of the wealthiest men and the finest trotting horses in the world may be seen here. The Avenue extends to Jerome Park and thence to Yonkers. It is lined with road-houses, among the best known of which are "Gabe" Case's, "Judge" Smith's, and Florence's.

St. Nicholas Avenue.—This fine road was formerly Harlem Lane. It begins at the upper end of Central Park at the junction of 6th av. and 110th st., and runs northwest along side of the grounds of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, and thence to Fort Washington, where it joins the

King's Bridge Road, which you may follow thence to Kingsbridge across the Harlem, where it runs into Broadway, through which you may proceed to Yonkers.

Boulevard.—This starts at the junction of 59th st. and 8th av., and extends in a northerly and westerly direction, crossing 9th av. at 64th st., 10th av. at 70th st., and then running between 10th and 11th avs. to 106th st., where it enters 11th av. and continues to 125th as the Boulevard. Throughout this distance it is charmingly laid out with two wide road beds, separated by small parks of grass and trees in the center. At 125th st. you may turn off to the east and take 7th av. to Central av., or take St. Nicholas av., or by continuing northward along 11th av. strike King's Bridge road near 170th st.

Southern Boulevard starts from the north end of the 3d av. bridge, and turning east follows the line of the Westchester shore of Long Island Sound, and curving around returns to the westward and joins Central av. at Jerome Park. It is wide, well kept, and commands at its southern end some fine views of the Sound.

Ocean Parkway, a boulevard running from the southern end of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, to Coney Island, is probably the finest drive near New York. It is 5 or 6 miles long, 200 ft. wide, and has a series of ornamental parks in the center making a double roadway, and commands a splendid view of the Atlantic Ocean. It is rarely visited by New York people, owing to the long drive over the pavements necessary to reach it.

Dry-Goods.—The tendency of recent years has been to concentrate trade in a few large houses, and as a consequence a number of huge trade palaces have grown up in New York, devoted principally to dry-goods, but including usually many other articles, such as carpets, fancy goods, etc. The great establishment of A. T. Stewart & Co. is world-famous, there being but one in the world that equals it, viz., the noted Bon Marché of Paris. Arnold, Constable & Co's., cor. Broadway and 18th st., and Lord & Taylor's, cor. Broadway and 20th st., are also very extensive establishments, and of excellent standing in the community. There are also Johnson & Bro., cor. Broadway and 22d st.; James McCreary & Co., cor. Broadway and 11th st.; Stern Bros., W. 22d st.; Altman & Co., cor. 6th av. and 18th st.; and a group of dealers in the neighborhood of A. T. Stewart & Co's., Broadway and 9th st., and in all the avenues are shops in this branch of business. The principal shopping-grounds are Broadway, vicinity of 9th st.; Broadway, between Union and Madison sqs.; and 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Eastern District, that part of the city of Brooklyn still known as Williamsburgh, or to the inhabitants as "the burgh," and the more northerly locality called Greenpoint. It possesses no special features of its own, the most imposing building within its limits being that of the Williamsburgh Savings Bank, cor. Broadway and 5th st., the dome of which can be seen from quite a distance. Williamsburgh is reached from New York by ferries from Roosevelt, Grand, and Houston sts., the first landing on the other side at Broadway, the second at both Broadway and Grand st., and the third at Grand st. The houses are mainly medium and small dwellings, which can be had at a very moderate rent compared with New York. Along the East River front are several large sugar refineries. The ferries to Greenpoint are at the foot of E. 10th and E. 23d sts.

East New York, a village having a population of nearly 20,000, adjoins the city of Brooklyn on the southeast, and can be reached by horse-cars from Fulton and South Ferries, and by rapid-transit trains from the latter ferries, also *via* Grand Street Ferry and the horse- and steam-cars through Broadway, Williamsburgh. Fare in each case, 5 cts. Small-sized houses can be rented here very cheaply, but the locality may be found objectionable in several particulars. There is a large colored colony here, and so-called picnic-grounds abound in the neighborhood.

East River is the name by which the strait connecting Long Island Sound with New York Harbor is known. New York City extends the entire length of its western shore, while on the eastern shore lie Brooklyn and Long Island City, the latter formed by Hunter's Point, Ravenswood and Astoria. In mid-stream is Blackwell's Island, and at its upper end where it joins Long Island Sound are Ward's and Randall's Island. Its entire length, from the Battery to where the Harlem River empties into it, is about 10 miles. From the Battery to Wallabout Bay, where the Brooklyn Navy Yard is located, a distance of about 2 miles, its course is from S. W. to N. E.; above that point it is almost due S. and N. The channel is narrowest just below where it changes its course, and it is there that the East River bridge (which see) is being constructed. The average width of the channel is about ¾ of a mile. At the southern end the strait presents the busiest scene to be witnessed in New York waters, being filled at all hours of the day and late into the night by the many ferry-boats plying between the opposite shores, large sailing vessels from foreign ports, coastwise steamers, dozens of noisy, puffing tugs, and countless small craft which trade to near-by ports. Its crowded condition has driven the large European steamers entirely away from it, and they all have their docks now on the North or Hudson River.

East River Bridge.—The number of persons who crossed the East River on ferries was 32,845,950 in 1860, 41,350,000 in 1865, and about 60,000,000 in 1872. The inadequacy of the ferries to accommodate the immense number of persons daily crossing between the two cities, and the occasional interruptions through fog and ice, led to the project of the East River bridge, which is still in process of construction. The Brooklyn terminus will be in the square bounded by Fulton, Prospect, Sands, and Washington sts.; the New York terminus in Chatham st., opposite the City Hall park. The supporting tower on the Brooklyn side is just north of the Fulton ferry-house; the New York tower is at Pier 29, near the foot of Roosevelt st. The bridge may be divided into 5 parts: the central span across the river from tower to tower, 1,595 ft. long; a span on each side from the tower to the anchorage, 940 ft. long; and the approaches from the terminus to the anchorage on each side. The whole length of the bridge will be 6,000 ft. It will be 85 ft. wide, including a promenade of 13 ft., 2 railroad tracks, and 4 wagon or horse-car tracks. From high-water mark to the floor of the bridge in the center will be a distance of 135 ft., so that navigation will not be impeded. The central span will be suspended to 4 cables of steel wire, each 16 in. in diameter, which are to be assisted by stays. These cables will have a deflection of 128 ft. Each tower rests immediately upon a caisson, sunk to the rock beneath the river, which on the Brooklyn side is 45 ft. and on the New York side from 82 to 92 ft. below the surface of the water. The Brooklyn caisson is 168 ft. long by 102 ft. wide. The towers erected upon these foundations are 134 ft. in length by 56 ft. in width at the water-line; below the upper cornice at the top these dimensions are reduced, by sloped offsets at intervals, to 120 ft. by 40. The total height above high water of each tower is 268 ft. At the anchorages each of the 4 cables, after passing over the towers, enters the anchor-walls at an elevation of nearly 80 ft. above high water, and passes through the masonry a distance of 20 ft., at which point a connection is formed with the anchor-chains. Each anchorage will contain about 35,000 cubic yds. of masonry; that on the Brooklyn side will be in James st. The spans from the anchorages to the towers will be suspended to the cables, and carried over the roofs of the buildings underneath. The approach on the Brooklyn side from the terminus to the anchorage will measure 836 ft.; on the New York side, 1,336 ft. These approaches will be

supported by iron girders and trusses, which will rest at short intervals upon piers of masonry, or iron columns built within the blocks crossed and occupied. The streets will be crossed by iron girders at such elevations as to leave them unobstructed. The Brooklyn terminus is 68 ft. above high tide. The cost has already largely exceeded the original estimate for the entire work, and before it is fully completed some $15,000,000 will in all probability have been expended. The heavy masonry for the anchorages is in progress in both New York and Brooklyn. The work of putting up the suspenders to hold the flooring is also in progress, and it is promised that the bridge shall be completed in 1880.

East Williamsburgh is a Long Island village, about 5 miles from the Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D., or Williamsburgh Ferry, from which it is accessible by horse-cars. The population consists mainly of Germans.

Education. (See Board of Education.)

Eighth Avenue. — This long and busy street begins at Greenwich st. and Abingdon sq., and extends northward to the Harlem River. It occupies a position on the west side similar to that filled on the east by 3d av., being devoted to small dealers whose aggregate transactions foot up an enormous sum. The petty trade that crowds every store and clings to the edge of the walks is something marvelous, and a vast throng of sidewalk dealers culminates on Saturday night near 42d st., where the vehicles of licensed venders of fruit and produce, fish and oysters, are drawn up along the curbstone. The flaring torches attached to these wagons, the colored lights from the tea stores, the shouts of the hucksters and the crowds of purchasers remind one strongly of Washington Market. The only prominent building on the avenue is the Grand Opera House at the N. E. corner of 23d st. (which see).

Elberon, a portion of the summer resort at Long Branch, about a mile south of the West End Hotel. It consists of a hotel and about forty private cottages, and is generally conceded to be the prettiest part of the beach. The buildings are all in the English Tudor or Elizabethan style of architecture, or modifications of it, and are exceedingly picturesque. There is good surf-bathing on the beach, and fine drives in the vicinity. It is ultra-fashionable, and the prices for board are very high. It is 47 miles from New York via the Central Railroad of New Jersey (fare $1, excursion $1.60), and by steamers from Pier 8 to Sandy Hook, and thence by the New Jersey Southern Railroad to Long Branch (fare, $1; excursion, $1.50).

Electric Light.—Lighting by means of electricity is now not only attracting the attention of scientists, but the general public is evincing a profound interest in it. Its wonderful illuminating power, and its economy as compared with gas, where a great light is required or where large spaces are to be illuminated, commend it to those interested. It may be seen in use in the basement of the Equitable building, Broadway and Cedar st.

Elevated Railways.—The erection of the elevated railways through the streets of New York during the past two years has radically changed the appearance of the city—whether for the better or not is a matter of individual opinion. Certainly, however, the question of rapid transit has been solved in a practical and efficient manner. The long and narrow conformation of the city renders but comparatively few lines necessary, and obviates in a great measure the dangers and difficulties which might arise from frequent junctions and road-crossings. The Metropolitan Elevated Railway, running through 6th av., is by far the most ornamental and best equipped of the three lines now in operation. The stations are on the Swiss chalet order; the tracks are laid upon a firm road-bed composed of piers and girders, forming a species of arcade above the tracks of the horse railroads; and the cars are both luxurious and artistic in construction and design. On 3d av. the New York Elevated Railway's tracks are erected upon a line of columns at each side of the street-car tracks, and connected at the top by light, open, elliptic-arch girders. The two companies owning the roads now in operation, the New York Elevated and the Metropolitan Elevated, have recently been practically consolidated by the leas-

ing of both roads to the Manhattan Company. The lines now in operation are three in number; the 9th av. line on the west side of the city, the 3d av. line on the east side, and the 6th av. line about half way between the two. They all run from south to north, the direction of the length of the city. The 3d av. line extends from the Battery to the Harlem River; the 9th av. line runs to 59th st.; while the 6th av. line, being stopped at 59th st. by the Central Park, runs its trains for points above 59th st. through 53d st. over to 9th av. and along that avenue to 110th st., through which it crosses to 8th av., and thence extends to 155th st. The fare on all the lines is 10 cts., except between the hours of 5.30 and 7.30 A. M. and 5 and 7 P. M., when it is 5 cts. The time-tables and stations are as follows:

Ninth Avenue Line.—Leaves South Ferry every 5 minutes from 5.30 A. M. to 8 P. M., and 59th st. at like intervals and during the same hours. On Sunday, trains run every 10 minutes between 7 A. M. and 8.30 P. M. Time between South Ferry and 59th st., 32 minutes. Stations are at the following points: South Ferry; Liberty and Greenwich sts.; Warren and Greenwich sts.; Franklin and Greenwich sts.; Canal and Greenwich sts.; Houston and Greenwich sts.; W. 11th and Greenwich sts.; 14th st. and 9th av.; 21st st. and 9th av.; 30th st. and 9th av.; 34th st. and 9th av.; 42d st. and 9th av.; 50th st. and 9th av., where passengers for more northern points transfer to 6th av. trains.

Second Avenue Line.—This is now in process of construction, and when completed will relieve the 3d av. line of the morning and evening overcrowding which takes place at present. The route will be from the Battery north to the Harlem River, and it will use the tracks of the 3d av. line from the Battery to Chatham sq. where a transfer station will be located. From that point it will run through Division st. to Allen st., thence to 1st av., through 1st av. to 23d st., through 23d st. W. to 2d av., and along 2d av. to the Harlem River. The stations are likely to be placed at points corresponding nearly to those on the 3d av. line. Passengers who wish may transfer at Chatham sq. to 3d av. line.

Sixth Avenue Line.—On week-days trains are run from 5.30 A. M. to 12 night, at intervals of 1½ to 3 minutes, alternately to 58th st. and 6th av. station and to the 9th av. line. On Sundays trains run from 12.30 P. M. to 12 midnight, at intervals of 4 minutes alternately to 58th st. and 6th av. station, and to the 9th av. line. The through time from Rector st. to 58th st. is 20 minutes; to 104th st., 32 minutes. Stations are located thus: Rector and New Church sts.; Cortlandt and New Church sts.; Park pl. and Church st.; Chambers st. and W. Broadway; Franklin st. and W. Broadway; Grand st. and S. 5th av.; Bleecker st. and S. 5th av.; 8th st. and 6th av.; 14th st. and 6th av.; 23d st. and 6th av.; 33d st. and 6th av.; 42d st. and 6th av.; 50th st. and 6th av.; 58th st. and 6th av. Branch from cor. 6th av. and 53d st. to 53d st. and 8th av.; 59th st. and 9th av.; 72d st. and 9th av.; 81st st. and 9th av.; 93d st. and 9th av.; 104th st. and 9th av. At 110th st. this line crosses to 8th av.; stations at 116th st. and 8th av., 125th st. and 8th av., 135th st. and 8th av. The line is nearly completed to 155th st., at which point it reaches the Harlem River.

Third Avenue Line.—Leaves South Ferry for 129th st. every 4 to 5 minutes, from 5.30 A. M. to 12.45 night. Every 15 minutes from 12.45 night to 5.30 A. M. Leave 129th st. for South Ferry, every 3 to 5 minutes from 4.45 A. M. to 12 night. Every 15 minutes from 12 night to 4.45 A. M. On Sundays, leave South Ferry for 129th st., from 7.45 A. M. to 12.45 night, every 3 to 5 minutes; from 12.45 night to 7.45 A. M. every 15 minutes; and 129th st. for South Ferry, from 7 A. M. to 12 night, every 3 to 5 minutes; from 12 night to 7 A. M., every 15 minutes. Time between South Ferry and 129th st., 42 minutes. Stations are as follows: South Ferry; Hanover sq.; Fulton and Pearl sts.; Franklin sq.; Chatham sq. and branch to City Hall station; Canal st. and Bowery; Grand st. and Bowery; Houston st. and Bowery; Ninth st. and 3d av.; 14th st. and 3d av.; 18th st. and 3d av.; 23d st. and 3d av.; 34th st. and 3d av.; 42d st. and 3d av., and branch to Grand Central Depot; 47th st. and 3d av.; 53d st. and 3d av.; 59th st. and 3d av.; 67th st. and 3d av.; 76th st. and 3d av.; 84th st. and 3d av.; 89th st. and 3d av.; 106th st. and 3d av.; 116th st. and 3d av.; 125th st. and 3d av.; 129th st. and 3d av. After the completion of the 2d av. line the trains on this road will run through

Chatham st. to the City Hall, transferring passengers for South Ferry at Chatham sq. to the 2d av. road. A branch road from 34th st. and 3d av. to the ferry to Hunter's Point from the foot of E. 34th st. will soon be in operation.

Elizabeth, a city about 12 miles S. W. from New York, in New Jersey. The works of the Singer Sewing Machine Co. are at Elizabethport, a suburb of Elizabeth. The population is estimated at 25,000. There are some very pretty residences and streets, and a large portion of the population are persons doing business in New York. Trains run about every 15 minutes during the day, fare 30 cts. *via* the Pennsylvania Railway from foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., or the New Jersey Central from the foot of Liberty st. Rents are moderate.

Ellis's Island is a small island in New York Bay, about one and a half mile west by southwest from the Battery. It belongs to the United States Government and is used as a magazine.

Elysian Fields. (See Hoboken.)

Englewood, a New Jersey village about 14 miles N. W. from New York. It lies behind the Palisades, and contains many elegant suburban residences of New York business men. There are many lovely drives in the vicinity, that to the top of the Palisades being the most attractive. In summer the place has a large influx of summer boarders. Estimated population, 1,500. Accessible *via* the Northern Railway of New Jersey from the foot of Chambers or W. 23d st. Fare, 35 cts.

Essex Market is on Grand st. bet. Ludlow and Essex sts. It is a substantial but plain red brick building. On the first floor is the market so called, being a collection of stalls, mainly devoted to the sale of butcher's meat at retail. The Essex Market Police Court and Prison are on Essex st. north of the market.

Evergreens, Cemetery of the, is situated partly in the city of Brooklyn and partly in the adjoining County of Queens. It has an area of about 240 acres. The only monument of interest to strangers is the Sailors' Monument. The cemetery is entirely undenominational. The Fulton av. horse-cars from Fulton Ferry, the East New York dummy-cars, and Bushwick and Myrtle av. horse-cars from the foot of Broadway, Brooklyn, all run to points near the entrance. Charges for lots, from $75 to $300; for graves, from $8 to $12.

Excise, Board of, consists of three Commissioners appointed by the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen for a term of years. The duties of the Board are to receive all applications for licenses to sell spirituous or malt liquors within the city, to decide whether the applicant is a proper person and his place a proper place to be licensed, and to issue the license if the decision is in the affirmative. License fees are: for the sale of ale and beer, $50; for the sale of all liquors, $250. Licenses must be renewed annually, as they are granted for one year only. The office of the Board is at the N. W. corner of Houston and Mulberry sts. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Excursions.—Many of the pleasantest excursions around New York are well adapted for family picnics; and by taking your own lunch baskets you will find it economical, and places are provided in which to spread them, or you can roam afield and find them for yourself. Particulars will be found elsewhere under the following heads:

Asbury Park.
Bayside.
Boating.
Central Park.
Coney Island.
Fort Lee.
High Bridge.
Long Branch.
Ocean Grove.
Rockaway Beach.

Expresses.—Packages and parcels can be forwarded from New York to any part of the world through the various companies making that their sole business. There are three classes of expresses: those doing a local business only, those confining themselves to a particular domestic line of railway, and the foreign companies. The local companies will call for and deliver baggage and parcels at any house in

the city or in the suburbs where they have offices. The railway expresses will call for and deliver packages at all points below 59th st. The foreign companies only receive packages at their offices. The following is a list of the principal of each of the three classes, and the location of their offices:

Domestic Expresses.

Dodd.—280 Canal st.; 526, 744, 944, and 1251 Broadway; Liberty, Cortlandt, and Desbrosses sts. Ferries; Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector st.; Pier 28 N. R., foot of Vestry st.; 736 6th av.; Grand Central Depot; 170 Washington st. and 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

U. S. Mail and District Express Co.—Principal office 86 and 88 Wooster st. Order offices: *1337 Broadway; *6 Broad st.; *33 Bridge; *68 Fulton; *51 William; *37 Desbrosses; 101 Wall; 110 Front; 239, 407, 575, 791, 946, and 1205 Broadway; 203 E. 14th st.; 554 and 1078 3d av.; 208 E. 125th st.; 666, 819, and 1002 6th av.; 77 8th av.; 270 W. 23d st.; 270 W. 34th st.; Grand Central Depot. Small packages or bundles may be left at offices marked *.

Westcott Express Co.—Principal office 3 Park pl. Other offices: 785 and 942 Broadway; ferry houses foot of Barclay st., Christopher st., James sl., and E. 34th st.; Pier 33 N. R., 30th st. bet. 9th and 10th avs., Grand Central Depot, cor. 42d st. and Vanderbilt av. Brooklyn, 333 Washington st., 15 Bergen, 79 4th, E. D. Jersey City, 261 Warren st. Hoboken, Morris and Essex R. R. Depot.

Railway Expresses.

Adams.—The principal southern and eastern company. Principal office 59 Broadway. Other offices: 638 Broadway; 12 W. 23d st.; 28 E. 42d st. near Madison av. Penn. R. R. pier, Jersey City.

American.—For places on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad and its connecting lines to all points. Principal office 65 Broadway. Other offices: 61 Hudson st., 296 Canal, 696 and 940 Broadway, Vanderbilt av. and 45th st., Madison av. and 48th st., 10th av. and 30th st., 4 Exchange pl., Jersey City. Inquiries in regard to missing or overdue freight or packages, also money or valuables, should be made at 65 Broadway.

Baltimore and Ohio.—For points on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Offices: 636 Broadway, 58 W. Broadway, 313 Canal.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.—For points on the railroad of that name and on its branches. Offices: 62 College pl., 3 Park pl., 785 and 942 Broadway, 30th st. and 10th av., Grand Central Depot; 333 Washington st., Brooklyn; 261 Warren st., Jersey City.

National.—For points on New York and Harlem Railroad and connecting lines including Canadian. Offices same as American Express. Goods called for and business done by the American Express in this city.

United States.—For points along the Erie Railway and its western connections. Principal office 82 Broadway. Other offices: 305, 744, 957, and 1251 Broadway; 280 Canal st., foot of Chambers st., N. R. Brooklyn, 2 Court st. Jersey City, 90 Pavonia av.

Wells, Fargo & Co.—For San Francisco, Cal. Office 65 Broadway.

Foreign Expresses.

American-European Express; Baldwin Brothers & Co., 72 Broadway.

American-Foreign and General European Express; Davies & Co., 42 Broadway.

Carrington's Havana Express, 3 Bowling Green.

E. Losee's European Express, 69 Broadway.

International Express, E. Clarke & Co., 2 Beaver st.

Morris's European Express, L. W. Morris, 50 Broadway.

New York and Brazil Express Co., 14 Fulton st., 30 Burling sl.

New York and Key West Express Co., 14 Fulton st., 30 Burling sl.

P. Ronzone & Co., European Express, 51 Broadway.

"Rapid" Foreign Express, L. Contanseau, 128 Broadway.

Transatlantic Forwarding Agency, J. Terkuile, 49 Broadway.

Wells, Fargo & Co., European Express, 65 Broadway.

Fairs.—The great fair of the year is that held annually by the American Institute in their hall at 3d av. and 63d and 64th sts., in the autumn. (See AMERICAN INSTITUTE.) A large number of charity and church fairs are held at irregular intervals during the winter season in public halls in different parts of the city. These are rarely of interest to any but those immediately interested.

Ferries.—Situated as New York is upon an island, with a large portion of her business community non-resident and the termini of a majority of the railroads across the North River, it needs a commodious and well-regulated system of ferries to facilitate the egress and ingress of this large number of people. The ferries are in the main well managed, but frequent discomforts, for which the companies are not accountable, have to be endured by their patrons. During the winter months the floating ice in the rivers materially impedes progress, and on one or two occasions ferry-boats have been swept half way down the bay by the tide while locked in the ice. In the morning hours between 5 and 7, when the multitude of people are crossing to the city, and in the evening from 5½ to 7½ when they return, the fare on most of the ferries to Brooklyn is reduced from 2 cts. to 1 ct.; and at these hours the crowd is so great as to render it quite impossible to obtain a seat, and often the boats are dangerously overcrowded. This could easily be avoided by adding to the number of boats and leasing additional piers; but there is no probability of the ferry companies doing this, and thereby materially reducing their profits, until they are compelled to do so by law. The smoking cabins on these boats are usually so foul with spittle and the odors of stale smoke as to be practically useless to any one with senses in the least delicate. Strangers will be repaid for their trouble if on a pleasant or moonlit evening they will take a trip on one or more of the ferry-boats, when the shipping in the rivers or the harbor and the twinkling lights of the great city may be seen to advantage from the deck. The pleasantest of these trips is by either of the elevated roads to the Battery, and thence to Staten Island and return. The following is a list of the ferries, their location, and time of running the boats where practicable to state it:

ASTORIA.—From 92d st., E. R., to Astoria, every 30 min. from 5 to 8 A. M.; then every 15 min. to 7.15 P. M.; then every 30 min. to 10.15 P. M.; fare, 5 cents. From Peck slip to Astoria by Harlem boats and by Morrisania boats from Fulton Ferry about every hour.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.—From 26th st., E. R., to Blackwell's Island, 7, 10.30 A. M., 1.30, 3.30 P. M. (no 3.30 P. M. on Saturday). No trips on Sunday.

BROOKLYN.—From Catharine st. to Main st., every 10 min. from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.; then every 20 min. to 12 P. M.; then every 30 min. to 4 A. M. From Fulton st. to Fulton st., every 5 min. from 4 A. M. to 7 P. M.; then every 10 min. to 12 P. M.; then every 15 min. to 4 A. M. From Whitehall st. to Atlantic st., every 10 min. from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M.; then every 15 min. to 9 P. M.; then every 30 min. to 5.30 A. M.; then every 15 min. to 7 A. M. From Whitehall st. to Hamilton av., every 10 min. from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M.; then every 30 min. to 5 A. M.; then every 15 min. to 6 A. M. From Wall st. to Montague st., first boat at 4 A. M.; then every 10 min. to 8 P. M.; then every 20 min. to 11 P. M.

BROOKLYN, E. D.—From Roosevelt st. to Broadway, every 10 min. from 5 A. M. to 8 P. M.; then every 20 min. to 12 P. M.; then every 30 min. to 3 A. M.; then every 20 min. to 5 A. M. From Houston st. to Grand st., every 10 min. from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.; then every 20 min. to 12 P. M.; then every 30 min. to 6 A. M. From Grand st. to Broadway, every 10 min. from 5 A. M. to 10 P. M.; then every 25 min. to 5 A. M. From Grand st. to Grand st., from 5 A. M. to 10 P. M. every 12 min.; then every 24 min. to 5 A. M.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.—From the Battery, hourly. Passes required.

GREENPOINT.—From 10th st., E. R., to Greenpoint, first boat at 5 A. M.; then every 15 min. to 9 P. M.; then every 30 to 12 P. M. From 23d st., E. R., to Greenpoint, first boat at 5 A. M.; then every 15 min. to 12 P. M.

HARLEM.—From Peck Slip to Harlem, about every hour from 7 to 11 A. M.; then at intervals of about 2 hours to 3 P. M.; thence about every hour to 7 P. M. Certain boats stop at 9th and 23d sts.; all stop at 120th st. (See *Morrisania Ferry.*)

Hart's Island.—From 26th st., E. R., to Hart's Island, by steamboat, 10.30 A. M.

Hoboken.—Foot Barclay st., every 10 min. from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.; then every 15 min. to 12 P. M. From foot of Christopher st., every 10 min. from 5 A. M. to 8 P. M.; then every 15 min. to 12 P. M.

Hunter's Point.—From James Slip to Hunter's Point, 7 A. M., 8 A. M.; then every 30 min. to 7 P. M. From 34th st., E. R., to Hunter's Point, first boat at 4 A. M.; then every 15 min. to 8 P. M.; then every 30 min. to 12.30 A. M. From foot of 7th st., E. R., to Hunter's Point, same timetable.

Morrisania.—From Fulton Ferry, connecting with Harlem River branch of New Haven R. R., about every hour from 7 to 11 A. M.; then at intervals of about two hours till 3 P. M.; then about every hour to 8 P. M. Certain boats stop at Grand st.; all stop at 119th st., Harlem.

New Jersey.—From Desbrosses st. to Jersey City, every 15 min. from 4 to 6 A. M.; then every 10 min. to 10 P. M.; then every 15 min. to 12 P. M.; then every 30 min. to 4 A. M. From Cortlandt st. to Jersey City, every 15 min. from 4 to 6 A. M.; then every 10 min. to 10 P. M.; then every 15 min. to 12 P. M.; then every 30 min. to 4 A. M. From Liberty st. to N. J. Central R. R. Dock, Communipaw Ferry, every 15 to 40 min. from 4.30 A. M. to 12.40 A. M. From Chambers st. to Pavonia Ferry, Erie R. R. Dock, every 15 min. from 4 A. M. to 8.30 P. M.; then every 30 min. to 4 A. M. From 23d st., N. R., to Pavonia Ferry, Erie R. R. Dock, every 30 min. from 6.15 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sundays, every 30 min. from 6.15 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Randall's Island.—From 26th st., E. R., to Randall's Island, by steamboat, 7 and 10.30 A. M.; none on Sunday. From 122d st., E. R., to Randall's Island, by rowboat, at all hours of the day.

Staten Island, East Shore, Tompkinsville, Stapleton, and Vanderbilt's Landing, from foot of Whitehall st. at Battery, from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M. every hour; then at 11.45. To North Shore—New Brighton, Sailors' Snug Harbor, Castleton, Port Richmond—from Whitehall st. at Battery, every hour except 1 P. M.

Ward's Island.—From 26th st., E. R., to Ward's Island, by steamboat, 10.30 A. M., and by steamboat from foot of 110th st., E. R.

Weehawken.—From foot of W. 42d st., every 30 min. from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Fifth Avenue is the fashionable street *par excellence* of New York. After fashionable people had been driven from their old strongholds at the Bowling Green, East Broadway, Bond and Bleecker sts., and Washington sq. successively, they seized upon 5th av., since which time the only change has been accomplished by following the general northward tendency. It is a broad, straight avenue, beginning at Washington sq. and running to 59th st., thence along the east side of Central Park and to Mount Morris Park at 120th st., which breaks its continuity. It begins again at 124th st. and runs to the Harlem River. From the southern part to the central part it presents nearly 3 miles of splendid residences and magnificent churches. The portion of the avenue near 14th and 23d sts., and Union and Madison sqs., is gradually being encroached upon by business houses, but for the most part its fashionable private character remains intact. It is closely built up as far as 59th st., and beyond this point is being rapidly occupied. The edifices along the avenue are principally of brown stone, to which character is given by the superb church edifices and the few hotels and private houses of differing styles of architecture. Fifth av. is also the fashionable promenade and drive, and on Sunday morning after church the pavements are thronged with people. During every afternoon the stream of vehicles going to and returning from Central Park is unending, and the pavements are full of well-dressed persons.

Fifth Avenue Theatre, 28th st., west of Broadway. This house was built for Mr. Augustin Daly by the Gilsey estate. Prior to this, Mr. Daly had achieved a marked success as manager of a theatre of the same name standing on the site of the Madison sq. theatre, and which was destroyed by fire. Here he introduced the "millinery and upholstery drama," as well as the modern French drama and the "drama of contemporaneous human interest," to the New York public. His fortunes waned in this new house, and he was obliged to retire from the manage-

ment. Fanny Davenport, Clara Morris, Kate Claxton, Jeffreys Lewis, Ada Dyas, and many other well-known actresses made their first metropolitan successes at the old and new Fifth Avenue theatres. The house has never been a financial success, and is rather dreaded by managers. In future it will probably be devoted to English and comic opera. It has an attractive interior.

Finance Department (office, County Court House) has control of all the fiscal concerns of the corporation, and was last created by the Charter of 1873. The Comptroller, at the head of the Department, receives a salary of $10,000 per annum, and occupies the most desirable position under the city government from a political standpoint. The City Chamberlain is appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen; he receives a salary of $30,000, and pays all the expenses of his office therefrom. His duties are those of a cashier, and he gives bonds in the sum of $1,000,000.

Fire Department, 155 Mercer St., consists of three Commissioners, who are appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen, and hold office for six years. The President of the Board receives a salary of $7,500 per annum, and the others $5,000 each. There are three bureaux in this department: 1. For preventing and extinguishing fires. Head of bureau, Chief of Fire Department; salary $4,700. 2. For enforcement of laws relating to sale and storage of combustibles. Head of bureau, Inspector of Combustibles; salary $2,500 per annum. 3. For the investigation of the origin and cause of fires. Head of bureau, Fire Marshal; salary $2,500 per annum. The government and discipline of all the members and attachés of the department are prescribed by the Fire Commissioners. The machinery of the Fire Department comprises 42 steam fire engines, 4 chemical engines, and 18 hook and ladder trucks, which are distributed in well-arranged houses through the city. There are 12 fuel depots, 7 bell-towers and lookouts, and also repair shops, hospital, stables, etc. There are connected with the department over 850 men, more than 700 of them doing active service. About 600 fire-alarm boxes are distributed in the streets all over the city, attached to the telegraph poles of the department. Keys to these boxes are carried by the policemen and firemen, and a key is also deposited at a place adjacent to the alarm box and designated upon the box itself. A lock attachment to the boxes prevents the key from being withdrawn after the alarm is given except by an officer of the department. This is a precaution against the use of counterfeit keys and the sending of false alarms, an offense punishable by imprisonment. The cost of maintaining the department is about $1,250,000 annually.

Fire Insurance.—The rates for insurance against loss by fire rule very low in New York, owing to excessive competition, notwithstanding the efforts of the Board of Fire Underwriters (which see) to maintain a standard rate. Insurance upon dwelling houses can now be effected at from 30 cts. per $100 to 15 cts. per $100; 20 cts. would be, however, a fair average rate. This of course applies solely to dwellings occupied only by one family and not exposed from without by contact with other than dwellings of the same class. Rates on other buildings vary too much to be easily approximated. In placing insurance it is as well to employ a broker, since he is paid his commission by the insurance company, and you are thereby saved no little annoyance. Insurance in companies of poor standing is dear at any price.

Fires in dwelling-houses originate more frequently from imperfect flues or foul chimneys, and from carelessly allowing window-curtains to come in contact with gas-jets, than from any other causes. A little care will prevent them. In case of a fire from any cause, dispatch a messenger to the nearest fire-alarm box, on which will be found the location of the key. In case the location of the box is not known, or in any case, should a policeman be encountered, he will send the alarm. The time which elapses before the arrival of the firemen should be used to collect portable valuables, and the creation of draughts by opening doors and windows should be avoided. If the fire has not obtained strong headway when discovered, let the water run into the bath-tub and basins, and use all available vessels with which to dash it upon the flames. Never

admit strangers until the arrival of the police.

Fire Underwriters, New York Board of, Boreel Building, corner of Broadway and Cedar sts. The Board was chartered in 1867, and was instituted to inculcate just and equitable principles in the business of insurance, to establish and maintain uniformity among its members in policies or contracts of insurance, and to acquire, preserve, and disseminate valuable information relating to the business of insurances. The corporation has power to provide a patrol of men, with suitable apparatus, to save and preserve property or life at or after a fire. Every two years, in the month of June, a meeting of the corporation is held, at which meeting every incorporated insurance company or association doing business in the city of New York, whether members of the corporation or not, has a right to be represented. A majority have power to decide upon the question of sustaining the fire patrol, and to fix the maximum amount of expenses to be incurred therefor during the two fiscal years next ensuing, such expenses to be assessed upon all corporations or agencies in proportion to the several amounts of premium received for insuring property in the city of New York.

Fishing. — In the vicinity of New York, fishing is naturally an amusement hard of attainment. The majority of the fishing grounds are already preëmpted by clubs composed mainly of professional men, and entrance to which implies social connections of no mean order, as well as money to a considerable extent. The fishing within easy reach of New York is confined to trout, weakfish, bass (black and striped), bluefish, and sheepshead. The places which are open to and patronized by the non-club or amateur element are as follows:

Trout Fishing. — Good trout fishing may be had by going to Sayville, L. I., from foot of 34th st. or James slip ferries, *via* L. I. R. R. Distance, 49 miles; fare, $1.40. Here you may board at Foster's for $2.50 per day, including the privilege of fishing his trout brook. If this does not satisfy you, Samuel T. Green's brook in the same vicinity may be fished for $3 per day. In these brooks you are confined to fly fishing exclusively. At the Delaware Water Gap you may fish Bradhead's creek, and will find but poor accommodation for yourself and friends in the neighborhood. Here you may fish with worms. This is 92 miles from New York, *via* the D., L. & W. R. R. from the foot of Barclay st. Fare, $2.55. By going to Newburg on the Hudson, *via* boat or H. R. R., you may fish the Navesink creek, a few miles distant. Ask any livery-stable man there to drive you to Lamont's, a good stopping place, where the rates of board are nominal, and no charge is made for the privilege of fishing the stream.

Bass Fishing.—At Coney Island Creek, good bass fishing can be had. This is accessible from New York by the Prospect Park & Coney Island road to Van Sicklen's station. Stop at "The." Alston's hotel and fish with rod and reel, and crab bait. Board rates are from $2 to $3 per day.

At Cos Cob, on the New Haven Railroad, about 31 miles from the Grand Central Depot, fare 85 cts., fine bass fishing may be had with a rod from the rocks, with crab bait.

Weakfish are plenty in Newark Bay, the best fishing ground being by Newark Bridge, in the vicinity of the "black buoy." Here you fish with a drop-line in from 15 to 20 ft. of water with shedder crabs for bait. At Prince's Bay, accessible by the Staten Island Railroad, by boat from foot of Whitehall st., stopping at Gifford's station (fare, 25 cts., distance, 12 miles), any quantity of weakfish may also be caught. See Gifford at this place. At Garrett Smith's, a station on the Long Island Railroad, this side of Rockaway Beach, weakfish, bluefish, and sheepshead may be caught in plenty. Board here is about $2 per day, and great pains will be taken to put strangers in the straight way to catch fish.

Bluefishing.—At Bay Shore, L. I., 40 miles by the Long Island Railroad (south shore), from James sl. or E. 34th st. by ferry, fare, $1.15, splendid bluefishing may be had by churning and fishing with a rod and reel. Stop at Downing's at this place.

The above are the places where game fish may be caught, but fishing of one kind or another may be had in almost any of the waters near New York. In the

Kill von Kull opposite New Brighton and Port Richmond, Staten Island, and in and near the Harlem River and at Little Hell Gate, may be had some fishing; and boats and tackle can be had at those landings. At Whitestone, L. I., and in the Hudson River at various points, may also be had some ordinary fishing. For means of access, see the places referred to under their own heads. Excursion steamers run from New York to the fishing-banks, outside of Sandy Hook, during the summer.

Fishing Clubs.—There are a number of fishing clubs in and about New York, the principal of which are given below. Only members and their guests are allowed to fish in their waters.

The Suffolk Club has its club-house near Patchogue, L. I. It has only 8 or 10 members. The initiation fee is $1,500. They fish for trout in artificial ponds only.

The South-side Club. Club-house near Sayville, L. I. Fishing for trout exclusively in artificial ponds. Entrance (any gentleman) $500, due by assessment.

Blooming Grove Park Club, Pike Co., Pa. Black bass, pike, and trout. Initiation fee (any gentleman) $50. Annual dues $75.

On the north side of Long Island, along the Sound, are a number of clubs, the members of which fish for sea-bass principally. The best known of these are the Cuttyhunk, Pasque Island, No-man's-land, and Squibnocket. Tackle and directions to fishing grounds may be had of Messrs. Abbey & Imbrie, No. 48 Maiden lane.

Five Points.—The Five Points as it still lingers in the memories of old New-Yorkers is no more. The open space from which the neighborhood takes its name is still there, but changed almost beyond recognition. Instead of the squalid rookeries and low drinking-places that surrounded it in former days, there are now large mission schools and chapels, and stores and shops. Dirt, poverty, and crime haunt the still narrow and crooked streets running out of it, but the criminals are few, and their deeds are not of the same character as those of their predecessors who gave the locality its bad name. Missionaries and the Department of Public Works are chiefly to be credited with the change; the former by instilling some of the principles of civilization into the *gamins* who would otherwise have grown up as rowdies and thieves, and the latter by letting daylight into the "Points" by cutting through a wide street from Broadway to Chatham sq. The footpad who made his nightly excursions into Broadway, Chatham st., and the Bowery to waylay and rob the solitary passers-by is no more, but the receiver of stolen goods still lingers, and makes a living out of the petty thefts from the surrounding warehouses and stores. The bulk of the population has changed in nationality as it has in character, and the Italian organ-grinder, peanut-vender, beggar, and boot-black, and the Chinese cigar- and opium-peddler, are now the chief denizens of those parts of Baxter and Mott sts. which in times past reflected most truly the life of the "Points." Business houses are coming nearer and nearer to the center of the locality every year, so that the probabilities are that in a very short time the neighborhood will be unrecognizable by those who knew it even a decade ago. Worth st., which has been run through it and widened, is almost lined along its entire length with mercantile houses; while Centre st., which bounds the "Points" on the west, Chatham which skirts it on the east, and Chambers, which forms its southern limits, are constantly sending pickets in the shape of warehouses into it.

Flats. (See Apartment Houses.)

Flowers.—Street venders of flowers are to be found located at prominent and frequented spots along Broadway and occasionally on the principal avenues.

In summer, when flowers are plentiful and consequently low-priced, children with a board full of nosegays and boutonnières infest the horse-cars and street corners vending their wares for 5 cts. a bunch. In winter, however, the price of a boutonnière is increased to 10 cts. Florists' establishments are to be found in numbers on upper Broadway, 5th av. and the principal business streets uptown. There are very few hot-houses and greeneries within the city limits, the cultivation of flowers being confined principally to Hoboken and other near-by points in New Jersey and at

and near Flushing, L. I. Most of the florists act as middle men, purchasing their wares and arranging them to order. The prices of flowers vary very much with the seasons, being as a rule cheapest in June and most expensive at holiday time when the demand is greatest. Bouquets command as an average price from $3 upward, and baskets of flowers from $5 upward. Window gardening has been increasing in popularity during the last few years, and the result is a vast improvement in the general appearance of the city. Window boxes, full of bright, fresh green relieved by bits of color, now flourish in front of the principal hotels and restaurants as well as many private houses. The prettiest boxes are those made of tiles set in a frame of dark wood, which may be had at very reasonable prices. The flowers and foliaged plants needed may be purchased to best advantage at Centre Market on the corner of Broome and Centre sts., which is the principal flower market of New York and is well worth seeing in the early morning. The annual flower show of the Horticultural Society is held annually early in July, heretofore at Gilmore's Garden.

Flushing is a very pretty suburban town on Long Island at the head of Flushing Bay, an arm of Long Island Sound. It is about 8 miles from New York, and has a population of about 10,000, a large proportion of which consists of New York business men and their families. There are some handsome residences and rents are moderate. It can be reached by frequent trains over the Long Island railway, from Hunter's Point—leaving New York by ferry either from James sl., E. 7th, or E. 34th st. Fare, 25 cts.

Fordham is one of the Westchester villages annexed to New York City in 1873. It is about 12 miles from the City Hall, and can be reached by the 3d av. elevated railway to the Harlem river, and then by horse cars, or else by Harlem railway from Grand Central Depot; fare, 20 cts. Its population is estimated at about 2,500. Jerome Park, where the American Jockey Club races take place, is a short distance north of Fordham. St. John's College, under the care of the Jesuit fathers, occupies a fine building in the village.

Foreign Missions. (See American Board of Foreign Missions.)

Fort Greene. (See Brooklyn.)

Fort Hamilton is the name not only of a fort, but of a pretty little village which has grown up around it. The fort is a stone casemated structure on the S. W. shore of Long Island, in the township of New Utrecht. At this point the shore of Long Island and Staten Island approach within a mile of each other, and upon the Staten Island side of the "Narrows" is situated Fort Wadsworth. Fort Hamilton is separated on the southeast from the Atlantic only by Coney Island. The military reservation contains 96 acres, and the military work stands upon an elevation of 47 ft. above low water. It may be reached by horse-cars (dummy engine from Greenwood Cemetery) from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn.

Fort Lafayette is a brick casemated work situated upon an artificial island at the entrance to the Narrows to the east of the main ship channel, and directly west of Fort Hamilton. It was commenced in 1812, and was originally called Fort Diamond. It was first garrisoned in September, 1822, and its name was changed in the following year. During the late war the fort was used as a prison for political prisoners, and a number of well-known persons suspected of treasonable designs were either openly arrested or kidnapped and thrown into confinement at Fort Lafayette. On December 1, 1868, the fort was partially destroyed by fire, but the outer walls, magazines, and quarters still remain intact. The works have not been restored, and the remaining buildings are now chiefly used for the storage of ordnance supplies.

Fort Lee. At this place begin the Palisades on the western shore of the Hudson River. It is a picturesque spot commanding a fine view of the river to the south. During the Revolutionary War it was the site of a fort commanded by General Greene, and which fell into the hands of the British when it was evacuated in November, 1776, four days after the fall of Fort Washington. It was named after the eccentric General Charles Lee. Fort Lee has been for years a popu-

lar objective point for excursion parties from New York. Since the enormous success attained by similar enterprises at the Coney Island Beach, a stock company called the "Fort Lee Park and Steamboat Company" have bought up 40 acres of land, and built a fine hotel on the bluff, and a pavilion at the steamboat landing, at a cost of nearly $250,000. The hotel is a fine structure, similar in design to those at Coney Island, and is well kept. The prices in the restaurant are extremely moderate, the food well cooked, and the wines of good quality. The restaurant will accommodate 2,500 persons at one time, and a charming view of the river may be had from the windows of the hotel and the adjoining balconies. The rooms for guests on the upper floor are spacious, furnished with Eastlake furniture. At the pavilion lunch is sold, and in the front portion of the building tables are provided for picnic parties bringing their own lunch. The upper stories of this pavilion, which is 3 stories high, also command fine views of the river. Here, as at the hotel, the prices are very moderate. Upon the bluff beyond the hotel is a large and pleasantly shaded park, in which a merry-go-round, shooting gallery, and various gambling games, carried on by "fakirs" as they are called, are offered as attractions. In front of the hotel a band of music discourses popular airs during the afternoon and evening. Good boating is to be had, and also still-water bathing in a commodious bathing house. The place is patronized at present largely by the working classes, and the pavilion is better filled as a rule than the hotel. The place is reached by a line of three boats starting from the foot of Canal st., N. R., and calling at 24th st. and 34th st. piers. These boats are small, and are almost invariably on Sundays and holidays dangerously overcrowded. The time table is a delusion and a snare, and the disregard of comfort and safety on the part of the company is equally criminal and indecent. Persons are frequently obliged to remain for hours waiting for an opportunity to obtain standing-room on these boats, and the entire service is utterly inadequate. So charming are the surroundings, and so well kept is the hotel, that it is to be hoped that ere long this state of affairs will be remedied. A ferry from 125th st. (Manhattanville) also connects the place with Manhattan Island. The fare for the round trip is only 25 cts., and on week days it may be ventured upon with some chance of getting back to New York inside of four hours. The cost of the trip, including dinner for two persons, will be from $3 to $5. This includes also bathing, rowing, etc., etc. It may be made for much less if you return to the city to dine, or if you take your own lunch.

Fort Schuyler is situated upon Throgg's Neck, at the junction of the East River with Long Island Sound, and, in conjunction with the works at Willet's Point, commands the approach to New York by way of Long Island Sound. The reservation was purchased in 1826, and work on the fort began in 1833, but it was never garrisoned till 1861. The fort is a regular casemated structure of gneiss, and the reservation has an area of 52 acres. During the late war the neck was the site of the McDougal general hospital.

Fort Wadsworth is the Government reserve on Staten Island west of the Narrows, commanding the entrance to New York Harbor in conjunction with Fort Hamilton. It was formerly known as Fort Richmond, from the county in which it is, but the name was changed to Fort Wadsworth in honor of a distinguished general who fell in the war. Fort Wadsworth proper is a triple casemate of granite, but the name is applied to the reservation generally, including Fort Tompkins, which is the work on the top of the hill, and which commands the Fort proper as well as Battery Hudson and the continuous water batteries, defending the passage. It is 140 ft. above the level of the sea.

The reservation contains 100 acres of very broken and rugged country, with a steep declivity.

Fort Washington, a suburban part of New York city, lying along the Hudson River about 175th st., where the bluffs are quite high. During the Revolutionary War it was the site of an extensive earthwork captured by the British, Nov., 1776, with its garrison of 3,000 men. It contains many fine residences, and is a favorite spot with people of means who, desiring to come into the city every day, yet prefer country air. Local trains of the Hudson River

Railroad from the 30th st. and 9th av. depot run to this point frequently during the day.

Fourth Avenue Railroad Tunnel and Viaduct. (See GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.)

Fox Hunting is a sport that was almost unknown in the vicinity of New York until recently, although in Virginia and some of the Southern States it has been followed since the settlement of the country. The best pack of hounds belongs to the Queens County Hunt, which during the spring and fall months meets regularly on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 1 P. M. The Kennels are near Garden City, L. I., at a place called Meadow Brook Farm. It is easily accessible from New York by the Long Island Railroad via James Slip or E. 34th st. Ferries. The distance from New York is about 20 miles. A train leaves about 10 A. M. during the season, reaching Garden City about 11 A. M. This gives time for lunch at the really excellent hotel in Garden City, and to reach the meet, which usually takes place from one to two miles from the Hotel. The run is after a drag or a "bagman," there being no foxes in that section, and is usually from 10 to 15 miles. The country is very flat, and the surface cut up into small fields by post-and-rail fences, making the timber-jumping frequent and very stiff. Water-courses are infrequent and insignificant, and there is an open plain near by, which frequently brings the being in at the death down to the question of the speed of your mount rather than of his bottom or jumping qualities. The pack is maintained by subscription, and strangers are always welcome. A good mount is not to be had in the neighborhood, but you may get a horse at a riding-school (see RIDING-SCHOOLS), or send your own hunter down by rail for a moderate charge. The cost of keeping a horse near the Kennels is about $20 a month. The huntsman will furnish further particulars if he is addressed at the Kennels, East Meadow Brook Farm. There is also a private pack of beagles kept at Montclair, N. J., but permission must be obtained to ride after them from the huntsman, who may be addressed at 71 Fulton st., New York. The distance from the city is about 15 miles.

Franklin Square is about a quarter of a mile due east of the City Hall Park, on a small hillock between the "Swamp" and the East River. Several streets come together here, but it is out of the line of the business thoroughfares, being the dividing line of the mercantile district to the south and west, and the tenement and cheap boarding-house district to the north and east. At the close of the last century it was one of the fashionable quarters of the city, and some of the old mansions are still standing, breathing an air of dilapidation, however. The Walton House, once the finest residence on Manhattan island, is the principal of these remains of better days. It stands at the N. E. angle, and has been converted into tenements. The East River bridge approaches across its N. end, and the New York Elevated Railway has one of its principal stations here, so that the square is almost roofed in from the sky. The publishing-house of Messrs. Harper & Brothers is situated here.

Freemasonry.—The Grand Lodge of the State of New York meets annually on the first Tuesday in June, at the Masonic Temple, N. W. cor. 23d st. and 6th av. The Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters meets in the same place, on the first Tuesday of October in each year. The consistory S. P. R. S. 32d Degree, the Rose-Croix chapter, the Council of Princes of Jerusalem, the Lodge of Perfection, and the Cosmopolitan Consistory meet at the same place, as do also subordinate chapters of the Royal Arch and commanderies of Knights Templars. Subordinate lodges meet in the Temple and in various public halls in the city. The offices of the dignitaries of the Grand Lodge are in the same building, and, in a limited sense, this temple is headquarters of the order in the State of New York. It is a granite building four stories in height, exclusive of the Mansard roof and dome. The main front is in 23d st., where the entrance to the Grand Lodge hall and various other rooms is reached through a fine portico of coupled Doric columns. The ground floor is rented for business purposes, the Grand Lodge's hall is on the floor above and the various chapter, commandery, and subordinate lodges meet on the upper floors, where there are some elegantly furnished smaller halls fitted up in a variety of architectural

styles. The building extends 140 ft. on 23d st. and 100 ft. on 6th av.

Friends' Meeting Houses.—The following list comprises all those in New York City:

East Fifteenth, cor. Rutherfurd pl.
Twentieth Street, 144 E. 20th st.
Twenty-seventh Street, 43 W. 27th st.

Fulton Ferry. (See Ferries.)

Fulton Market has two specialties—fish, which are sold on the northern or Beekman st. side of the building, and oysters, which are served in all styles on the southern and eastern side. The central part is devoted to butchers' stalls, while coffee and cake saloons and fruit stands are found scattered on the basement floor fronting the streets. The building occupies an entire block, being bounded by Fulton, Beekman, Water, and South sts. Like Washington market, at the other extremity of Fulton st., the original structure is quite hidden from view by the wooden sheds attached to its outside walls. Very little wholesale business is transacted here, the dealers in butchers' meat having their trade mainly among the large hotels and boarding-houses of New York and Brooklyn. The Fulton Fish Market stands on the river side of South st., north of the ferry house, and is a long low frame building of neat appearance. It is maintained by private enterprise. The fishing schooners discharge their cargoes at the market from the adjoining slips, and the fish is then laid out in attractive looking fashion on marble slabs, and stored in bulk in huge ice chests. In the early morning, the place is made a bedlam by the throngs of licensed vendors and uptown retail dealers laying in and carting away their daily supplies. In the stalls in the market proper, a splendid display of trout well worth seeing is made annually on May 1st, when the trout season opens. Tradition has it that the oysters served in the large saloons in Fulton market are the most toothsome of any to be obtained in the city.

Fulton Street, which extends from river to river, has at its termini two of the most important markets in the city—Washington Market at the North River terminus, and Fulton Market at the East River terminus. It is the principal approach to Fulton Ferry to Brooklyn, the most largely patronized of all the New York ferries. The throngs of people hurrying to and from the ferry-boats and the markets are at nearly all hours great, and at times it is one of the busiest and most crowded thoroughfares in the city. The towering "Evening Post" building is at the corner of Broadway, the Bennett building at the corner of Nassau st., and there are numerous handsome and spacious warehouses. St. Paul's churchyard forms its northern boundary for a square west from Broadway. At the corner of William st. stood the North Dutch Church, at the time of its demolition, in 1875, the oldest church edifice in the city, the loss of which is still deplored by old citizens.

Furniture.—Under Artistic Furniture are given the names of dealers in costly and rare cabinet-ware. Those desiring to purchase furniture of good average quality will find a group of furniture-dealers of good standing in 14th st., near 6th av. There is a large warehouse in 23d st., west of 6th av.; in Houston st., just east of the Bowery; and numerous dealers in the Bowery, near Canal st., and in Canal st., near the Bowery. There are a number of large houses in 3d and 6th av., and in the Bowery, that sell furniture, and take their pay in monthly installments, a plan which has its disadvantages as well as its advantages, and the buyer would do well always to submit the contract, bill of sale, or mortgage, as the case may be, to a lawyer. These dealers are large advertisers, and may be found by a reference to any of the daily papers.

Garden City is the model village founded on Long Island by the late A. T. Stewart. It is situated on Hempstead Plains, about 18 miles from New York *via* the Long Island Railway. The land was originally a part of a large, flat, sandy plain, and after its purchase by Mr. Stewart from the village of Hempstead it was graded, drained, and laid out in a village surrounding an open plaza. There is a first-class hotel bearing the name of the city, which is kept in excellent style, and a number of pretty cottages, the whole having the appearance of a toy village spread out upon a table. Gas and water works have been constructed, and a large portion of

the adjoining land is farmed by the estate. It is now the cathedral city of Long Island, and a fine cathedral and bishop's residence are being built by his widow as a memorial to the late Mr. Stewart. The building, which will be of sandstone in the Gothic style of architecture, is now rapidly approaching completion. The Queen's County Hunt have their kennels near Garden City on a farm belonging to Mrs. Stewart, and the hunt dinners usually take place at the hotel. The population is about 500 at present, and rents are low to approved applicants only. It is reached by train from Hunter's Point (ferries from James sl., E. 7th and E. 34th sts.) almost hourly during the day.

Gas.—New York gas companies are supposed to furnish customers with a gas which, when burned at the ordinary pressure in a burner consuming 5 ft. per hour, will give a light at least equal to that of 16 sperm candles. This is a requirement, however, which owing to the difficulty, not to say impossibility, of ascertaining whether it is complied with, might as well not exist in so far as the average consumer is concerned. The price of gas is at present $2 and $2.25 per 1,000 cubic ft. where the average quantity is used; where a large quantity is required, it is furnished at considerably less cost. The following is a list of the city companies and the location of their offices:

New York, cor. of Hester and Elizabeth sts.

Manhattan, cor. of Irving pl. and 15th st.

Metropolitan, cor. of Broadway and 46th st.

Harlem, cor. of 3d ave. and 114th st.

New York Mutual, cor. of Union sq. and E. 16th st.

Municipal, cor. 4th av. and 26th st.

Before 1870 the four first-named companies on the list had parceled out the city among themselves, each supplying a separate district, although their charters permitted them to lay their mains in any part of the city. The two last named companies have since been chartered and have laid their mains in most of the streets, so that the majority of gas consumers enjoy the benefits of a lively competition between the new and the old companies for their custom. Gas companies are required to supply every building standing within 100 ft. of any of their mains with gas whenever it may be demanded by the owner or occupant, no matter whether a former owner or occupant owes the company for gas previously furnished or not. The service pipe connecting the company's main with the meter, which is generally placed in the basement or cellar of a building, is, as a rule, furnished and kept in repair by the company. Meters are also supplied by the company, but everybody is at liberty to furnish his own meter provided it is of an approved pattern. For every meter supplied by them the companies are by law allowed to exact, and they almost invariably require a deposit of, an amount equal to an estimated consumption of gas for 2 months. For this deposit they will furnish a receipt agreeing to refund it with interest at the demand of the depositor, provided all bills for gas furnished him have been settled. The authorized agents of the company are entitled to access to the meter, fittings and pipes at all reasonable hours, and any person who hinders them is liable to a fine of $25. The meter can be removed or the gas cut off for nonpayment of bills, for fraudulent consumption of gas, or for tampering with the meter, but such work must be done between the hours of 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. The companies are responsible for the proper working of all meters furnished by them, and as a rule none but dry meters are sent out, which are infinitely to be preferred to the wet meters. Every meter furnished by the companies is first inspected and tested by the State Inspector, who fixes his seal to it as a guarantee of accuracy. If any consumer is not satisfied with the meter furnished him, the company may send another to replace it or else have it reinspected by the State Inspector; and if the latter finds it defective, the company must bear the expense of the reinspection; if it is found correct, however, the consumer must pay. Complaints are frequently made by consumers that, whether they burn much gas or little, the bills at the end of the month are generally the same. This is probably explainable on the theory that the gas companies have themselves no confidence in the accuracy of their meters even after these have been tested and pronounced correct by the State Inspector affixing his seal, and that, therefore, whenever a meter does not register

the usual quantity required to supply the number of burners in the house, they conclude that it does not register properly, and hence they make out their bills on the basis of what might have been burned. Whenever this is done the best way is to ask the company to make an investigation, and, as there has been considerable anxiety of late among holders of gas stocks on account of the electric light, the companies are much more accommodating in consequence than they were formerly, and are likely to set the matter right. There are about 22,000 public gas lamps in the city, the cost of supplying which with gas varies from $12 to $33 per lamp per annum, the average cost being about $17 per lamp. The companies have together about 900 miles of gas mains laid in the city streets, and their works—near the East and North River fronts—cover nearly 100 acres.

Germania Theatre, 143 E. 14th st. —This is the fashionable German theatre of the city, and is a large auditorium and stage built in the western wing of Tammany Hall. Tragedy and comedy in the German language are given here nightly.

"Germany."—A name often applied to that part of the city lying east of 2d av. between, say, Houston and 14th sts. Here nearly the entire population is German; lager-beer shops are numerous, and nearly all the signs are of German names, while the Teutonic physiognomy abounds on the side-walk, in the windows, and on the door-sills.

Gilmore's Garden. (See Madison Square Garden.)

Globe Theatre.—Broadway, bet. Astor pl. and 4th st., nearly opposite Waverley pl. This house has never succeeded under its many successive managements in achieving any lasting success, a fact which is attributed by the superstitious to the fact that prior to its present uses it was a church edifice. The property belongs to the estate of A. T. Stewart, and consists of a low deep building with a dingy wooden front and entrance. The interior is in very fair repair, and the stage of good size. It is not regularly open to the public, but is occasionally occupied by hardy theatrical speculators.

Gold and Stock Telegraph.—Instruments of this company will be found in every broker's office, and in the principal hotels and restaurants. They print the reports of the Stock Board transactions during the day automatically upon a tape. Their reporters and operators are allowed upon the floor of the Stock Exchange by courtesy of the management. Reports of the arrival of ocean steamers and the result of sporting events of general interest are also frequently sent over the wires of this line.

Governor's Island is situated in the upper bay of New York Harbor, about 1,000 yards off the Battery, 6 miles N. by E. of the Narrows, and separated from the Brooklyn shore by Buttermilk Channel. Shaded by fine trees, covered with a luxuriant growth of grass, guarded by a circular stone castle bristling with guns, and studded with the barracks and other buildings, it is the chief ornament of the upper bay. The island was early settled by the Dutch, but has been for many years reserved by the United States for military purposes. It contains nearly 65 acres, has a circumference of about a mile and a quarter, and in general contour is somewhat egg-shaped. The northern part is fenced off, and is occupied by the Ordnance Department as the New York arsenal. Here the ground is covered with cannon balls ranged in pyramids, and from 50 to 100 large guns are lying dismounted and ready for shipment. Fort Columbus is a stone work near the center of the island, and contains four large buildings of stone and brick. Castle Williams was completed in 1811, and is prominently located on the N. W. point of the island. It is a gray stone work, with three tiers of casements inclosing five-sixths of a circle, the rear being open. Its armament varies from time to time as experimental changes are made with the guns. The South Battery is a small triangular work situated on the southerly point of the island, and inclosed on the rear by a two-story brick building. There are two magazines on the south of the island, and every preparation for throwing up earthworks and mounting heavy guns in case of necessity, the old-fashioned stone works like Castle Williams being of but little avail against the heavy guns now in use on modern

ships of war. The parade ground in the center of the island is a lonely piece of greensward shaded by fine old trees, and surrounded by the residences or quarters of the officers. From this spot, which has an elevation of 20 ft. above the highest tides, a fine view of the bay and the constantly passing vessels is had. Recently the headquarters of the Military Department of the Atlantic have been located on Governor's Island, and the Major-General in command and his staff reside there. In one of the buildings is the club-room of the United Service Institution, which contains a number of war-relics and battle-flags. There are a pretty Gothic chapel, library, billiard-room, laundries, offices, and workshops of all kinds scattered about the island. It is reached by a small steamer hourly from the Battery.

Gowanus Bay opens out of New York Bay and indents the southern shore of Brooklyn. The portion of land between the bay and Buttermilk Channel is known as Red Hook.

Grace Church is, next to Trinity, the wealthiest corporation of the Protestant Episcopal denomination in New York. The first church building stood on Broadway a short distance below Canal st.; the present structure at Broadway and 10th st. was erected in 1845 and is one of the finest Churches in the city, the material being of white granite and the style a chaste but yet ornamental Gothic. Its position is probably the best in the city considered from an architectural point of view, standing as it does just where Broadway leaves its direct northern course and takes a sudden turn to the northwest, so that the porch and the steeple completely close the view from the south. For many years Grace Church was the favorite one with fashionable young people wishing to get married, and the wedding parties that its venerable and famous sexton, whose name is Brown, has ushered into its sacred precincts are almost beyond number. The parsonage of the church is similar in design, adjoins the church building on the north, and stands back from the busy street. Adjoining the church on the south stands a small addition in design and material like the church, and which is used as an organ house. The two organs in the church are connected by electric machinery, the power being generated in this building. The funds necessary for its erection were given by Miss Catharine Wolff.

Grace Chapel on E. 14th st., opposite the Academy of Music, belongs to the parish of Grace Church. It is a very ornate Gothic structure of brown stone.

Gramercy Park, between 20th and 21st sts. and 3d and 4th avs., comprises about an acre and a half set aside by Mr. S. B. Ruggles to be used as a place of recreation by those living in the neighborhood. It is not open to the general public. Fronting on the park are the residences of some of the wealthiest and oldest families of the city. The old Gramercy farm embraced the land now forming the park; hence the name.

Grand Central Depot.—The only railway passenger depot in the city, excepting the old Hudson River Railroad depot on 30th st. and 10th av., now used for suburban trains only, is that known as the Grand Central, extending from 42d st. to 45th st. between 4th or Park av. and Vanderbilt av. It is used by 3 different companies, each of which has a separate entrance and set of offices. These companies are the New York Central and Hudson River; the New York, New Haven and Hartford; and the New York and Harlem. The external walls are built of red brick and white marble, producing a very bald effect. The offices are on the west and south sides, there being three stories on the west and five on the south, including the mansard roof and domes. The space for trains is covered by a glass and iron roof, having a single arch of a span of 200 ft. and an altitude of 110 ft. The length of the entire building is 695 ft.—which is also the length of the glass roof—and its width 240 ft., a train consisting of a locomotive and 12 passenger cars can find room in it in a straight line, and twelve such trains can be admitted side by side at the same time. Besides the various offices, passenger waiting-rooms, and baggage-rooms, there are a police station, a lunch-room, and a barber shop in the basement. About 125 trains arrive and depart daily, but everything is done with such thorough system that crowding or confusion is a thing almost unknown.

Outside of the depot are numerous shelter buildings and yards for cars and locomotives, coal sheds, repair shops, etc. All trains arrive and leave from the north side of the depot on a level with the surrounding streets, necessitating a number of bridges over the tracks for the use of pedestrians and vehicles. These bridges are a conspicuous part of the scene for over half a mile above the depot, for which distance the road bed of the railways is gradually sunk until trains run entirely below the street level on brick and iron arches. Above the depot the avenue, indifferently called Park or Fourth, is in a perfectly straight line, and along it the trains run to Harlem River, which is 4½ miles above the depot. For 1½ mile above the point where trains pass entirely below the street level, the road-bed, containing two tracks, is within an open cut flanked on each side by a tunnel built of brick, and having within it another single track. The cross streets are carried over the cut on iron or brick arches, while iron railings extend all around the cut fencing it off from the avenue, which is wide enough to provide a good-sized roadway for driving, and the usual side-walks for pedestrians on each side of the cut. Above this mile and a half the street level gradually becomes much higher, and the road-bed of the railways runs for half a mile through a partly brick built and partly rock-cut tunnel, at the upper end of which the street level makes a sudden descent, and the road-bed is carried over the so-called Harlem flats—a somewhat swampy track not entirely drained or filled in—on a stone viaduct, the cross streets passing underneath through arches. When the street level again ascends—about a mile and a quarter from the Harlem river—the road-bed is again run through an open cut—like that just above the depot. The depot is reached by 3d av. elevated railway, changing cars at 42d st.; by 6th av. elevated railway, getting off at 42d st. and taking cab—fare, 5 cts. for each passenger—by 6th av. horse-cars, same as by elevated trains; by 4th and Madison av. horse-cars, and by Madison and 5th av. omnibuses, the latter passing within one block.

The passenger waiting-rooms and ticket offices of the New Haven road are on the south end in 42d st., the Harlem on the west side in Vanderbilt av., and the Hudson River and N. Y. Central north of the Harlem on Vanderbilt av.

Grand Opera-House.—N. W. cor. 8th av. and 23d st. A fine massive building of white marble, erected by a western speculator about a dozen years since. It has a front of 113 ft. on 8th av., and 98 ft. on 23d st. The theatre proper, however, is in a rear building, the approach to which is through a spacious vestibule from each street. It was a failure as a theatre at the start, and was purchased in 1869 by the late James Fiske and Jay Gould, and the upper floors occupied by the offices of the Erie railway until after the death of Fiske. It was the scene of the magnificently audacious career of that prince of railway wreckers, and the theatre was kept open at a loss during his occupancy principally as the home of *opera bouffe*. After being the scene of many unsuccessful ventures, it has lately been made a paying property by Messrs. Poole and Donnelly, who present the best class of theatrical stars at popular prices. The house is very large, handsomely decorated, and will seat over 2,000 persons. The lobby is large and handsome, with a noble staircase. The prices range in the neighborhood of 50 cts.

Grand Street, west of Broadway, does not differ in any degree from other streets thereabouts recently given over to the wholesale dry goods and clothing trades mainly. Between Broadway and the Bowery it begins to display a little individuality of its own, and after crossing the Bowery it blossoms forth as one of the chief east side retail streets, and becomes a formidable rival of the Bowery itself. Between Broadway and the Bowery are the Hall of the Board of Education, and Odd Fellows Hall, with one of the fronts of Centre market opposite it. Between the Bowery and the East River are retail stores for the sale of almost every kind of article that the masses will buy. There is Ridley's, to which the women of the east side of the city and of the eastern district of Brooklyn come for bargains in dress goods and cheap knick-knacks; there are dozens of tea stores, quite brilliant at night under a lavish display of colored lights, and there are scores of sidewalk hucksters making the air resonant with their cries. It is on Saturday nights, when housewives throng its much encumbered

sidewalks, that Grand st. may be seen in its full glory.

Gravesend is a village on Long Island about 7 miles from New York in a southerly direction. It can be reached by trains of the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad, leaving depot from near Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn—Vanderbilt av. horse-cars from Fulton Ferry make connections—or by Coney Island and Brooklyn horse-cars from Catharine, Fulton and Hamilton Ferries. Fare by former 15 cents, by latter, 10 cents. The township of Gravesend includes Coney Island.

Gravesend Bay is just outside of the Narrows and is separated from the lower or maritime bay of New York by the western end of Coney Island.

Greenpoint forms with Williamsburgh the Eastern District of Brooklyn (which see). Williamsburgh bounds it on the south; from that part of Long Island City known as Hunter's Point it is separated on the north by Newtown Creek, while the East River skirts it on the west. It consists mainly of small and cheap dwelling houses. There are ferries from the foot of E. 10th st. and the foot of E. 23d st., New York.

Greenville, a New Jersey village about 5 miles from New York city. It lies between Newark and New York bays, commanding a view of both. It is accessible by Central Railroad of New Jersey from foot of Liberty st. Fare, 15 cts. Population estimated at 500.

Greenwood Cemetery is situated in the City of Brooklyn and in the Town of Flatbush. It is bounded on the N. W. by 4th, 5th, and 7th avs., on the S. E. by Fort Hamilton av. in Flatbush, on the N. E. by 21st st. and Gravesend av., and on the S. W. by 36th, 37th sts. and Marten's la. It forms a tract of nearly one mile square and comprises 450 acres.

It is approached in Brooklyn by horse railroad cars from Fulton, Wall, South, and Hamilton Ferries. The shortest and most direct route from New York is *via* Hamilton Ferry, the distance being from the landing in Brooklyn about 2½ miles.

The cemetery has five entrances, viz.: the Northern or Main Entrance, opposite 25th st. and 5th av.; the Western Entrance, 35th st. and 4th av.; the Southern Entrance, at Marten's la.; the Eastern Entrance at Fort Hamilton av. and the Northeastern Entrance at 21st st. and 9th av.

It has 18½ miles of substantial stone-bedded avenues and 17 miles of concrete paths.

It has more than 3 miles of pipe, supplying water from the Brooklyn City Water Works, with 17 large hydrants and 20 small hydrants, supplying water for drinking and irrigation.

It has 8 lakes of varying dimensions, in 4 of which are fountains, supplied with water from a large reservoir on Fountain Hill.

The cemetery is drained by subterranean sewer-pipes about 16½ miles in length. Connected with the sewer-pipes are 1,140 receiving basins.

There have been 22,960 burial lots sold, of varying sizes, and 197,800 interments made, the first being on the 5th day of September, 1840. The cemetery was chartered in 1838, but the grounds were not formally opened for interments until August 15, 1842.

Among the many objects of special interest are the following:

Northern Entrance Buildings.—Office on the right, and visitors' waiting-room on the left of the carriage-ways. The recesses above the gateways are filled with groups of sculpture, representing, in front, our Saviour's entombment and the Raising of the Widow's Son; on the reverse or inside, The Resurrection and the Raising of Lazarus.

Receiving Tomb, at Arbor Water, which is capable of holding fifteen hundred bodies.

Monument erected to commemorate John Matthews, at the southwesterly end of Valley Water. Upon a richly sculptured sarcophagus lies the full length recumbent statue of the deceased. Above this rise a canopy and spire of richly decorated stone to the height of 36 feet, resting upon a tablet of sculptured marble, the lower side or ceiling of which is carved, representing Mr. Matthews at the age of 21 years leaving England for America. On the tablet under the canopy is a veiled female figure seated in a richly

carved chair, typifying grief; surmounting the angles of the tablet are four grotesque gargoyles, or monsters, with open mouths, through which the rain water falling upon the roof is discharged. The monument was designed and executed by Professor Carl Muller at a cost of nearly $30,000.

Monument and bronze bust of Horace Greeley on Locust Hill, near Oak av., erected by the printers of this country. On the eastern or front face of the pedestal is a bronze bas-relief, representing the youthful Greeley, composing stick in hand, at his case; on the north panel is a rude plow, and on the opposite side a pen and scroll, both emblems cut in relief from the granite.

Monument on Hilly Ridge of Brown Brothers, the well-known bankers of New York. The monument is of the finest Italian marble, richly carved, and is descriptive of the loss of the steamship Arctic, on board of which six members of this family were lost.

High Wood Hill, memorable for its containing a striking triangular monument erected to the memory of Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph.

The Firemen's Monument, surmounted by the figure of a fireman, holding a child in his arms. It was erected by the old volunteer fire department of New York City.

Statuary monument, erected by Harry Howard, ex-chief engineer of the New York fire department, in memory of his foster mother, showing her as adopting him when saved from a burning building.

The Shelter House.—Located at the intersection of Locust and Southwood avs. It stands in about the center of the cemetery, and is designed, as the name implies, for the shelter and convenience of visitors who chance to be remote from the various entrances and need the conveniences which it affords.

The chapel monument to Miss Mary M. Dancer, at the intersection of Fir and Vine avs. The interior is beautifully constructed of choice marble, with vaulted roof, having a tile floor, and two finely chiseled marble figures. Miss Dancer is noted for her large bequests (over $300,000) to various religious and charitable institutions.

Eastern Entrance.—At the end of Vine av., through which may be reached Prospect Park, distant about half a mile. The building on the left as you enter is the residence of the gate-keeper; that on the right is for the use of visitors, and possesses all desirable conveniences. The general waiting-room is worthy of particular notice on account of the richness and chasteness of its construction and decorations. Over the porches are representations in stone of the four ages, our infancy, youth, manhood, and old age, executed by Mr. John Moffitt. They will repay some minutes of study.

The marble temple of A. S. Scribner, at the junction of Vine and Cypress avs. It was executed in Italy, and contains the figure Hope, under a canopy of marble, supported by eight pillars; an octagonal base supports the figure, and on its sides, in alabaster marble, are bas-reliefs, illustrative of the life of Christ, from his birth to his ascension. The large granite monument erected to the memory of Thomas T. Read is on the opposite corner. A figure in granite, by Moffitt, of Faith clasping the Cross, crowns the summit of the shaft.

Statue of Captain John Correjor, Vista av. It is generally known as the "Sea Captain's," was erected several years before he died, and was an excellent likeness. It is understood that the sextant which the figure holds in its hands, taking an observation, is the same which the captain used while in active service.

The Charlotte Canda monument, at the intersection of Fern and Greenbough avs. Miss Canda lost her life on the evening of the third day of February, 1845, her 17th birthday, by being thrown from a carriage while returning from a party.

The Soldiers' Monument, on the plateau, Battle Hill; erected by the city of New York in memory of the soldiers who died in our late civil war. A tablet on the monument records the fact that the city had caused to be enlisted 148,000 men. Four life-size statues represent the four branches of the army service. A bas-relief represents an officer standing by his horse, taking leave of his wife and child. A second exhibits a severe conflict. A third shows the officer to be wounded, attended by a faithful negro, while another officer is engaged in dressing his wounds, a private standing by. A fourth shows

the grave designated by the negro to the wife and child.

The Plateau, from which fine views may be obtained of the Bay of New York, the Jersey shores, of the Palisades and the cities of New York and Brooklyn.

The Pilot's Monument, erected by the pilots of New York in memory of Thomas Freeborn who lost his life in the discharge of his duty as a New York pilot, on board the ship "John Minturn," on the coast of New Jersey, Feb. 15th, 1846. The monument is surmounted with emblematic designs of his nautical occupation, and surmounted with the figure of Hope.

Statuary group in the lot of James Gordon Bennett, founder of the New York "Herald." This magnificent work was executed in Italy from the finest Carrara marble, representing a life-sized female figure, kneeling on a cushion in an attitude of prayer, commending her child, which is held in suspense by an angelic figure, to the Almighty Giver.

Colossal bronze statue of DeWitt Clinton, in Bayside Dell. Designed and executed by Henry Kirk Brown. Its cost was about $15,000. Two bas-reliefs adorn the base of the monument. One representing the Erie Canal, of which he was the chief advocate, in progress—the survey, the excavation, the teams, etc. The other, the canal in full operation.

Brooklyn Theatre Fire Victims' plot. A large circular lot at the corner of Bayview and Battle avs., where lie buried 105 unrecognizable bodies, victims of the Brooklyn theatre fire which occurred on the evening of Dec. 5th, 1876, on which occasion nearly 300 persons lost their lives.

The monument to Louis Bonard, close by, on Battle av., erected by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in consideration of the very large bequests made by him to promote the objects of that society. A bas-relief in bronze representing the arrest of a man cruelly beating his horse appropriately adorns the monument.

The Greenwood Cemetery is not a stock corporation, but is managed by trustees as a public trust. The fund for the improvement and permanent care of the cemetery now amounts to about $600,000. Lots are sold at prices varying according to size and location, from $125 to $1,000.

Guttenberg is on the Hudson River on the steep hill behind Weehawken, about opposite 42d st., from the foot of which ferry-boats run across the river. There is a large brewery here which is reached from the foot of the hill by a stairway, and on its roof is a saloon much affected by Germans. There are gardens adjoining, fine breezes, good views, excellent beer to be had, and there is a quaint Teutonic flavor about the place. There are some neat cottages here also occupied mainly by Germans.

Hackensack is a New Jersey town about 15 miles N. W. from New York, and has a population of about 3,500. It is mainly made up of suburban residences near the Hackensack River. Rents are moderate. It is accessible *via* the N. J. Midland Railway from the foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. Fare, 40 cts.

Hackensack River rises in the hills of Rockland County, New York, and near the New Jersey border, which it crosses, and flowing nearly due south empties into Newark Bay. It is a picturesque stream in many places, and near its mouth it flows quietly along through the Newark salt meadows, suggesting Holland as one sees the small sailing-vessels tacking about, apparently from a little distance sailing through the grass.

Hack Fares.—Persons wishing to escape either imposition by or a wrangle with the driver at the end of a journey will do well to have a distinct understanding with the latter before entering the hack about the amount to be paid, as the New York hack-driver is never content to accept the legal fare until convinced that he will get no more. If this precaution is not taken, then the next best thing to do is to consult the table of legal fares given below, a copy of which should be posted in the hack together with the number of the license and the owner's name and address. Having done this, and figured out the sum which the driver is entitled to, tender it to him, and if he declines to take it, refuse to pay him any more, provided you are willing to go to the Mayor's office to have the matter settled. If the rates of fare, etc., are not posted in the hack, you are under no obligation to pay at all except at the Mayor's office, to which the

driver will surely summon you if you owe him more than the fine of $5 which he may be compelled to pay. Carriages and cabs are found at the various railway depots and ferries on the arrival of trains, at the principal hotels, and at the City Hall Park, and Union and Madison sqs. The legal fares are understood to be for one or two persons in a cab, or for one, two, three, or four persons in a carriage; while children under 8 years are to be carried free when accompanied by adults. It also includes the carrying of one piece of baggage; for all pieces over one a special bargain must be made. If the hack is engaged without any understanding between driver and passenger, the hiring of the hack should be regarded as being by the mile. The following is the official schedule of fares:

By the Mile.—For one or more persons, not over one mile, $1; over one, but not over two miles, $1.50; over two, but not over three miles, $2; over three, but not over four miles, $2.50; over four miles, if not mentioned below, will be at the rate of 75 cts. per mile. For any detention exceeding 15 minutes, when working by the mile, the driver may demand at the rate of $1 per hour. Through all streets, lanes and avenues of the city, 20 blocks shall be considered one mile, except through such streets as cross the lettered and numbered avenues, as follows—11th, 10th, 9th, 8th, 7th, 6th, 5th, 4th, 3d, 2d, 1st, A, B, C, D; and between any of these avenues, on any streets crossing the same, seven blocks shall be considered one mile.

By the Hour.—With the privilege of going from place to place and stopping as often and long as may be required: for carriages, $1.50 per hour; for cabs, $1 per hour.

To and through Central Park.—With privilege of keeping the carriage three hours, from any point south of 14th st., and returning, $6; from any point in and between 14th and 42d sts., and returning, $5. With privilege of keeping carriage two hours, from any point north of 42d st. and south of 130th st., and returning, $4. With privilege of keeping carriage three hours, from any point north of 175th st. and south of Kingsbridge, and returning, $6.

To Harlem and Manhattanville (south of 130th st.).—From any point south of 14th st., and returning, with privilege of remaining there one hour and a half, $6. From any point in and between 14th and 42d sts., and returning, with privilege of remaining there one hour, $5. From any point north of 42d st., and in or south of 59th st., and returning, with privilege of remaining there one hour, $4.

To High Bridge and North of 130th St.—From any point south of 14th st. and returning, with privilege of remaining there one and a half hour, $7. From any point north of 42d st. and in and south of 59th st., with privilege of remaining there one hour and a half, $6.

North of High Bridge to and South of Kingsbridge.—From any point south of 14th st., and returning, with privilege of remaining there two hours, $9. From any point in and between 14th and 42d sts., and returning, with privilege of remaining there two hours, $8. From any point north of 42d st., and in or south of 59th st., and returning, with privilege of remaining there two hours, $7.

To Balls and Theatres.—From any point south of 59th st., and returning, $3; north of 59th st., each additional mile shall be charged for at a rate not to exceed 50 cts. per mile. From any ball, however, at which the attending hacks are compelled by the police to fall into line (commonly called "line balls"), the rate is as follows: To any point south of 59th st., for one or two passengers, $2, and each additional passenger, 50 cts.; north of 59th st., each additional mile shall be charged for at a rate not to exceed 50 cts. per mile.

To Jerome and Fleetwood Parks.—With privilege of remaining from time of the commencement of the first race to 15 minutes after the conclusion of the last race, on race days. From any point south of 14th st., and returning, $9. From any point north of 42d st. and in or south of 59th st., $8.

Hamilton Ferry. (See Ferries.)

Hanover Square, an irregular open space at the junction of Pearl, William, Hanover, and several other minor streets. It is the center of the cotton trade, the Cotton Exchange fronting on it. The elevated railroad station here is the nearest to Wall st. ferry, the Custom-House, and the principal banking houses. The

great fire of 1835 was fiercest in this neighborhood, and a marble tablet on the front of a warehouse in Pearl st. just south of the square gives particulars of the calamity.

Harbor Masters have charge of the assignment of piers, and the city water front is divided into ten districts, each of which is in charge of a harbor master under the supervision and control of the captain of the port. The boundaries of each of these districts, together with the office of its harbor master, are as follows:

Captain of the Port—Office, 77 South st.

North River. *Eighth District*—Office, 98 West st.; Castle Garden to Desbrosses st. Ferry.

Ninth District—Office, foot of Perry st.; Desbrosses st. Ferry to W. 11th st.

Tenth District—Office, foot W. 17th st.; foot West 11th st. to end of City Limits, as annexed.

East River. *Seventh District*—Office, 125 Broad st.; Castle Garden to Pier 6.

Sixth District—Office, 33 Coenties slip; Pier 6 to 8.

Fifth District—Office, 34 and 35 South st.; Pier 8 to 13.

Fourth District—Office, 56 South st.; Pier 13 to 19.

Third District—Office, cor. Dover and South sts.; Pier 19 to 27.

Second District—Office, cor. Dover and South sts.; Pier 27 to 40.

First District—Office, 271 South st.; Pier 40 to end of City Limits, as annexed.

Brooklyn. *Second District* — Office, cor. Dover and South sts., N. Y.; from Navy Yard to Hunter's Point.

Eleventh District—Office, 77 South st.; from Gowanus to Navy Yard.

Harlem, a local designation of the eastern part of the city, lying on Harlem River. 2d and 3d avs. extend through it, and many of the cross streets are built up with neat houses. The recent extension of the elevated railway to the Harlem River is rapidly developing building and trade in the district. Accessible by horse-cars, by the 3d av. elevated railway, and by boats from Peck sl.

Harlem Library, 2238 3d av., bet. 121st and 122d sts., is one of the oldest libraries in New York. Originally a voluntary association of the freeholders of Harlem, it was incorporated in 1825 under the General Library Act. The £40 required for incorporation were subscribed by twelve of the citizens of Harlem, who then assumed control of its affairs. When the Harlem Commons were sold in 1820, the proceeds were ordered by the Legislature of the State to be applied to "purposes of learning and education in Harlem." The Library received by the terms of the division the sum of $3,000, and the Harlem school, chartered in 1827, the sum of $4,000. The latter institution was until 1849 the common school for Harlem. The voters were originally the "freeholders and inhabitants" within the school district, but in 1834 the charter was amended, and a fee of $5 was required as a qualification for membership. After the establishment of ward schools in Harlem it became a select school, and in 1871 the Library property on 120th st., purchased in 1827 for $400, was sold for $15,000. The union of this corporation with that of the Harlem Library was authorized by Act of the Legislature, March 29, 1871, their combined assets amounting to about $50,000. These funds are now controlled by 36 shareholders, representing 42 shares of stock at a par value of $50 a share. The administration of the Library is in the hands of seven trustees annually elected from the members of the association. The new building was opened in June, 1874, a reading-room was added to the Library, and several thousand new volumes were placed on the shelves. The library now contains 10,000 volumes, and has a yearly circulation of over 12,000 volumes, of which 80 per cent. are works of fiction. The membership fee is $3 per annum. The library and reading-room are open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., Sundays and legal holidays excepted.

Harlem River is properly not a river at all but a narrow arm of Long Island Sound, forming with Spuyten Duyvel Creek a tidal channel between Long Island Sound and the Hudson River. It begins opposite Randall's Island and runs in a northwesterly direction until a short distance above the point where it is crossed by McComb's Dam or Central Bridge, when it curves to the north and continues in that direction until near where Spuyten Duyvel Creek begins. With the creek it

divides Manhattan Island from the mainland. Its entire length, as the channel winds, is about 7 miles, being 2 miles more than a straight line. About half the distance nearest Long Island Sound is navigable for vessels of less than 10 ft. draught, but the upper half is much shallower. It is crossed at Harlem by an iron drawbridge and a railroad bridge, by Central Bridge, by High Bridge, and by King's Bridge. In 1876 the Legislature passed an act giving permission to the United States to acquire the right of way necessary to the carrying out of a plan for the improvement of the river, so as to make a ship-canal between Long Island Sound and the Hudson River. The work has been entrusted to General Newton, who executed the Hell Gate improvement. The route will be from the East River, through the Harlem Kills and Harlem River, to a point at or near 220th st., and then by a curved line across the northern end of the island and through the Dyckman property to Spuyten Duyvel Creek. From 220th st. to Spuyten Duyvel Creek a canal will be cut, which will include the small, old canal known as the "Dyckman millrace."

Harmonie Club is a club of German-speaking gentlemen organized in 1852, whose large and handsome club-house is at No. 45 W. 42d st., facing Reservoir Square. The objects of the club are social; the members are elected by ballot, the initiation fee being $100, and the annual dues the same. The club numbered at the last report 325 members.

Hart's Island is in Long Island Sound, and is the property of the city of New York. It lies between Sands Point and Pelham Neck. It is the site of the Industrial School, the City Cemetery and a branch lunatic asylum and almshouse. The Industrial School contains about 300 pupils on an average, and the Potter's Field is the recipient annually of about 2,000 of the unknown and pauper dead. It contains but one monument, that to the soldiers buried there. It is the least interesting of the city's islands, and may be reached by steamer from the foot of E. 26th st. after obtaining a pass from the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction at their office, cor. 11th st. and 3d av.

Haverly's Theatre. (See Lyceum Theatre.)

Health Department, 301 Mott st., consists of the President of the Board of Police, the Health Officer of the port, and two Commissioners, one of whom must have been for five years a practicing physician. The Commissioner who is not a physician is the President of the Board. These Commissioners hold office for six years, and are appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen. The Department comprises two bureaux; 1. The Sanitary Bureau, presided over by a Sanitary Superintendent, salary $4,800 per annum; 2. The Bureau of Records, presided over by a Register of Records, salary $2,700 per annum. The first makes and supervises the enforcement of the Sanitary Code, and the second records the births, deaths, and marriages, and is known as the Bureau of Vital Statistics.

Hell Gate is the channel of Long Island Sound between the south shore of Ward's Island—one of the islands belonging to New York City and containing a number of the charitable institutions—and the Long Island shore, which here makes a sharp turn. The name sufficiently indicates the former character of this channel. A ledge of rocks, projecting for some distance from the Long Island shore under the channel and rising at certain points almost to the surface of the water, formed at times such a seething and eddying current as to send terror to the hardiest of its navigators. The United States Government in 1870 decided to free the channel of these obstructions, and engineers under the direction of Gen. Newton were engaged for 6 years drilling the principal rocks and charging them with nitro-glycerine, and in the summer of 1876 the whole mass was exploded. Excavations for another explosion are in progress, while dredges are busy removing the *débris* of the first explosion. The channel, however, is now sufficiently clear to be safely navigated at all times. Little Hell Gate is the strait dividing Ward's Island on the north from Randall's Island. The work of clearing is now in progress.

High Bridge, the bridge on which the Croton aqueduct is carried across the Harlem River and valley at 175th st. It

is 1,460 ft. long and is supported by 13 arches resting on solid granite piers, the crown of the highest arch being 116 ft. above the river surface. The water is carried over the bridge in large cast-iron pipes protected by brick masonry. A wide foot-path enables visitors to walk across it and view the fine prospect from its top. The bridge can be reached either by train from the Grand Central or 30th st. depots, or by boats to be found on the west side of the 3d av. drawbridge near the 3d av. elevated railroad station at 129th st. and the landings of the Harlem boats from Peck sl. On Sundays large numbers of people make excursions to the bridge. There are several hotels and restaurants on both sides of the river, and their scale of prices is moderate. A handsome high-service tower and engine-house are located on the left or island side of the river.

Historical Society of Long Island. (See BROOKLYN.)

Historical Society, the New York, 170 2d av., cor. of E. 11th st.—This society was instituted in 1804 for the purpose of discovering, procuring, and preserving materials relating to the natural, civil, literary, and ecclesiastical history of the United States, and in particular of the State of New York. Among its founders were John Pintard, DeWitt Clinton, Brockholst Livingston, Peter G. Stuyvesant, and Anthony Bleecker. The first named, Mr. John Pintard, a public spirited citizen, who devoted a greater portion of his life and fortune to the organization of charitable, economical, and educational institutions, was especially active in the formation of this society. He saw the importance of gathering for future reference the perishable material relating to the history of the country, and in the year 1790 formed an American museum, under the auspices of the Tammany Society, then the most influential body in the city. His scheme included the collection of manuscripts, aboriginal and revolutionary relics, interesting specimens of natural history, and a library of books. By communicating his success to Dr. Belknap, the eminent historian, and other scholars in the Eastern States, he stimulated them to the subsequent organization in 1791 of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Doubting the ultimate stability of the Tammany Museum, he formed the New York Historical Society in connection with the above named gentlemen, and in 1807 his valuable collection of books relating to America was purchased by the society. At various times since its organization the society has occupied rooms in the old City Hall in Wall st., the Government House at the Bowling Green, the New York Institution in the City Hall Park, in Remsen's Building, corner of Broadway and Chambers st., the Stuyvesant Institute on Broadway, and in the New York University Building, in Washington sq., to which the collections of the society were removed in the summer of 1841. Anxious for the safety of the valuable materials which it had accumulated, the society took measures in 1850 to erect a fireproof edifice for their preservation, and on November 3, 1857, the building, now occupied by the society, was formally opened. This is of composite architecture of New Brunswick stone, 55 ft. in width, 92 ft. in depth, and 60 ft. in height.

The interesting Nineveh marbles, presented by James Lenox, are deposited in the basement rooms, which are also used as a refectory, where at its monthly meetings, in accordance with a peculiar and ancient custom of the society, chocolate, coffee, and sandwiches are served to its members. On the first floor is the hall of meeting and a committee room, which contains the valuable library of rare books, collected by the Rev. Dr. Francis L. Hawks, and presented to the society by Mr. William Niblo. Upon the second floor is the remainder of the library of the society, comprising some 65,000 volumes of books relating mainly to American history, a large number of scarce pamphlets, and a collection of American newspapers from the issue of the first in 1704 to the present time. The library is especially rich in rare and early books on America, and in what is of equal interest to the American historical student, its collection of local histories. The vestibule through which this floor is reached is decorated with portraits and busts of distinguished men, and facing the entrance to the library is Crawford's marble statue of the Indian, a gift to the society from Mr. Frederic de Peyster. In the galleries of the third floor is the Museum of Egyptian Antiquities, collected by Dr. Henry Abbot, and known

as the Abbot Collection. Its cases contain about 1,200 objects, most of them unique and of interest to the *curioso* and Egyptian scholar. A separate vaulted room on this floor is devoted to the society's collection of manuscripts, which comprises, among other treasures, a large collection of the autograph letters of Washington, Gates, Duane, Hamilton, Jay, and other distinguished men of the American Revolution.

The Gallery of Art is upon the fourth floor, and comprises, perhaps, the largest permanent collection in America at the present time of valuable sculptures, ancient and modern paintings by renowned masters, and authentic portraits of persons distinguished in history. It contains 628 pictures and 57 pieces of sculpture, and includes the collections of the late Luman Reed, the New York Gallery of Fine Arts, the American Art Union, and the famous "Bryan Gallery" collected and presented to the society by the lamented and eminent virtuoso, Thomas J. Bryan.

Monthly meetings are held by the society, at which papers are read by members and other historical scholars. Candidates for membership are nominated by members at the meetings, and are elected upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee, which directs the affairs of the society. Resident members pay $20 as an initiation fee, and $10 as annual dues, and life members $100, in commutation of all regular dues and fees. The institution is open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. throughout the year, except during the month of August. Non-members are freely admitted on the introduction of members.

Hoboken is a continuation of Jersey City northward along the Hudson River, but it is still an independent municipality, and, as the State of New Jersey does not display the same anxiety to make an imposing showing of large cities as New York, it will probably remain so for some time to come. Hoboken is a suburb of New York City, very popular with the Germans, who form the bulk of the population. It stretches along the foot of a steep hill which rises within about half a mile of the river front. The principal streets run from south to north the length of the city, parallel with the river. At the southern end is the depot of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway, and the landing place of the ferry-boats from New York. At the northern end another hill rises along the river's edge, and on its slope is a prettily laid out little park, fronting which on the summit of the hill stands the Stevens Institute, a polytechnic and scientific school of very high rank, founded by the late Commodore Stevens, to whose estate the surrounding land belongs. Along the edge of this hill, with the river-bank on the right, is a promenade to the Elysian Fields, formerly a fine pleasure ground with stately trees and luxurious grass, but now sadly neglected and all but ruined. The promenade is the only one of the kind near New York, and even New-Yorkers with an eye for the picturesque do not disdain to come over here on a fine summer Sunday afternoon, and enjoy the river breeze under the shadow of the well wooded and extremely steep hill. On the hill itself is the mansion built in feudal Gothic style by Commodore Stevens, and known as the Stevens Castle. The grounds around it are walled in and can only be entered through porters' lodges and gates. The "Castle" itself is nearly hidden from view by the heavy growth of trees. German beer-gardens abound in Hoboken, but are not so well kept as they should be to attract other than purely local custom. The German lines of European steamers have their docks here. Ferry-boats to Hoboken leave New York from foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.

Holidays.—Upon legal holidays, the banks and the public and Government offices are obliged by law to close, and business throughout the city is very generally suspended. The names and dates of these are: Christmas, Dec. 25; New Year's Day, Jan. 1; Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22; Decoration Day, May 30; Independence Day, July 4; Election Day (a movable feast), which is always on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November; and Thanksgiving Day, appointed annually by special proclamation of the President of the United States, and usually fixed for the last Thursday in November. The festivities occurring upon the latter day are almost entirely of a family character. A very general interchange of presents among near relatives and friends and the discussion of a good dinner form

the traditional programme for Christmas, religious services being held, as a rule, only in the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches. On New Year's, the quaint old Dutch custom for the men to pay visits to all their lady friends, while the ladies remain at home to receive them and proffer hospitalities, and which has been handed down from the early settlers of New Amsterdam, is still general among all classes of people in New York. Washington's Birthday passes quite without special observance, but Decoration Day now receives marked attention. It is set apart in memory of the men who have died in the active service of the United States, and was instituted after the late civil war. A procession, including the main military display of the year, and vans loaded with flowers, proceed to the adjacent cemeteries, and decorate the graves of the soldiers buried there. The Fourth of July, as Independence Day is now generally called, was formerly marked by a grand military display and the free use of gunpowder and fireworks. The demoralizing effects of the heat upon the soldiers and the number of fires resulting from the careless use of explosives have led to the abandonment of the former and the prohibition of the latter. As many persons as can do so usually leave the city on that day, which now differs little in the public streets from any Sunday. The observance of a day of thanksgiving is of Puritan origin, and religious services are generally held in the churches. Family reunions and the most bountiful feast of the year are its other traditional observances.

Homœopathic Medical College is at the N. E. cor. of 3d av. and 23d st. Written application to the secretary for information about terms of admission, course of instruction, etc., has failed to elicit a reply.

Horse-Car Routes. (See Street-Railway Routes.)

Horses and Carriages can be hired at any one of the many livery stables to be found in the city. If you own either one or both you can also have them taken care of at these places. The charges vary, but the average price for boarding one horse and taking care of one vehicle is $30 per month. This does not include shoeing or medical attendance. Horses are sold at auction on E. 24th st., between 3d and Lexington avs., and on Broadway, near 40th st., where are the nearest approaches to a horse market that New York possesses. They are also sold by auction houses in different parts of the city, and particulars of such sales, which generally include harness and carriages, can be gathered from the advertising columns of the daily papers. Of course all the arts known to professional horse jockeys are brought into play at most of these sales, and if you are at all new to the surroundings you are not unlikely to be imposed upon.

Hospitals, Dispensaries, etc.—Many of these institutions have attained a degree of excellence in management and comfort in appointments which render them more desirable as places in which to take refuge during illness than almost any private house or home. This is especially true of the New York, St. Luke's, and Roosevelt Hospitals, where by paying a reasonable sum the best medical attendance, diet, and nursing may be had. Any stranger in the city, or any person living in a hotel or boarding-house, should not be deterred by old-time prejudice from increasing his comfort and chances of recovery by removing at once to a first-class hospital, away from the noise and inattention incident to an illness in a boarding-house. The following is a list of the hospitals, dispensaries, infirmaries, etc., in the city, with the date of organization, number of beds, and the proper address to which to make application for admission, together with the terms where payment is required. The medical visitors to these hospitals comprise the very best talent in the city, but to enumerate them would be impossible within the limits of this work. Many celebrated specialists give up a portion of their time to several hospitals or dispensaries as visiting surgeons or physicians.

American Veterinary Hospital, 141 W. 54th st.—For the care and treatment of domestic animals when sick. Accommodations for 20 horses and a number of dogs. Free clinics to animals of poor people, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 2.30 P. M. House surgeon lives in the building, and patients are admitted at all hours.

Bellevue Hospital, entrance foot 26th st., E. R.—Established November, 1826. (Dept. Pub. Char. and Cor.) Present number of beds, 800; provision for 1,200. Maximum charge for patients able to pay, $3.50 per week. Contagious diseases not admitted. The cost of sustaining the institution is about $100,000 per annum. The medical management is vested in a medical board, who meet on the last day of every month to assign from their own number the visiting staff to the several divisions. Rules of the U. S. Military Hospital for the inspection of the wards are followed. Term of service in the several grades of junior and senior assistants, house physician or surgeon, 6 months. Admission of patients (between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.) is procurable upon the recommendation of a physician; accidents and sudden illness, at any time of day or night. Hours for visitors, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Branch Charity Hospital, Randall's Island. (Dept. Pub. Char. and Cor.)

Chambers Street Hospital, or "House of Relief" of the New York Hospital, 160 Chambers st.—Receives, from the lower wards, free of charge, all cases of accident or sudden illness. Ambulances are provided day and night. Telegraphic communication with Police Headquarters. There is also an outdoor department, or dispensary for surgical cases. Accommodation for 26 beds.

Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, foot 52d st., E. R. (Dept. Pub. Char. and Cor.)—Steamer from foot 26th st., E. R., at 10.30 A. M., 1.30 and 3.30 P. M. Receives patients suffering from all varieties of disease. Has a capacity of 1,000 beds. Has two surgical, three medical, two venereal, an ophthalmic, a dermatological, a throat, and a uterine division. Each of these has three visiting surgeons or physicians, who do duty alternately for a period of two months. The Chief of Staff has charge of the management, and is assisted by a staff of 24 house physicians and assistants. The hospital departments of the penitentiary, workhouse, and almshouse, and the Incurable Hospital, are under the supervision of the Chief of Staff, and the members of the house staff perform medical service in the Penitentiary and Maternity Hospitals. The house staff consists of 8 physicians and surgeons, who constantly reside in the hospital. There are 8 senior and 8 junior assistants, who spend eight hours daily at the hospital. These gentlemen are appointed after an examination by the medical board, and serve for 18 months. The requirement for examination is that the candidate shall be a graduate of a regular medical college.

Emergency Hospital, 223 E. 26th st. (Dept. Pub. Char. and Cor.)—For the relief of persons taken suddenly ill and women on their way to Maternity Hospital.

Fever Hospital, Blackwell's Island. (Health Dept.)—Consists of two pavilions near and under the same management as the Riverside Hospital.

German Hospital, cor. 4th av. and 77th st.—Chartered April 13, 1861; opened Sept. 13, 1869. Accommodates 90 patients. Open for all nationalities, confessions, and colors. Number of free beds, 50.

Hart's Island Hospital, Hart's Island. Formerly Convalescent Hospital. (Dept. Pub. Char. and Cor.)—Founded Aug. 10, 1872. Name changed July 20, 1876. For patients transferred in a convalescent state from other hospitals, and also direct from examining physician.

Hospital for Epileptics and Paralytics, Blackwell's Island. Established 1867. (Dept. Pub. Char. and Cor.)—Consists of two pavilions at Charity Hospital. Capacity, 88 beds.

Hospital for Incurables, and Hospital Departments of the Workhouse and Almshouse, Blackwell's Island. (Dept. Pub. Char. and Cor.)—These hospitals at present form a separate medical service. They are under the general supervision of the Chief of Staff of Charity Hospital, having a separate medical board and house staff. Capacity of Incurable Hospital, 100 beds; Almshouse Hospital, 140 beds; Workhouse Hospital, 40 beds.

Hospital New York College of Veterinary Surgeons, 205 Lexington av., near 32d st.—This institution is now open for the treatment of the diseases of horses and other domestic animals. Free advice for sick and lame animals can be obtained on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 2 to 4 P. M.

Hospital of the New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, 42d st., cor. Lexington av.—In-

corporated April 23, 1863. Free to indigent residents of New York and vicinity, and crippled United States soldiers; a moderate charge is made other patients. Appliances and bandages are furnished to the indigent. Accommodation for 200 patients. Students are admitted to clinical instruction. Open daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 to 12, and Wednesday evening from 7 to 9, for outdoor patients, at which time also applications for indoor patients must be made. Day for visiting patients, Saturday, from 2 to 4 P. M. Children from 4 to 14 received as indoor patients.

Idiot and Epileptic Asylum, Randall's Island. (Dept. Pub. Char. and Cor.)—For the care of juvenile idiots and epileptics. Attached to and having the same medical staff as the Nursery Hospital.

Infants' Hospital, Randall's Island. Established June 1, 1866. (Dept. Pub. Char. and Cor.)—Accessible by steamboat at 10.30 A. M., from foot of 26th st., E. R., or from foot of 122d st., at all hours.

Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, 233 E. 34th st.—Incorporated May, 1869. Open daily, at 2 P. M., for the gratuitous treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, and throat and nervous system.

Maternity Hospital.—This hospital consists of two pavilions, situated on Blackwell's Island, having a capacity of 48 beds. The Lying-in Department of Charity Hospital was transferred to it Jan. 20, 1878. The hospital is under the supervision of the Chief of Staff of Charity Hospital, and members of the house staff of that hospital perform the medical service.

Metropolitan Throat Hospital, 314 E. 45th st.—Incorporated June 3, 1874. For the treatment of diseases of the throat and nose. Can accommodate 25 patients. Open daily from 1.30 to 4 P. M.

Mount Sinai Hospital, Lexington av., cor. 66th st.—Incorporated February, 1852; opened June, 1872. Patients of all creeds admitted. Board for those able to pay, $25 per month. Private rooms, $50 to $75 per month. Cases of accident admitted gratuitously. Capacity for 160.

New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, 2d av., cor. 13th st.—Founded August, 1820; incorporated March 29, 1822. Open daily, Sundays excepted, for eye patients, from 12 to 2 P. M.; for ear patients, from 2 to 3 P. M.; for throat patients, at 2.30 P. M. The poor from all parts of the State are entitled to its privileges.

New York Hospital, 8 W. 16th st.—Founded 1770. Chartered by George III., July 13, 1771. Corner-stone laid July 27, 1773. Destroyed by fire Feb. 28, 1775. Patients first admitted Jan. 3, 1791. Building vacated Feb. 19, 1870. A new hospital, capable of accommodating 150 beds, has been constructed on 15th st., in the rear of the administration building. The hospital building was formally opened March 16, 1877. Terms for ward patients, including board, washing, and medical attendance, $1 per day. Private rooms from $15 to $50 a week.

New York Infirmary for Women and Children.—Dispensary, 128 2d av.; Hospital, 5 Livingston pl. Organized as a dispensary, January, 1854; hospital added in 1857; chartered as a Woman's Medical College, April, 1864. Dispensary open daily from 9 to 11 A. M. Patients received into the house on application at the dispensary, or at 5 Livingston pl., between 1 and 2.30 P. M. Number of beds, 30.

New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, 46 E. 12th st.—Incorporated May, 1873. For the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear, and instruction in ophthalmology and otology. Dispensary open daily, from 2 to 3 P. M., for the gratuitous treatment of the poor. Hospital accommodates 30 patients. The poor admitted free. The School of Ophthalmology and Otology connected with the Institute give two regular and complete courses of three to four months' duration.

New York State Emigrant Hospital and Refuge, Ward's Island.—Founded 1847. Ferry foot of 110th st., E. R. In charge of the Commissioners of Emigration. Receives emigrants who have resided in this country less than five years. The expenses of maintaining this State institution on the island have been met for the last three years by appropriations made by the State, the capitation tax having been abolished. Capacity, 1,200 beds. The service includes medical, surgical, obstetrical, and insane departments.

Nursery and Child's Hospital, 51st st., cor. Lexington av.—Incorporated 1854. Maintains and cares for children of wet-

nurses and lying-in women and their infants. Destitute and abandoned children under four years of age, free from contagious diseases, are admitted upon the following terms, in advance: Infants, $10 per month; children over two years, $7 per month. Admission daily from 11 to 1; for parents, fortnightly, on Thursdays, between 10 and 4. Women of good character, free from contagious disease, must come provided with clothing, and pay $25; if they do not pay, they must remain three months after confinement, nursing two infants. Women able to pay board for their infants can leave them at the nursery. Wet-nurses are furnished by the institution upon the payment of $5.

Nursery and Child's Hospital, Country Branch, Manor Road, near Castleton Corners, S. I.—Opened 1870. Comprises a central nursery, two maternity hospitals, and ten cottages. Children are also boarded out in private families, and an agent visits them constantly.

Nursery Hospital, Randall's Island. (Dept. Pub. Char. and Cor.)—Accessible by steamboat, at 10.30 A. M., from foot of 26th st., E. R., or from foot of 122d st. at all hours. For the treatment of children taken sick at the nurseries. Contains 285 beds. Visiting day, Wednesday.

Presbyterian Hospital, Madison av. and 70th st.—Incorporated March 26, 1868; opened Oct. 10, 1872. When completed will consist of three pavilions. Accommodates at present 100 patients.

Reception Hospital, 99th st. and 10th av. (Dept. Pub. Char. and Cor.)—Patients received from the 12th, 22d, 23d, and 24th wards. Ambulances are in constant readiness. Number of beds, 12.

Riverside Hospital, formerly Small-pox Hospital, Blackwell's Island. Under the charge of the Health Department.—Includes a stone building and a pavilion, and can accommodate about 200 patients. Receives all cases of small-pox and other contagious diseases in the city, except such as can be safely isolated at home, and all cases at Quarantine. Nursing and the entire domestic management are under the care of Sisters of Charity.

Roosevelt Hospital, 59th st. and 9th av.—Incorporated February, 1864; opened Nov. 2, 1871. Endowed by the will of the late James H. Roosevelt, Esq. Built on the pavilion plan. Accommodations for 180 patients. A reasonable rate is charged for such as can pay. $5,000 entitles the donor to nominate occupants for a bed for all time; and $3,000 guarantees such privilege during the lifetime of the donor.

St. Elizabeth Hospital, 225 W. 31st st. Under the care of the Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis of Assisi.—Patients received without distinction as to religion, nation, or color. Board, per week, $5; private rooms, $10 to $15. Contagious diseases not admitted. Application to the sister in charge. Number of beds, 65; four private rooms.

St. Francis's Hospital, 603 to 611 5th st.—Opened Oct. 4, 1864; incorporated Feb. 16, 1866; present building occupied 1872. Under the care of the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis. Cares for, without charge, poor, sick, aged, and infirm persons, without distinction as to religion or nation. Capacity, 250 beds.

St. Luke's Hospital (P. E.), 54th st., cor. 7th av.—Founded 1846; opened May, 1858. Patients of all religious denominations admitted. Has 63 "charity beds," each supported by endowment of $3,000 for life of donor, or $5,000 in perpetuity, or by annual subscription of about $300. Board for adults, $7 per week, payable monthly in advance; children, $4 per week. Cases of sudden injury received at once, and, if need be, without charge. Contagious diseases not admitted. Visitors admitted from 10 to 12 Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, 407 W. 34th st.—Opened 1870. Under the charge of the Sisters of St. Mary (P. E.). Children received between 2 and 14. Accommodates 25 patients.

St. Vincent's Hospital (R. C.), 195 W. 11th st.—Founded 1849; incorporated April 13, 1857. Under charge of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul. Patients of all religious denominations admitted. Board, for those able to pay, $6 per week. Number of beds, 220. Annual subscription for free beds, $175. Visitors admitted Tuesdays and Fridays, between 3 and 5 P. M.

Trinity Infirmary, 50 Varick st.—In charge of the Sisters of St. Mary (P. E.). For the sick poor of the parish. When-

ever there is room, patients are received from the mission churches of the city. Accommodation for 24.

Woman's Hospital of the State of New York, 49th and 50th sts., Lexington and 4th av.—Opened May 4, 1855; incorporated April 18, 1857. For the treatment of diseases peculiar to women. Applications for admission should be made to the house surgeon. Patients admitted from any part of the United States, preference being given to the State of New York. Patients entering the free wards from other States will be required to pay an entrance fee of $26. Capacity of hospital, 65 beds. Each ward is divided into four sections, with a surgeon and assistant in charge of each. Cliniques—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, 2 P. M.; Saturday, 3 P. M. Physicians or students desiring to visit the clinique must obtain a card from one of the attending surgeons. Single rooms on the first floor, $15 a week; 2 beds in one room, $12 for each; in the ward on the second floor, $8 per week; and on the third floor, $6. Upper ward, free. Outdoor patients are treated at the hospital daily, Sundays excepted, at 2 o'clock.

Dispensaries and Infirmaries.

Bureau of Medical and Surgical Relief for the Outdoor Poor at Bellevue Hospital, foot of E. 26th st. (Dept. Pub. Char. and Cor.)—Opened Oct. 1, 1866. On nominations made by the Medical Board, the commissioners appoint the attending physicians and surgeons.

Bureau for Medical and Surgical Relief for Outdoor Poor in 23d and 24th Wards. (Dept. Pub. Char. and Cor.).—150th st., near Brook av.

Central Dispensary, 985 8th av.—Incorporated Nov. 20, 1869.

Demilt Dispensary, cor. 2d av. and 23d st.—Incorporated March, 1851. Open daily, except Sundays and holidays, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Medicines dispensed from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; on Sundays, from 9 to 10 A. M., and 1 to 2 P. M.

Dental Infirmary, cor. 23d st. and 2d av.—Open daily from 8.30 to 12. Number of patients during the year, 8,741. Operations are performed by the students of the college, under the supervision of the officers of the infirmary. During the winter session, clinics at the chair and in the laboratory are given, and the operations of the students are directed by the professors and demonstrators of operative and mechanical dentistry. Weekly clinics on oral surgery are conducted through the entire year.

Dispensary and Infirmary of the Church of the Holy Trinity, 43d st. E. of Madison av. — Opened 1868. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Dispensary of the Church of the Holy Communion, 328 6th av.—In charge of the Sisters of the Holy Communion. Open daily at 4 P. M.

Eastern Dispensary, 57 Essex st.—Incorporated April 25, 1832. Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; on Sundays and legal holidays, from 9 to 11 A. M.

German Dispensary, 65 E. 8th st.—Organized Jan. 19, 1857; opened May 28, 1859. Open daily, Sundays and holidays excepted, from 2 to 6 P. M.

Harlem Dispensary, 4th av., near 127th st.—Opened Aug. 1, 1868; incorporated Feb. 24, 1869. The district comprises that part of the city north of 100th st. and east of 8th av. Open daily, from 1 to 3 P. M., Sundays excepted.

Manhattan Dispensary, 129th st. and Boulevard.—Incorporated May, 1862.

New York Diet Kitchen Association, organized and incorporated 1873.—Centennial Kitchen, 137 Centre st. West Side Kitchen, 438 W. 36th st. Furnishes nourishing food for the sick poor, at their homes, during and after dispensary treatment. Applications for relief, to the kitchen, or to visiting physicians of dispensaries.

New York Dispensary, cor. White and Centre sts.—Founded Jan. 4, 1791; incorporated April 8, 1795. Open daily, except Sundays and holidays, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Gives treatment to about 35,000 patients annually, at a cost of $20,000.

New York Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin, 410 E. 26th st.—Incorporated 1869. Open daily at 1.30 P. M.

New York Ear Dispensary, cor. 36th st. and 9th av.—Incorporated 1871. Open daily at 2 P. M.

New York Free Dispensary for Sick Children, 135 E. 48th st. — Organized April 3, 1871. Open daily, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

New York Orthopedic Dispensary and Hospital, 126 E. 59th st. — Established October, 1866; incorporated May 1, 1868. Open from 1 to 3 p. m., Saturdays and Sundays excepted. Receives and treats destitute persons suffering from diseases and deformities of the spine and joints, club-foot, infantile paralysis, bow-legs, etc.; also such cases as can not obtain proper attention at home. Payment in small installments received. Patients are expected, when able, to pay the original cost of apparatus. Board; Children under 14 years, $4 per week; adults, $7. Application for admission may be made to the resident surgeon. Visiting days for the friends of the patients: every day but Sunday, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

Northeastern Dispensary, 222 E. 59th st.—Incorporated Feb. 18, 1862. Open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., Sundays and holidays excepted, and on those days from 9 to 10 a. m., and 1 to 2 p. m.

Northern Dispensary, cor. Christopher st. and Waverley pl.—Founded 1817; incorporated Nov. 28, 1828. Open daily, except Sundays and holidays, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Northwestern Dispensary, cor. 36th st. and 9th av.—Founded 1852. Attendance from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., on week-days only. Vaccination during dispensary hours.

Outdoor Department Mount Sinai Hospital, Lexington av. cor. 66th st.—Open daily from 2 to 5 p. m.

West Side German Dispensary, 332 W. 40th st.—Opened Oct. 1, 1872. Open daily, Sundays and holidays excepted, from 1 to 4 p. m.

West Side Infirmary for Diseases of the Eye and Throat, 400 W. 36th st.—Chartered July 18, 1873. Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 1 to 2 p. m., for indigent persons.

Hotels.—In the number and excellence of its hotels, New York is probably second to no city in the world. This is due in a great measure to the facts not only that it is the metropolis of a great country, but that Americans are more fond of hotel-life than most other peoples. An hotel-keeper, therefore, commands a certain assured income from his permanent guests with which to supplement his daily receipts from transient visitors. These houses of entertainment are of every possible grade of merit, size, style, and price, and are scattered through every part of the city, Broadway being, however, the center of the hotel trade. They may be generally divided into three great classes: (1) those kept on the American plan, (2) those kept on the European plan, and (3) those in which these two methods are combined. The American plan is to set a certain number of meals in the dining-rooms daily, the charge per day giving one a right to partake of as many of them as he chooses. The European plan, so called, is the term applied to hotels where rooms are rented with gas, service, etc., and you are at liberty to order your meals *à la carte* either in the restaurant attached to the hotel or at any other place you choose. In regard to these different plans, each has its advantages. If one is in the city for a short time, and spends much of that time away from his hotel, engaged in visiting, sight-seeing, or other business, it may be more advantageous to engage a room at an hotel on the European plan, and thus save time and money by being able to take his meals wherever he may happen to be. The prices of rooms have a wide range, depending entirely upon size and location. From $1 to $3 per day is a fair estimate; the former price will procure a single room for one gentleman, and the latter a fair-sized chamber for two persons, at a good house. For suites comprising sitting-room, bedroom, and bath, from $20 to $50 per week is a fair average price. At hotels on the American plan, breakfast, lunch, dinner, both at mid-day and at night, tea at night for those who dine at mid-day, and supper until midnight, are the meals set by the most expensive. At all of them at least three meals a day are served. The prices range from $2.50 a day to $4 a day; but these merely represent a basis upon which higher prices are computed for rooms of extra size, number, and location. Among the first-class hotels on this plan are the Fifth Avenue, Windsor, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, Park Avenue, Grand Central, New York, and Westminster. The Windsor is situated in the upper part of 5th av., in a fashionable quarter. The Fifth Avenue is opposite Madison sq., the busiest up-town center. The St. Nicholas and Metropolitan are nearer the business cen-

ters; they have both been recently refurnished. Among the most elegant hotels in New York which are conducted on the European plan are the Brunswick, the Buckingham, the Brevoort, the Grand, the Gilsey, the Hoffman, and the St. James. The Astor, far down town, maintains its old reputation. Among the less expensive but excellent hotels on this plan are the Coleman, Continental, Glenham, St. Denis, St. Cloud, and Union Square. The best hotels at which either of these two plans may be elected are the Rossmore, Clarendon, Royal, and Ashland. The characteristics of the hotels are not strongly marked; but the New York has always been a favorite place with Southerners, and the Brevoort and the Clarendon with English people of wealth. A few hints in regard to matters common to all hotels may be of service to the stranger within our gates. When a stay of several weeks or months at an hotel is contemplated, a considerable reduction from the regular rates can always be obtained. The understanding to that effect should be had, however, immediately upon your arrival. Attendance, ice-water, gas, and towels are always included in the price of the room or the rate per day; but fires, meals served in rooms, and baths are always charged as extras. Telegraph-offices, railway and theatre ticket-offices, barber-shops, news-dealers, and boot-blacks are to be found in or near the office of all first-class hotels. The following list comprises only the principal hotels in New York, with their location and plan; but a wide range of prices and style will be found among them:

* Means European plan; † means American plan: ‡ means American and European plan.

* Aberdeen, Broadway and 21st st.
* Albemarle, Broadway and 24th st.
‡ Arlington, 22 to 26 E. 14th st.
‡ Ashland, 4th av. and 24th st.
* Astor, 221 Broadway.
* Belmont, 137 Fulton st.
* Brandreth, Broadway and Canal st.
* Brevoort, 11 5th av.
† Bristol, 5th av. and 42d st.
* Brower, 24 W. 28th st.
* Buckingham, 5th av. and 50th st.
‡ Clarendon, 64 Union sq.
* Coleman, Broadway and 27th st.
* Continental, 904 Broadway.
* Cosmopolitan, Chambers st. and W. Broadway.
* Crook's, 84 Chatham st.
† Earle's, Canal and Centre sts.
* Everett, 4th av. and 17th st.
† Fifth Avenue, 5th av. and 23d st.
* French's, 1 Chatham st.
* Gilsey, Broadway and 29th st.
* Glenham, 155 5th av.
† Gramercy Park, Gramercy park.
* Grand, Broadway and 31st st.
† Grand Central, 671 Broadway.
* Grand Union, 4th av. and 41st st.
* Hoffman, 1111 Broadway.
† Hotel Branting, Madison av. and 85th st.
* Hotel Brunswick, 225 5th av.
‡ Hotel Español é Hispano-Americano, 116 and 118 W. 14th st.
‡ Hotel Royal, 6th av. and 40th st.
* International, 17 and 19 Park row.
‡ Irving, 49 E. 12th st.
† Merchants', 39 Cortlandt st.
† Metropolitan, 586 Broadway.
† New York, 721 Broadway.
* Occidental, Broome st. and Bowery.
‡ Pacific, 172 Greenwich st.
† Park Avenue, 4th av. and 32d st.
* Prescott, Broadway and Spring st.
* Putnam, 367 4th av.
* Revere, 606 Broadway.
‡ Rossmore, Broadway and 42d st.
* Saint Cloud, Broadway and 42d st.
* Saint Denis, Broadway and 11th st.
* Saint James, 1133 Broadway.
† Saint Nicholas, 515 Broadway.
* Saint Omer, 384 and 386 6th av.
* Saint Stephen, 34 W. 11th st.
‡ Sinclair, 754 Broadway.
* Stevens, 23 Broadway.
‡ Sturtevant, 1186 Broadway.
* Sweeney's, Chambers and Chatham.
* Tremont, 665 Broadway.
* Union Place, Broadway and 14th st.
* Union Square, 16 Union sq.
* United States, Fulton and Water sts.
† Victoria, 27th st. and Broadway.
† Washington, 1 Broadway.
‡ Wellington, 42d st. and Madison av.
* Westminster, Irving pl. and 16th st.
† Windsor, 5th av. and 46th st.

House-hunting.—If you want to hire a house or apartments, your easiest way of proceeding is to go to the different real estate dealers, and get their lists of what they have for rent at about the price you want to pay, and then go to the houses themselves and see which will suit you best. If you know nothing about the

neighborhood, are a stranger, and have no reason to trust the dealer's word, you had better make inquiries of the police if there is anything at all suspicious. Having satisfied yourself that the quarters are what you want—don't forget to examine the water faucets, closets, and traps—it is safe to sign a lease wherein the owner agrees to keep the premises in thorough repair. All taxes and assessments—including water tax—are paid by the owners of houses. The only thing you will have to look after in that direction is the gas. Gas companies exact a deposit for each meter furnished by them, which deposit they will refund with interest when you surrender their receipt for the amount. Do not, under any pressure whatever, pay the gas bill of a former tenant. Rents vary considerably, being highest in the neighborhood of Madison sq. and along the line of 5th av. Rapid transit by the elevated railways having brought Harlem within easy reach of the business portion of the city, the many pretty little houses built in that section during the speculative building mania some years since will now be found desirable as residences, and can be rented for less money than similar dwellings below Central Park.

House of Detention for Witnesses, on Mulberry st., adjoining the Fourteenth Precinct Police Station, between Prince and Spring sts.—Witnesses needed by the State on criminal trials, about whose appearance when wanted there may be some doubt if allowed to be at liberty, are detained here.

House of Refuge. (See Benevolent Societies and Institutions.)

Hudson City is a scattered city of New Jersey, lying on the summit of the hill rising behind Hoboken. It includes the localities still known as Union Hill, West Hoboken, and Bergen Hill. It can be reached by ferries from Barclay and Christopher sts. to Hoboken, and then by horse-cars or inclined plane railway. There is a Roman Catholic monastery at West Hoboken which has become quite well known, and this with a finely laid out small park near by known as "Schuetzen Park," and used and maintained by a German association for rifle contests and other out-door recreations, are the only places worthy of note. The Schuetzen Park is the former estate of a wealthy and eccentric Englishman, and a charming little stone castle in the Feudal style, which he built for a residence, is still used as a headquarters by the German societies. On occasions like the Volksfests, there are frequently 20,000 Germans assembled here, enjoying themselves with characteristic zest. It is about 30 minutes' ride from the ferry by horse-cars starting at short intervals from that place.

Hudson River. (See North River.)

Humane Societies.—The following are the principal humane societies in New York, details in regard to each of which will be found under its proper head: American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; New York Society for the Suppression of Vice; Society for the Suppression of Crime.

Hunter's Point forms now, with Ravenswood and Astoria, Long Island City (which see). The three places are still distinct, the space intervening between them not having been built up as yet, and the new city name is popularly ignored in consequence. Hunter's Point is a great oil-refining depot, the refineries extending for more than a mile along the East River front. Although numerous efforts have been made by the New York Board of Health to abate it, the smell from these refineries is still a serious drawback to comfortable existence in certain sections of the upper part of New York City. The depots of nearly all the Long Island railways are located here. There are two ferries from New York, one from the foot of James sl., and the other from the foot of E. 34th st.

Immigrants.—Prior to 1855 vessels arriving at this port were allowed to land immigrants at any pier, but by a State law enacted at that time masters of vessels are compelled without exception to land them at Castle Garden. The greatest number of immigrants ever landed at this port in one year was in 1854, the year preceding the establishment of the Castle Garden depot, when it reached 319,000. The smallest number, 54,000, arrived in

1877. (For further information see CASTLE GARDEN, COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION, and WARD'S ISLAND.)

Infirmaries. (See HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, ETC.)

Insane Asylums. (See BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.)

Inventors' Institute, 733 Broadway, is a coöperative society, the objects of which are to give inventors the free use of a library of all works they may desire to consult, an opportunity to exhibit their models, and to forward their interests so that they may not suffer unduly from men who obtain possession of other persons' inventions at little or no cost. The institute is supported by subscription. It will shortly remove to rooms now being prepared for it in Cooper Union (which see).

Inwood.—The name of the northwestern corner of New York City. It is still a very rural spot, possessing many of the characteristics of Fort Washington which adjoins it on the south. It is 15 miles from the Battery along the Hudson river and can be reached by trains from the depot of the Hudson River railroad at 30th st. and 10th av. Fare, 25 cts.

Irving Hall is at the S. W. cor. of Irving pl. and 15th st., diagonally opposite the Academy of Music. During the winter it is used chiefly for public balls and "Society hops."

Italians.—The Italian population of New York numbers about 10,000, largely made up of laborers and rag-pickers, who are industrious, economical, and dirty. Most of them will suffer many privations for the sake of saving a little money, and, though they have a miserable appearance, there are no beggars among them. Their principal headquarters are the "Five Points," Baxter and Crosby sts. on the east side, and Wooster, Sullivan, and Spring sts. on the west side. They rarely speak the English language, and mingle little with people of other nationalities. They are commonly sober, but when they do become intoxicated it is nearly certain that they will quarrel, and not rarely with fatal results. It is a mistake to suppose that the majority of organ-grinders and strolling players which crowd our streets are Italians. These nuisances are mostly Germans. Another calling to which our Italians answer in great numbers is that of waiters in restaurants, a business for which their natural politeness renders them peculiarly fit. Ascending their social ladder, we find a host of Italian musicians, music and language teachers, some of whom stand very high in their profession, and others have devoted themselves to literary pursuits, or to the higher branches of trade.

Italian Schools.—There are three schools for Italian children in New York—the little street waifs: organ-grinders, flower-girls, news-boys, boot-blacks, and the like—which are among the many branches of the Children's Aid Society (which see). That at 156 Leonard st. is a handsome stone and brick building four stories high, in the immediate vicinity of the Five Points, the squalor and destitution of which extend to its doors. It was originally established in 1856 in an attic, with a class of thirty children and adults, none of whom could read or write English, and it now has an attendance of over six hundred. It is open day and night, and educates infants, boys, girls, men, and women. It also provides instruction in printing for boys, and in sewing and lace-making for girls, who are thus enabled to support themselves at an early age. The contrast between its interior, highly lighted and humming with activity, and the filth and idleness of the street in which it is situated, presents a striking phase of missionary effort. There is a night-school at 93 Crosby st., and a third afternoon- and night-school recently opened at 24 Sullivan st., all possessing the same general features as the first mentioned.

Jackson Square is a small triangular opening at the junction of Hudson and 13th sts. and Greenwich av. It has a small green in the center inclosed by an iron railing.

Jamaica is a small town on Long Island, about 11 miles from New York in an easterly direction. The town is old, having been settled in 1656, and is noted for many old houses dating from before the Revolution, some of which are occu-

pied by the direct deseendants from the original Dutch settlers. There are large fair-grounds about 6 miles from the village. It can be reached by trains of the Long Island Railway from Hunter's Point (ferry from James sl. or from 34th st., New York), or by trains on branch line leaving from cor. Atlantic and Flatbush avs., Brooklyn. Horse-cars to latter point from Fulton, Wall, and South Ferries. Fare in either case, 30 cts.

Jefferson Market Court and Prison, a unique and handsome structure of irregular shape at the cor. of 6th av. and W. 10th st. It is built of red brick and sandstone, in the Italian Gothic style, being the only public building in the city where this style, or Gothic in any form, has yet been introduced. A civil and a police court both sit here.

Jeffrey's Hook is a point of land extending into the Hudson just below the high grounds of Fort Washington. During the Revolutionary war it was the site of a redoubt, which fell into the hands of the British when Fort Washington capitulated in Nov., 1776. The remains of the old fort may still be seen.

Jerome Park, the most noted race course in the United States, is situated in Fordham, in the 24th ward. (See TURF.)

Jersey City, on the western shore of the Hudson River, opposite New York, although lying in another State, is, like Brooklyn, virtually a suburb of New York —mainly a collection of houses where men doing business in the larger city keep their families and where they themselves sleep. There are some large manufactories, notably large glass works, crucible works, steel works, zinc works, locomotive works, boiler works, and machine shops, foundries, sugar refineries, etc.; and at least one half of the railways entering in New York have their depots here. The city has some fine new churches, but the public buildings are indifferent. Some of the streets on the hill back of the main part of the city are lined with fine villa-like structures, and Grand st., in the heart of the city, has some fine residences. The railway depots comprise that of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and its leased lines, which is at the southern end of the shore, and is reached by ferry from foot of Liberty st.; that of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which is also used by a number of minor lines affiliated with it, reached by ferries from foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.; and that of the Erie Railway and affiliated lines, at the northern end, reached by ferries from foot of Chambers and W. 23d sts. In going to Jersey City on a visit it is always best to take one of the ferries leading to the Pennsylvania depot, unless you are very sure that one of the others is near to your place of destination. This depot being the most central, horse-cars can be found here to nearly all points. Population in 1870, 82,546.

Jewish Synagogues.—The following list gives the names and locations of all those in New York city:

ADARETH EL, 135 E. 29th st.
ADATH ISRAEL, 350 E. 57th st.
AHAVATH CHESED, 652 Lexington av.
BETH-EL, 817 Lexington av.
BETH HAMEDRASH, 78 Allen st.
BETH HAMEDRASH HAGODOL, 69 Ludlow st.
BETH HAMEDRASH SECOND, 49 E. Broadway.
BETH ISRAEL BIKOR CHOLEM, 56 Chrystie st.
BNAI ISRAEL, E. 4th, near Av. C.
BNAI JESHURUN, 145 W. 34th.
BNAI SHOLOM, 630 5th st.
CHEBRA MIKRA KODESH, rear 63 Chrystie st.
DARECH AMUNO, 99 6th av.
GATES OF HOPE, 113 E. 84th st.
HAND IN HAND, E. 116th st., near 2d av.
HOLCHE IOSHER, 44 E. Broadway.
RODEPH SCHOLEM, 8 Clinton st.
SHAAER HASHAMOIM, 91 Rivington st.
SHAARAI BEROCHO, 498 3d av.
SHAARAI RACHMIM, 146 Norfolk st.
SHAARAI TEPHILA, 127 W. 44th st.
SHAARAI ZEDECK, 38 Henry st.
SHEARETH ISRAEL, 98 Av. C.
SHEARITH ISRAEL, 5 W. 19th st.
SONS OF ISRAEL, 204 Chatham st.
TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 521 5th av.

Jews.—There are between 80,000 and 90,000 Jews in New York, and they constitute a very important element of the population. In matters of religion, about eight tenths of them belong to what is known as the Reform party. The reformers have modernized the Synagogue

service, abolished the mediæval features of Synagogue and social life, and demonstrated that Judaism and nineteenth century civilization can coexist consistently and without violation of principle. As citizens the New York Jews are eminently active and useful members of the community. They are successful bankers and merchants, editors of newspapers, politicians, actors, and managers. Seven newspapers are edited by Jews, six daily newspapers employ Jewish reporters, three theatres are managed by Jews, and the offices of Coroner, Congressman, Alderman, and Commissioner of Correction are held by Jews. The Jews have in the City of New York 16 regular Synagogues and Temples, and between 40 and 50 small meeting-houses. They have 18 charitable societies, including the famous Mount Sinai Hospital and Hebrew Orphan Asylum. Although they constitute nearly 10 per cent. of the population of the city, they contribute less than 1 per cent. to the criminal classes.

John Street M. E. Church, 44 John st., is known as "the cradle of American Methodism." The original John Street Church was the first Methodist church built in America. The first society was organized in 1766 by Philip Embury and Mrs. Barbara Heck. Its meetings were at first held in Embury's private house. The congregation which listened to the first sermon, preached by him 113 years ago, consisted of four persons: Mr. and Mrs. Heck, John Lawrence —Mr. Heck's hired man—and Betty, a colored servant. The little society held its first public preaching services in a rigging-loft located at what is now known as 120 William st., which was then called "Horse-and-Cart st." The building stood until 1854, when it was torn down to give place to a more substantial structure. On the 29th of March, 1768, the company of Methodists had grown large enough, under Embury's leadership, to warrant the leasing of a lot and the building of a church. The first edifice, which stood on the site of the present structure, was built of stone, faced with blue plaster, and was 60 × 40 ft. There were no backs to the seats, and the galleries were reached by a rude ladder. The church was dedicated as "Wesley Chapel," October 30, 1768. The lot on which the church stood was bought in November, 1770, for £600. The building was large enough for the congregation for a number of years, but in 1817 it was replaced by a larger and better one. The latter was taken down in 1841, and the present building erected in its place. The pulpit and chancel-rail which were used in the first church are still in use in the Sunday-school room of the present church, and a number of the original timbers are also a part of the building. A large clock, presented to the first church by John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, is still keeping excellent time in the church, and a number of venerable relics, such as the pulpit Bible and the brass candlesticks used in the first church, are carefully kept with the records of the society. The John Street Church is the only house of worship owned by the M. E. Church at large. By a special charter from the Legislature, its control is vested in a Board of Trustees elected by the General Conference of the Methodist Church, which meets once in four years.

Jones's Wood is a picnic-ground lying north and east of 68th st. and Av. A, on the bank of the East River. An old resident, one John Jones, had a mansion-house here in the beginning of the century, and his son John Jones succeeded him in his elegant retirement at this place.

During the life of the latter, the forest yet existed in its primeval state, and formed the noblest growth of trees on the island. It was a favorite nutting-ground, and the shore-line a coveted resort for young fishermen. The original estate consisted of 90 acres, but now only 2 or 3 city blocks remain.

In 1858 the wood was first opened as a pleasure-ground, and at once became a favorite resort for the Germans, and during the summer season scarcely a day passes that there is not some merry-making. The original mansion-house of the Jones family was destroyed by a street-opening a few years ago, but in place of it a great pavilion has been erected on the rocky bank of the East River, where the visitors enjoy their beer or the dance, as it may suit their fancy. A fine view of the East River and the islands opposite may be had from this pavilion. Nearest elevated railway station, 3d av. and 67th st.

Jurors, Commissioner of, an officer charged with the preparation of the jury lists and panels for the various State courts. Office in the basement floor of the new County Court-House, City Hall Park. Office hours, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Kennel Club.—The Westminster Kennel Club has held an annual dog-show in April for the past three years, in Madison Square Garden. The display of dogs is a good one, and the prizes are numerous and fairly distributed. The attendance is large and fashionable. The date and place of exhibition and rules governing the competition are regularly announced in the daily and sporting newspapers.

Keyport, a small and pleasant suburban summer resort in New Jersey, on an indentation of Raritan Bay, about 25 miles from New York, accessible by Central Railway of New Jersey (ferry foot of Liberty st.). Fare, $1. In summer it can also be reached by excursion steamers daily.

Kill von Kull. "Kill" is a Dutch word signifying the channel or bed of a river, and in early Dutch times all the rivers about New York were called "kills." The Kill von Kull is the narrow passage between the north shore of Staten Island and the Jersey shore, the name of which was bestowed by the first Dutch mariners —a part of the crew of Henry Hudson, who went through the passage in a small boat to Newark Bay, which they spoke of in their reports as *Achter Kol*, and the passage they called *Kill von Kol*. The Staten Island ferry-boats to the north shore sail through this passage, affording charming views of the villa-lined shores.

Knickerbocker. A term applied to the early Dutch settlers of New York and to their descendants, for which they are indebted to Washington Irving. The name is said to have belonged to an old Dutch family with which Irving was intimately acquainted, and which he has made world-famous in his humorous "History of New York."

Knickerbocker Club. — This is one of the most exclusive clubs in the city. Although its objects are purely social, there is a large admixture of the sporting element in it, the polo and coaching clubs being especially well represented. The club-house is at the S. E. cor. 5th av. and 28th st. The number of members is limited to 300, who are elected by the Board of Governors. Initiation fee, $300. Annual dues, $100.

Laundries.—The business of "washing" in this city would seem to be rapidly passing into the hands of the Chinese, as it has already done in San Francisco, a daily paper having recently printed a list of nearly 100 scattered about the city. There are also many laundries kept by Americans in various quarters, and which are called Troy laundries, in which collars and cuffs are restored to their pristine luster for two or three cents each. These establishments are found in great numbers in the vicinity of 8th st. and University pl., and in Bleecker st. west of Broadway. Some employ large numbers of skilled women, who are paid as much as ten dollars a week, and others use recently invented machinery. There are ironing machines with a capacity for ironing six hundred dozen collars or cuffs a day, and "shirting" machines with a capacity for sixty dozen shirts. But while the work of these laundries has an incomparable whiteness, some of them obtain it by the use of chloride of lime, alkalies, and acids, which soon destroy the linen, and a large number of gentlemen only intrust them with their collars and cuffs, sending their other clothes to the safer if less attractive washerwoman who employs only soap and water. The machines may be seen in operation at No. 748 Broadway, near 8th st. The average price charged for laundering shirts is 10 cts., for each collar or wristband 3 cts., and other garments in proportion. If you are in an hotel, a wash-list may be procured from the office, and your linen taken to the hotel laundry and returned in a few hours if necessary.

Law Courts.—The first court of which we have any record in New Amsterdam (New York) was established in 1626, and was composed of the governor, a council of five, and the schout-fiscal. In 1650 an order of the States-General of Holland was issued, decreeing the establishment in 1653 of a court composed of two burgomasters (mayors), five schelpens (aldermen), and a schout (sheriff) and prosecuting attorney. In 1664 the colony passed under

English rule, and the Duke of York caused a code (the Duke's Laws) to be prepared for the towns on Long Island and in Westchester.

But the Dutch burgher court was continued in New York city by the English governor until June 12, 1665, when by proclamation he abolished that court and created instead a court composed of the mayor, aldermen, and sheriff. This was called the Mayor's Court, and continued to be known by that name until 1821, when it was changed to Common Pleas. The Mayor's Court did not differ materially from the burgomaster's court, except that a jury trial was provided for in civil causes; and justice was administered mostly according to Dutch law for 50 years. In 1678 this court began to hear matters in admiralty.

In 1684 the governor, by authority of James, convened a representative assembly, which passed "an Act to settle Courts of Justice."

By the authority of a commission from William and Mary to the governor, another representative assembly was convened in 1691, that passed an act for the general judicial reorganization of the province. By this act the town courts were changed to courts of justices of the peace; a court of common pleas for civil actions only was created for every county except New York and Albany; and a court of general sessions of the peace for each county. This act also created the present supreme court, and continued the former court of chancery. The court of oyer and terminer was abolished, but its name was retained to designate the criminal circuit of the supreme court.

In 1777 the first constitution of the State was adopted. It left the judicial organization of the State substantially the same, except that it created a court of last resort for the trial of impeachments and the correction of errors.

In 1828 the Superior Court of the City of New York was created, with a chief-justice and two associates appointed by the governor and senate, to try all actions at law, without limitation in amount, where the process was served in the city. It was made the appellate tribunal for the Marine and Assistant-Justices' Courts; but this jurisdiction was afterward transferred to the Common Pleas Court. The number of justices was later increased to six.

In 1784 the Mayor's Court was held by the mayor and recorder. The ablest lawyers of the day brought their cases into this court—Hamilton, Burr, the Livingstons, and others of eminence in the profession. It was here that Hamilton first enunciated and advanced his views of those principles of Federal supremacy consequent upon the nature of the union formed by the separate States, and which were later incorporated into the Constitution of the United States.

The Constitution of 1846 made considerable changes in the judiciary. It abolished the old court of last resort and substituted therefor the present Court of Appeals, which was to be composed of eight judges. It also abolished the Court of Chancery, and merged its jurisdiction and powers in the Supreme Court. The State was divided into eight judicial districts, in each of which four justices were to be elected, except the first (New York City), in which five were to be elected.

By Article 6 of the Constitution as amended in 1869, the Court of Appeals was to consist of a chief judge and six associate judges. The Supreme and Superior Courts were continued as then organized. The Common Pleas judges were increased to six. The terms of office of all these officers were fixed at fourteen years.

The following are the courts now in existence:

United States Circuit Court.—There are nine circuit courts in the United States, each of which has jurisdiction within its own circuit. The chief justice and eight associate justices of the United States Supreme Court are allotted among the circuits by order of the court.

A circuit judge is appointed for each circuit, who must reside therein, with the same power and jurisdiction as the supreme court justice allotted to that circuit. The circuit courts are held by the supreme court justice allotted to that circuit, or by the circuit judge, or by the district judge, sitting alone, or by any two of them. Every supreme court justice must attend at least one circuit in each district in every two years. Circuit court is held twice a year in each district of the circuit.

The jurisdiction of this court is twofold, original and appellate. It has original jurisdiction, concurrent with the courts of

the several States, of all suits of a civil nature, at law or in equity, when the sum involved is more than $500, and the United States are plaintiffs, or an alien is a party, and the suit is between a citizen of the state where the suit is brought and a citizen of another state. This court has original jurisdiction also of all suits arising under the revenue laws of the United States, or any laws of the United States relative to copyrights and patent rights, and can protect such rights by injunction. It has appellate jurisdiction from all final decrees and judgments in the district courts where the matter in dispute exceeds $50 exclusive of costs. In certain cases a suit may be removed from a State court to the circuit court of that district. This court may issue a writ of habeas corpus when any person is restrained of his liberty in violation of the Constitution, treaties, or laws of the United States.

The sessions of this court are held in the United States Court-House and Post-Office. General Terms in April and October; Equity Term in February; Criminal Court in January, March, May, June, October, and December.

United States District Court.—The United States is divided into districts, in each of which is a District Court which consists of one judge who must reside within his district. There are four annual sessions. The Southern District of New York embraces the counties of New York, Westchester, Rockland, Orange, Ulster, Sullivan, Putnam, Dutchess, Columbia, and Greene. The civil jurisdiction of this court extends to admiralty and maritime causes; cases of seizure on land under the laws of the United States, and in suits for penalties and forfeitures incurred under those laws; cases in which an alien sues for a tort in violation of the laws of nations, or of a treaty of the United States; suits instituted by the United States; actions by and against consuls; and in certain cases in equity. The original admiralty jurisdiction of this court is exclusive, and covers prize suits, salvage cases, actions for torts, and on maritime contracts. It has jurisdiction over all injuries committed upon the high seas, and in ports and harbors within the ebb and flow of the tide. Its jurisdiction in maritime contracts, wherever made, is concurrent with that of common-law courts. It has jurisdiction in all matters and proceedings in bankruptcy, and the discharge of the bankrupt is granted by the judge of the district court. It has the power of habeas corpus, to inquire into the cause of commitment.

The sessions of this court are held in the United States Court-House and Post-Office. General Term, first Monday in every month; Special Term for return of process, every Tuesday.

Court of Appeals.—This court holds its sessions in the new capitol at Albany. As its name implies it is an exclusively appellate tribunal, to review the general term determinations of the Supreme Court, and the superior city courts in the following cases: First, when a final judgment has been rendered in an action commenced in any of those courts, or brought there from another court, including the power to review an interlocutory judgment, or intermediate order, involving the merits and necessarily affecting the final judgment. Second, where an order not discretionary has been made in such an action affecting a substantial right, which (1) in effect determines the action, or (2) discontinues the action, or (3) grants or refuses a new trial, or (4) strikes out a pleading or any portion of it, or (5) decides an interlocutory application, or a question of practice, or (6) determines a statutory provision to be unconstitutional; and it so appears from the decision itself or the reasons given for it. Third, when a final order affecting a substantial right has been made in a special proceeding, or upon a summary application in an action after judgment; including the power to review any intermediate order, involving the merits and necessarily affecting the order appealed from. Limitations to the foregoing: First, an appeal from an order granting a new trial must contain the assent of the appellant that if the order is affirmed judgment absolute shall be rendered against him. Second, in an action commenced in any other court than the Supreme or a superior city court, no appeal can be taken to this court unless the court below allows the appeal. Third, an appeal cannot be taken from a judgment or order granting or refusing a new trial except the title to real property is involved, or the interest in question is $500 or more; unless the court below allows the appeal, on the ground that a question of law is at issue which ought to be reviewed. The judg-

ment or order of the court is remitted to the court below to be enforced according to law.

Supreme Court.—The jurisdiction of this court is twofold, original and appellate, and embraces the entire State. Under the constitution of the State the general jurisdiction of this court in law and equity includes all the jurisdiction which belonged to the Supreme Court of the Colony of New York, and to the Court of Chancery in England, on the 4th of July, 1776, with the exceptions, limitations, and additions created by the constitution and laws of the State. The appellate branch of this court is called the General Term, and for its purposes the entire State is divided into four departments, of which New York City is the first, and in each department there is a general term composed of a presiding justice and two associate justices. On or before the first day of December in every second year these justices appoint the times and places of holding general terms for two years from the first day of January next following. At least one general term must be held every year in each of the eight districts of the State. The times and places of holding the Special Terms and Circuits and Courts of Oyer and Terminer are determined every second year by the justices of each department or a majority of them. All the sessions are held in the County Court-House. The General Term in January, March, May, and October; Special Term (equity causes and enumerated motions) every month except July and August; Chambers and Special Term (non-enumerated motions, etc.) every month. There are three parts, or branches, to the Circuit, which are held every month except July, August, and September. Judges of the Common Pleas and Superior Courts may be detailed to hold circuits and special terms of the Supreme Court.

Court of Common Pleas.—This is the oldest court in the State. Although it has been subject to many changes in name, organization, and jurisdiction, its origin is found in the old Dutch Burgher Court of 1653. Its territorial jurisdiction is limited to the city and county of New York, but otherwise it has general jurisdiction in law and equity to an unlimited extent. Its judgments are reviewable only by the Court of Appeals, and it is itself the appellate court of all inferior tribunals of civil jurisdiction within the city. By statute it is made the County Court.

By the Code of Civil Procedure the civil jurisdiction of the superior city courts, including the Superior and Common Pleas Courts of this city, extends to the following actions and special proceedings in addition to the jurisdiction conferred upon them in a particular case by special statutory provision: First, every action at law or in equity affecting an interest in real property situated within the city. Second, where the cause of action arose within the city; or the defendant resides, or is personally served within the city; or for any cause of action given by the charter, a by-law, or ordinance of the city. Third, every action relating to personal property within the city at the time of commencing the action. Fourth, judgment creditor's action when the judgment was obtained in this court. Fifth, an action brought by a resident of the city against a non-resident of the State. Sixth, an action by a resident of the city against a foreign corporation on a contract made within the State, or where the cause of action arose within the State, or a warrant of attachment has been levied, or the summons personally served within the city. Seventh, the custody of the person, and the disposition of the real property within the city, of a lunatic, idiot, or habitual drunkard; the sale of property of an infant, or of a domestic corporation. Eighth, any other special proceeding of which the Supreme Court has jurisdiction where the person is a resident of the city, or is served therein, or the subject thereof is situated within the city. The sessions of this court are held in the County Court-House; general terms in January, March, May, and November; trial terms—two parts—every month except July, August, and September; Special Term (equity) in February, April, June, October, and December; Chambers and Special Term every month except July and August. A judge sits at chambers every month.

Superior Court of the City of New York.—The general jurisdiction of this court is fixed by the Code of Civil Procedure in common with that of the other superior city courts. (See above, *Com-*

mon Pleas.) All its sessions are held in the County Court-House. General terms are held in March, May, and November, and in vacation, in August and September. Jury terms—three parts—every month except July, August, and September; special terms every month except January, July, August, and September; chambers held in vacation months. Appeals are taken to the court of Appeals.

Marine Court of the City of New York.—This court has no jurisdiction in equity. Its jurisdiction embraces the following cases: 1. An action for the recovery of a sum of money only, but judgment can be rendered only for $2,000, or of a chattel or chattels with or without damages for taking or detention, but judgment can not be rendered for a chattel or chattels of more than $2,000 value. 2. To enforce a mechanic's lien. 3. To enforce a chattel mortgage not exceeding $2,000. 4. Judgment by confession not exceeding $2,000.

Also this court has the same jurisdiction as the Supreme Court in the following marine causes: 1. An action in favor of a person employed on a vessel in the merchant service against the owner for the value of his services, or on a contract to pay for his services. 2. An action for or against such employee for an assault, battery, or false imprisonment committed on such vessel upon the high seas, or without the United States. But this court has no authority to proceed as a court of admiralty or maritime jurisdiction.

Appeals from this court lie to the Common Pleas. The Marine Court holds general terms and trial terms every month except July, August, and September, and chambers is held every month. There are three parts for jury trials. General term and trial term, part I. are held in room 15, City Hall; parts II. and III. and chambers at 27 Chambers st.

District Courts.—These inferior tribunals are assigned for the trial of petty actions, and correspond to courts of justices of the peace in the towns. Their proceeding is not according to common law, but all of their powers are derived exclusively from the statutes. The earliest well-defined existence of these courts as independent tribunals is found in the act of 1787 creating "assistant justices'" courts.

In 1852 "The District Courts in the City of New York" were first named. Recovery in these courts, except in certain cases, is limited to $250. Action may be brought in the district in which either the plaintiff or the defendant resides. Appeals are to the Common Pleas. The city is divided into ten districts. The courts are located as follows: First District, Chambers st. cor. Centre; Second District, 514 Pearl st.; Third District, Greenwich av. cor. West 10th st.; Fourth District, 163 East Houston st.; Fifth District, 154 Clinton st.; Sixth District, 4th av. cor. East 18th st.; Seventh District, East 57th st., near 3d av.; Eighth District, 7th av. and West 22d st.; Ninth District, No. 2374 4th av.; Tenth District, Fordham.

Surrogate's Court.—This court has power to take proof of wills; to grant letters testamentary and of administration; to direct and control the conduct and settle the accounts of executors and administrators; to enforce the payments of debts and legacies and the distribution of the estates of intestates; to order the sale and disposition of the real estate of deceased persons; to administer justice in all matters relating to affairs of deceased persons, according to the laws; to appoint, control, and remove guardians for minors; to cause the admeasurement of dower to widows. But this jurisdiction can be exercised only in the cases and manner prescribed by law.

This court is always open for the hearing of matters within its jurisdiction. It is held in the County Court-House.

Court of Arbitration.—This court was established in its present form by the legislature in 1875.

It is a court of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, and is held by an arbitrator appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, who holds office during good behavior. His salary is $10,000, and is paid out of the State Treasury in the same manner as salaries of judges of the Supreme Court. The jurisdiction of this court depends wholly upon voluntary submission, and extends to *any* controversy arising or being within the port of New York, or involving any mercantile or commercial subject where the parties are members of the Chamber of Commerce.

The order upon the award must, if either party desires, be filed in the County Clerk's office, and judgment may be entered thereon, which will have the same effect as a judgment of the Supreme Court. The privileges of this court are confined to no class, but the general public can submit their controversies to it for settlement.

The trial fee for each party is $20.

Sessions of this court are held daily at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, No. 63 William st., and the office of the arbitrator, No. 229 Broadway.

Criminal Courts:—Oyer and Terminer.—This court is a branch of the Supreme Court set apart for the trial of criminal causes. It has jurisdiction to hear and determine all crimes and misdemeanors triable within the county, and to deliver the jails of the county, according to law, of all prisoners therein. It has power to try all indictments sent to it from the Court of Session, or which may be removed into it from that court, which, in the opinion of the justice at Oyer and Terminer, may be proper to be tried therein.

Court of General Sessions of the Peace.—Two branches are held every month except July and August, when usually only one part is in session. It is the special duty of the Recorder and the City Judge to hold this court. There is also a judge known as the Judge of the Court of General Sessions to assist in holding this Court. He is vested with the same powers as the Recorder and City Judge, and like them is elected for fourteen years. This court has power to hear, determine, and punish according to law, all crimes and misdemeanors whatsoever, including crimes punishable by death and imprisonment for life, which are triable within the city and county of New York. Every conviction for a capital offense had in this court is reviewable as a matter of right upon a writ of error by the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, which may direct that a new trial be had. The sessions of this court are held in the brownstone building City Hall Park and Chambers st.

Court of Special Sessions of the Peace.—This tribunal occupies a position between the Police Justices' Courts and the Court of General Sessions. Its jurisdiction extends to all misdemeanors. The causes tried in this court are sent to it from the various police courts. It is held by three police justices of the city. The accused when brought before the police justice may enter into a recognizance to appear for trial at special sessions. There is no jury trial in this court, and the accused, at the time of his appearance before the committing magistrate, has his election of trial in this court, or in the Court of General Sessions with a jury. His election must be expressed in writing, and jury trial must be expressly waived if he elects to be tried in this court.

The terms of this court are held at the Tombs on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday of each week.

Police Courts.—There are several police justices who hold the six Police Courts of the city and the Court of Special Sessions of the Peace. These courts are held at the following places:

First District, Tombs.
Second District, 6th av. and 10th st.
Third District, 69 Essex st.
Fourth District, E. 57th st. near Lexington av.
Fifth District, 125th st. near Lexington av.
Sixth District, Fordham.

The justices in these courts are appointed on nomination of the Mayor and confirmation of the Board of Aldermen of the City.

Law Department (office, Tryon row) has charge of all the law business of the corporation, and in which it is interested, except altering streets. Head of the Department, the Corporation Counsel, who holds office for four years after appointment by the Mayor and confirmation by the Board of Aldermen. Salary, $15,000 per annum. There are two bureaux in the Department: 1. Under the Corporation Attorney, salary, $6,000 per annum; 2. Under the Public Administration, salary, $5,000 per annum. The first takes charge of prosecutions for violation of city ordinances, etc.; the second administers upon the estate of foreigners and other persons who die intestate and without legal heirs. The offices of these bureaux are at 49 Beekman st.

Law Institute Library, Post-Office Building, Rooms 22 to 28, 4th floor.—

Founded in 1828, for the use of members of the bar. The library now contains about 24,000 volumes of legal works and a few books of reference indirectly useful to lawyers. There are to be found many very scarce copies of law reports; a few books belonging to Alexander Hamilton, and containing numerous entries in his handwriting; a note-book of Lord Hardwicke; portraits of Thomas Addis Emmet, Chancellor Kent, and Judge Greene C. Bronson; and busts of James T. Brady and John Anthon. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Terms for life membership, if paid in one sum, $150; if paid in installments of $35 initiation and $20 annually, $200.

Law Schools. (See COLUMBIA COLLEGE.)

Law Telegraph.—A line of communication between the offices of attorneys and counselors at law in various parts of the city and the courts was built some years since. The alphabetical instruments have now, however, been removed and the telephone substituted. By this means expedition and comfort are so entirely secured that other than lawyers are availing themselves of the privileges offered by the company.

Lenox Library, the, on the east side of 5th av., between 70th and 71st sts., is the noblest and most extensive of a long series of public benefactions which New York owes to Mr. James Lenox, one of its wealthiest citizens and most indefatigable collectors of literary and art treasures. The institution was incorporated in 1870, and the present massive and imposing structure was begun during that year, and in January, 1877, it was first opened to visitors. It is built on ground given by Mr. Lenox, who has also defrayed the entire cost of construction and furnishing, amounting to considerable over $1,000,000, and endowed it with a permanent fund of nearly a quarter of a million of dollars. With a few exceptions, the principal of which is Mr. Felix Astoin's collection of French books, the contents are also his gift, being the rich and rare collections of books, paintings, sculptures, ceramics, etc., gathered by him in the course of a long life. At this writing the interior of the building is still in a transition state, but the intention is, ultimately, to enable all who wish to do so to examine the various collections.

The building has a frontage of 192 ft. on 5th av., and of 114 ft. on each of the cross-streets. The arrangement is a center and two wings, facing west on the avenue. The center has a façade of 92 ft., which stands back from the façades of the wings 42 ft., thus forming a courtyard, the fourth side of which is inclosed by a massive iron railing, wherein are set two gates. The public entrance is from this courtyard through doors in the central portion. As a whole, the building, which is of Lockport limestone—resembling a light granite—has an appearance of solidity and strength possessed by few structures in the city. Internally, the center of the building is arranged, on the first story, into a vestibule, from the north and south ends of which broad stairways lead to the upper stories, and into which the janitor's room, cloak rooms, and retiring rooms open. In this central part of the building, also, on the mezzanine floor, are the offices of the superintendent, etc.; on the second floor the main picture gallery; and on the third or attic floor the minor gallery. The wings are divided into two stories each, and arranged for library and reading-rooms—size, 108 by 300. A basement, extending under the whole building, contains the heating apparatus, etc., and rooms for the storage of books, etc. The south wing is devoted to the less valuable books of the library, and contains shelf room for about 100,000 volumes. The north wing has been set apart for rare works which are too precious for handling by everybody.

The picture gallery, occupying the greater part of the central portion of the second story, contains at present nearly 150 pictures by American and foreign artists, chiefly modern, but including many names of note. There is one Andrea del Sarto, "Tobit and the Angel"; one Delaroche, "The Field of Battle"; one Gainsborough, called "A Romantic Woody Landscape"; one Horace Vernet, "The Siege of Saragossa"; several Wilkies, Verboeckhovens, Gilbert Stuarts, Reynoldses, Leslies; and two Copleys, and a like number of Turners. The Turners are "A Scene on the French Coast, with an English Ship of War stranded," painted in 1831, and "Staffa,

Fingal's Cave," first exhibited in 1832, and bought from the artist for Mr. Lenox by Leslie in 1845. The collection embraces a large portion of portraits, including one of Bunyan, which is believed to be an original, and no less than five Washingtons, one being by James Peale, one full length by Stuart, and three by Rembrandt Peale. Munkacsy's "Blind Milton dictating 'Paradise Lost' to his Daughters," which was considered the gem of the Paris Exposition of 1878, is also in the library, having been presented by Mr. Robert Lenox Kennedy, one of the trustees of the library.

Of the books in Mr. Lenox's collection a very large number are *Incunabula*, or specimens of the first products of the typographic art, first editions, Bibles, Shakespeariana, and Americana. There are also copies of every known edition of Walton's "Angler," of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," and of nearly every known edition of Milton. In illustrated works and in works on the fine arts generally, the library is also very complete. The collection of Bibles includes a perfect copy of the so-called "Mazarin" Bible, supposed to be the product of Guttenberg and Faust at Mainz, about 1450, the first complete printed book known; Faust and Schöffer's Latin Bible, dated Mainz, 1462, being the sixth book bearing a date, and the first edition of the Bible having the name of the printer and the place and date of execution; a large folio Latin Bible printed by Koberger, Nuremberg, 1477, densely interlined with emendations, comments, etc., in the handwriting of Philip Melanchthon; and many of Eliot's Indian Bibles, the earliest being the *New Testament* of 1661. Of other early printed books there are 7 of Caxton's, one of them being a fragment of Fevre's "Recuyell of the Histories of Troye," issued at Bruges about 1474, being the first book printed in the English language, a copy of which has been sold for over $5,000. There are also copies of the "Doctrina Cristiana," one of the earliest products of the Roman Catholic press in Mexico—the first press on the American continent, and of the "Bay Psalm Book," the first book printed within the territory of the United States, dated Cambridge, 1640. Of the "block books" representing the stage of printing before the invention of movable types, when, after the fashion of the Chinese, a page was rudely cut on a wooden block, there are 2 copies of the "Biblia Pauperum," a small folio of 40 leaves, the most celebrated of this class of books, and supposed to have been executed about 1430. The library also contains a valuable collection of MSS., including several beautifully illustrated manuscript copies of the Bible, both on vellum and paper, belonging to the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries. Altogether there are at present about 30,000 volumes.

The management of the Library and its property is by the act of incorporation vested in a board of 9 trustees, holding office for life and filling all vacancies in their own number by a vote of two thirds. Mr. Lenox is himself the president of the board at present. The library is now open every day except on Sundays. Admission is by card, which can be obtained free upon written application to the superintendent at least one day previous. The building is opposite the east side of Central Park, near the 72d st. entrance. Madison av. horse-cars run to within one block of it. Nearest station on the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad is at 67th st.

Libraries.—The public libraries in the city are as follows:

Apprentices', 18 E. 16th st., open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Astor, Lafayette pl. near Astor pl., 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

City, 12 City Hall, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Cooper Union, in Cooper Institute, 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Library of the American Institute, in Cooper Institute, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Mercantile, Astor pl. near Broadway, 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Harlem, 2238 3d av., 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Historical Society, 2d av. cor. E. 11th st., 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Law Institute, 41 Chambers st., 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Lenox, 5th av. and 70th st.

New York Society, 67 University pl., 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Printers', 3 Chambers st., every Saturday evening.

Woman's, 44 Franklin st., 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Young Men's Christian Association, 161 5th av., 4th av. cor. 23d st., 3d av. cor. E. 122d st., 285 Hudson st., 69 Ludlow st.,

and 97 Wooster st., all open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

(For particulars in regard to the principal libraries, see appropriate heads.)

Licenses, excepting those allowing the sale of malt or spirituous liquors, are granted in New York either by the Mayor or the Common Council. Those granted by the latter are of an exceptional character and generally imply the obstruction of the streets in one way or another. Thus, every apple- or peanut-stand is supposed to be authorized by the Common Council by special ordinance, while the power of licensing hackmen, carmen, cardrivers, porters, street-venders, dogs, and so on, is intrusted to the Mayor, who in turn has delegated it to several marshals, whose offices are in the basement of the City Hall, entrance on Broadway side.

Liederkranz, a musical and social club recruited from the wealthier classes of German residents. It has a large clubhouse on E. 4th st. between Lafayette pl. and the Bowery. Its annual masquerade ball, given just before the Lenten season, is the most decorous affair of the kind in the city.

"Little Church Round the Corner," is the name by which the Church of the Transfiguration, in 29th st., east of 5th av., is popularly known. When George Holland, an aged actor as well known for the integrity of his life as for his professional ability, died some years since, application was made to the rector of the Church of the Atonement to read the funeral service over his remains in his church. His point-blank refusal was accompanied by the suggestion that there was "a little church round the corner" where they did that sort of thing; and Mr. Holland was buried from the Church of the Transfiguration. The incident obtained wide publicity, and from it the church received its name. It is a small Gothic stone church in the form of a Latin cross, and contains a number of memorial windows. A charming bit of well-kept greensward, the shade from a number of noble trees, green vines climbing over and around the porch, and a miniature fountain in the churchyard, give it in summer a delightfully rural aspect. The congregation is a fashionable one. The churchgoing members of the dramatic profession attend it, and almost all members of "the profession" who die in or near New York are buried from there.

Lodgings are by no means as much sought for or habitually inhabited in New York as they are in London. Of late years the fashion has increased somewhat, but it is still principally in vogue among fashionable young men and elderly bachelors devoted to their club. Ladies live very little in lodgings. Cheap lodgings may be obtained in the lower part of the city, say from Bleecker st. north to 14th st., both west and east of Broadway; but these are patronized principally by foreigners, and in that quarter very cheap French, German, and Italian restaurants abound. American young men of moderate means generally prefer quarters in a boarding-house at a fixed price per week. In this quarter furnished rooms vary in price from a small bedroom at $1 a week to two or three rooms at from $5 to $7 a week. This includes gas, and attendance, such as it is, from the "slavey," indigenous to lodging-houses in New York as much as in London. Fires cost from 50 to 75 cts. a week. Lodging-houses of the better class abound in the streets about Madison sq., and an intermediate grade may be found in the streets adjacent to Union sq., in both of which neighborhoods there are many restaurants. (See RESTAURANTS.) In the vicinity of Union sq. a single room may be had for $4 or $5 a week, and a sitting-room and bedroom from $5 to $10 a week. Extras must be stipulated for and the price arranged in advance. Gas and the use of the bath and attendance are never charged for, but ice and fires and any other things required are considered extras. In most lodging-houses breakfast may be had if desired for from $2 to $3 a week additional. In the streets and avenues adjacent to Madison sq., where the best clubs and most expensive restaurants cluster, the price of lodgings is relatively higher, and ranges upward from $10 a week to almost any extravagant figure one might wish to pay. Extremely handsome suites of two rooms with private bath may, however, be had at about $20 a week. Suites of rooms of this kind are to be found on the upper floors of some of the large apartment-houses, and at most of the clubs for the use of members, as well as in many

private houses, and over many of the shops on that part of Broadway between 25th and 34th sts. An easy method of obtaining lodgings is to insert an advertisement in one of the morning papers, stating rooms required, location, price, and other particulars. Such an advertisement is sure to elicit a host of replies from which to select. This is equally true of boarding-houses (see BOARDING-HOUSES), and scores of both will be found advertised in the morning papers. To attempt to follow up these advertisements, however, is usually a weary and uselessly annoying task.

Long Branch.—For many years the most fashionable summer resort in the vicinity of New York has been that portion of the strip of sandy beach on the Atlantic coast of New Jersey which is backed by a bluff, and lies in front of the old village of Long Branch, about 30 miles from New York. As years have gone by a series of hotels have been built along the bluff with a fine wide and well kept avenue between them and the ocean, until at present they extend in close order for nearly 2½ miles. All are long, low frame buildings of no particular order of architecture, with wide verandas and balconies extending about them, and with lawns in front. The beach below the bluff is given over to bathing-houses, and a few pavilions stand on the edge of the bluff. These hotels vary in capacity from 900 guests at the West End to 100 at some of the smaller houses. In order of size, fashion, and merit the principal ones may perhaps be placed as follows: West End, Howland, Ocean, Mansion House, United States, and Brighton, and there are a dozen others. The rates of board for transient guests range from $3 to $5 per day. Interspersed along the beach are a number of very elegant private cottages and some few boarding-houses, the finest being, however, south of the West End Hotel. The amusements at "The Branch" are bathing in the morning, driving in the afternoon, and dancing in the evening. Each of the hotels employs an orchestra by the season to furnish dancing and promenade music for the guests. From 4 to 7 P. M. Ocean av. is crowded with vehicles, most of them faultlessly appointed, and stylish equipages of every possible style, and filled with ladies in elaborate toilets. In fact one of the principal occupations of the female visitors at the Branch is changing their toilets several times each day. The "show place" at Long Branch is the residence of Mr. John Hoey, which stands about a mile back from the bluff, and south of the West End Hotel. The house is a very fine mansion, and the grounds and outbuildings extensive and elaborate. The grounds are open at certain hours to visitors. Near the Hoey place are the summer residences of many well-known actors and actresses. During the months of July and August the Branch is always overcrowded with guests. It is accessible from New York by steamer from Pier 8 to Sandy Hook, and thence by the New Jersey Southern Railroad, fare $1, excursion, $1.50, distance about 31 miles, time 1⅝ hour; or by the Central Railroad of New Jersey from the foot of Liberty st., fare $1, excursion $1.50, distance 45 miles, time 1h. 50m. A tubular iron pier has recently been built out into the ocean from in front of the Ocean Hotel. When the sea is smooth, landings are made there by excursion boats from New York, but there is as yet no fixed line. A pavilion adjoining the pier affords ample accommodation for picnic parties taking their own refreshment. A line of stages runs up and down Ocean av., fare, 10 cts.

Long Island is a long, narrow, fish-shaped strip of land extending along the mainland from opposite Staten Island eastward to the Atlantic Ocean, being separated from the mainland on the north by Long Island Sound, and washed on the south by the ocean. Its greatest length from west to east is 115 miles, and its average breadth from north to south 12 miles. The particular sort of fish it resembles is a salmon, and the head is the western extremity, which forms the eastern shore of New York harbor; the back extends opposite the mainland; the tail, broken into several flanges by bays and inlets, is the eastern extremity, while the belly, protected from the fury of the waves by the Great South Beach, stretches in an almost symmetrical line from Coney Island to Montauk Point. Its total area is 1,682 square miles, and its population about 750,000, of which two thirds are within the limits of the City of Brooklyn. Along the north shore, opposite the mainland, there is a narrow range of hills called the "backbone" of the island, but the

remainder of the island slopes gradually to the ocean. The south shore is one immense sand-bank, separated from the island proper for nearly its entire length by inlets from the ocean, the largest of which is the Great South Bay, which extends for 100 miles without a break behind the Great South Beach already mentioned, which is at no point more than 5 miles wide. Rockaway and Coney Island beaches, which have become famous summer resorts, owing to their proximity to New York, are only western extensions of the Great South Beach. The island is divided into the three counties of Kings, Queens, and Suffolk. Besides Brooklyn it contains only one other municipality—that of Long Island City, which adjoins Brooklyn. The island is well supplied with railways at its western end, opposite New York, and lengthwise the facilities are fairly ample elsewhere, but not so crosswise. The entire island outside of the cities is a sort of summer resort for New-Yorkers, and contains many charmingly located seaside resorts, where the prices are very moderate. The soil, except near the south shore, where it is sandy, is tolerably fertile, and is cultivated mainly for "garden stuff" for the New York market. Fishing and fish-oil-pressing are the main industries of the eastern end.

Long Island City, a new municipality formed of the formerly separate places of Hunter's Point, Ravenswood, and Astoria, situated on Long Island, opposite the upper part of New York city. The three different localities can not be said to have been yet fused into one city. Each is described under its own head.

Long Island Sound separates Long Island from the mainland of the States of New York and Connecticut. It is 110 miles long and from 1 to 20 miles wide, the narrowest points being opposite New York city, at its western end, where it is also filled with a number of small islands. It is navigated by an immense number of coastwise sailing vessels, and by large and magnificent steamers carrying passengers to the various cities on its northern shore, where trains connect for Boston and other points further east. The principal rivers entering it on the north are the Naugatuck, the Connecticut, the Housatonic, and the Thames.

Lotos Club, 5th av., cor. 21st st., a social non-political club, to membership in which "any gentleman" is eligible. Candidates are elected by the Directory. Initiation fee, $100. Annual dues, $50. The club-house is a commodious brown-stone building, comfortably and handsomely fitted up. Among its members are many literary men, actors, artists, and professional men, and the club is devoted to the æsthetic. Monthly art receptions are held, when some good pictures by American artists are usually shown; and a "ladies' day" each month, when music and recitations are added to the attractions. The club has at present 303 members.

Ludlow St. Jail.—Persons arrested under process issued to the Sheriff of the county of New York are taken to Ludlow st. Jail. Imprisonment for debt is theoretically abolished, but practically a creditor who is willing to swear that his debtor is about leaving the State can get an order for such debtor's arrest; hence the majority of the prisoners in the jail are debtors. Delinquent members of the National Guard form another large class. The jail also receives persons arrested for violating the United States laws, the Federal Government paying the county a stipulated sum per day for each prisoner. Superior accommodations are furnished to those able and willing to pay for them, and this system has given rise to many abuses, which the Legislature has at various times attempted to rectify. The building is of brick, and extends from Ludlow st. eastward to Essex. It is about 100 ft. N. of Grand st., between which and it is Essex Market, separated by a narrow lane.

Lutheran Cemetery, one of New York's denominational suburban burying-grounds, is on Long Island, about 4 miles from the Brooklyn, E. D., ferries, on the Jamaica turnpike. Horse-cars run to it from the ferries mentioned—Roosevelt st., Grand st., and Houston st., New York.

Lutheran Churches.—The following list gives the names and locations of those in New York city:

Bethlehems, 492 Grand st.
Church of Christ, 130 Stanton st.
Gustavus Adolphus, 151 E. 22d st.
Holy Trinity, 47 W. 21st st.
Immanuel, 215 E. 83d st.

Immanuel, 163 E. 87th st.
Norwegian, 56 Monroe st.
St. Andreas, 732 9th av.
St. James, 216 E. 15th st.
St. John's, 217 E. 119th st.
St. John's, 81 Christopher st.
St. Lucas, 233 W. 42d st.
St. Markus, 323 6th st.
St. Matthew's, 354 Broome st.
St. Matthew's, Courtland av., near 154th st.
St. Paul's, 226 6th av.
St. Paul's, W. 123d st., near 7th av.
St. Peter's, 474 Lexington av.
St. Stephen's Mission, 359 Broome st.
Trinity, 139 Av. B.
Zion, 859 10th av.

Lyceum Theatre, 14th st. near 6th av.—This house has an imposing exterior, with a portico reaching to the outer edge of the sidewalk, in the classical style. The interior is handsomely upholstered, and has the most comfortable seats of any theatre in New York. It has generally heretofore been a financial failure, although many experiments have been tried in it. It was originally built as a French theatre, after which the late Charles Fechter spent $60,000 in a vain effort to retrieve its fortunes. It has recently passed into the hands of a well-known theatrical speculator, and will be kept open with "star" and popular performances under the name of Haverly's Lyceum Theatre.

Machpelah Cemetery is a Jewish cemetery in New Jersey, about 1 mile from Weehawken. Ferry from foot of W. 42d st. It is one of the minor suburban burying-grounds of New York.

Mackerelville, a name formerly applied to the extreme eastern part of the city in the neighborhood of 14th st. The shanties which then filled the district have now entirely disappeared, and huge tenement-houses have taken their place.

Madison Square, a public park of about 6 acres, bounded by Broadway, Madison av., 23d and 26th sts. It is now the center of the world of amusement and fashion of the city. Besides theatres and concert-halls, there are in its immediate vicinity 8 or 10 first-class hotels, half a dozen clubs, and the best restaurants the city affords. The park itself abounds with fine shade trees, has a fountain, and in summer is a pleasant and favorite place with residents and strangers stopping in the vicinity to smoke a cigar in; while during the day it is generally overrun by children and their nurses. A bronze statue of William H. Seward has been placed on the lawn at the S. W. cor. The Broadway horse-cars and omnibuses, and also cross-town cars, pass it.

Madison Square Garden is a structure on the block bounded by 4th and Madison avs., and 26th and 27th sts. It was formerly the depots of the Harlem and New Haven Railroad Companies. For the past few years it has been occupied successively by Gilmore, Thomas and Dodworth's orchestras for summer evening concerts, which were at first very popular. In winter it has been used for circuses, pedestrian matches, an artificial-ice skating rink, the dog show, and public balls. At times there have been as many as 15,000 persons assembled within its walls. It is now proposed to convert it into an arcade.

Madison Square Theatre, in 24th st. west of Broadway, adjoining the 5th av. hotel. It occupies the site of the old 5th av. theatre destroyed by fire Jan. 1, 1873, and is intended by the manager, Mr. Steele Mackaye, as a comedy theatre of the best class. A large amount of money has been expended on its remodeling, the most striking novelty being an elevator stage which is raised and lowered between the acts, thus giving stage carpenters an opportunity to set one scene below the stage or above it during the presentation of the preceding scene. The house is handsomely decorated, furnished with fine retiring rooms, and is in all respects one of the smallest and best theatres in this country.

Maiden Lane, a street running from Broadway between John and Liberty sts., east to the East River, is one of the most ancient in New York. It was established as a road in the earliest times of the Dutch, its course through a valley being the easiest route of passage from the two great highways along the North and East River sides and was from the first used as such. It was then known as "T'Maagde Paatje," or the Maidens' Path. It was

laid out as a street about 1693, during the governorship of Colonel Fletcher, when it received its present name. At present it is lined with substantial stores, and among other trades is a center for dealers in arms and manufacturing jewelers.

Manhattan Beach. (See Coney Island.)

Manhattan Club, 96 5th av., cor. 15th st. This is one of the well-known clubs of the city, founded in 1865, and reorganized in 1877, from which time the present club dates. The objects for which the club is instituted are "to advance Democratic principles and to promote social intercourse." The club is the stronghold of the Democratic party in New York, and is a radically partisan organization. The membership, exclusive of non-resident members, is limited to 1,000; but there are at present only about 350 resident and non-resident members. Foreigners resident two years in the United States and adult citizens thereof are eligible for membership. Officers of the Army and Navy may become non-resident members upon election and payment of entrance fee. Non-resident members pay no dues, and are not entitled to vote or to hold office in the club. Life-members pay $700, and are exempt from all dues. Candidates for membership must be proposed by two members, and their names and those of their sponsors posted in the club-house for ten days. They are then balloted for by the Board of Managers, two black balls excluding. The entrance fee is $100, and the yearly dues $35 payable semi-annually. There are also a number of provisions in regard to the privileges of the members of the "old club," which it is not necessary to enumerate here. The club gives receptions for gentlemen during the winter at irregular intervals. The club-house is a large brown-stone building, with handsome and convenient interior arrangements.

Manhattan College is situated on the Boulevard cor. W. 131st st., in the locality known as Manhattanville. It is under the direction of the Christian Brothers, and occupies a commodious brick building. Written application to the President for particulars has failed to elicit a reply.

Manhattan Island. (See New York.)

Manhattan Market stands on the block bounded by 34th and 35th sts., and 11th and 12th avs., the latter of which here skirts the North River. So far as size and arrangements go it is the only market building in the city worthy of the name; but unfortunately for its proprietors—a joint stock company—its location is at present too far out of the course wherein the trade for which it was erected is accustomed to travel. It is quite an ornamental building, the walls being of red brick trimmed with granite; while the roof, which is arched and has an altitude of about 60 ft., is of glass and iron. The entire length is 800 ft., the breadth 200 ft., making the entire area within the walls about 3 acres. A large tower rises above the building in the center, and at each corner and in the middle of each façade are small spires in the Lombard style — the style pervading the design of the entire building. At present one half of the space within is used as an *abattoir*, and the other half as a market for the sale of butchers' meat mainly.

Manhattan Square is a new small public park not yet completed. It extends from 77th to 81st st., and from 8th to 9th av., 8th av. separating it on the east side from Central Park. It contains about 15 acres. The new building of the Museum of Natural History stands on the edge of the eastern boundary along 8th av., opposite the 79th st. entrance to Central Park.

Manhattanville, that part of the city W. of 8th av. in the neighborhood of 125th st. It is still sparsely built, but most of the streets are graded. Since the extension of the W. side elevated railroad building has become somewhat more active. Besides the 8th av. horse-cars and the elevated road, a line of omnibuses starts hourly from Broadway and 32d st. and follows that street to 59th st., and thence *via* the Boulevard. There are some fine private residences in the neighborhood, and the convent-school of the Sacred Heart occupies fine buildings surrounded by grounds extending from 125th st., near 8th av., to 137th st. These are described elsewhere.

Maps.—The maps of New York given in this volume have been compiled from the best official sources. That portion of the city which lies above the Harlem River is indicated as it is laid out by the engineers of the Park Department, and as it will appear when the work projected and now in progress, but by no means finished, is fully carried out.

Maple Grove Cemetery is located on the range of hills known as the "backbone" of Long Island. It is about 6 miles from Hunter's Point, and can be reached from New York City by way of 34th and James sl. ferries and Long Island Railway. The cemetery was opened in 1876, and is undenominational. Charges for lots containing room for 10 graves, $72; for 15 graves, $120; for single graves, $8.50 for child's, and $12 for adults.

Marble Cemetery, the, is on the north side of 2d st., between 1st and 2d avs. It consists entirely of vaults, over some of which some handsome but not particularly interesting monuments have been erected. Interments still take place under certain restrictions.

Markets.—Considering their many defects, the business done in the New York markets is surprisingly large. It is out of all proportion to the accommodation furnished, especially at Washington Market, where, although it is more inconvenient and inadequate than any of the others, the transactions amount to considerably more than do those at all the others combined. Taken as a whole though, the entire business of the markets, large as it is, bears but a small proportion to the business done by dealers in the same line located outside of their limits. The buildings, with the exception of the few erected through private enterprise, are as a rule about as bad as they could well be, and yet serve their purpose. In their construction the art of ventilation seems to have been deliberately ignored, and the only wonder is that the atmosphere in them is kept as wholesome as it is. All those belonging to the city have scarcely a redeeming feature, and the only interest they possess apart from their inconvenience and ugliness lies in the surroundings. The private markets, having been built more recently than the public, avoid most of the latter's defects. The public markets are under the direction of the Superintendent of Markets. Stalls in them are by law required to be sold to the highest bidder. A list of all markets is here given, those possessing any special features of interest are described under their proper heads:

Catharine, foot of Catharine st., East River.

Central, E. 42d st., opposite Park av.

Centre, Centre st., from Grand to Broome.

Essex, Grand st., from Ludlow to Essex.

Fulton, Fulton, Beekman, South, and Front sts.

Fulton Fish, South st., opposite Fulton Market.

Jefferson, Greenwich and 6th avs. and W. 10th st.

Market-Wagon Stand, West, Little 12th, Washington, and Gansevoort sts.

Manhattan, foot of W. 34th st.

Tompkins, 3d av., between 6th and 7th sts.

Union, Houston and 2d sts. and Av. D.

Washington, Washington, West, Vesey, and Fulton sts.

Market-Wagon Stand, the, has recently been opened, under the control of the city, on the block bounded by West, Little 12th, Washington, and Gansevoort sts. The ground was once the site of Fort Gansevoort, which disappeared 40 years ago; more recently it has been used as a depot and stable by a horse-railroad company. It lies well, within a few hundred feet of the North River, is accessible from the Christopher st. Ferry, and a permit has been granted for a ferry from 14th st. to the New Jersey shore. The block contains 45 city lots. It is laid out in 10 paved streets 33 ft. wide, which run from north to south, and between which are sidewalks 6 ft. in width. Fifty gas-lamps have been erected, which give plenty of light at night. For a long time complaints have been frequent of the obstructions to travel in Greenwich, Washington, and other streets down town around Washington Market, made by the hundreds of farmers' wagons which come to the city from New Jersey, Long Island, and upper New York, chiefly on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday nights, the great market-nights of the week. The district on the North

River where the markets are situated provides scarcely room enough for the market-men themselves, and the farmers will be forbidden to line the streets around the markets. The wagons stand on the side of the street, and a passageway is kept open in the center for buyers to pass through with their carts. Pedestrians can walk along the sidewalks, and buy from the wagons on either side. The block will accommodate about 500 wagons, and wagons will be allowed on the adjoining streets for a distance of 300 yards.

Mayor, the, is the chief executive officer of the corporation, and is elected at a general election in November and holds office for a term of two years. When at any time or for any reason he is prevented from attending to the duties of his office, the President of the Board of Aldermen acts as Mayor, with full powers, after ten days. The Mayor appoints the heads of the various city departments (see CHARTER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK), subject to the approval of the Common Council. The Mayor can only be removed by the Governor of the State. His office is in the City Hall.

Medical Associations in New York are given below in brief:

ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION OF THE WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE NEW YORK INFIRMARY.—Instituted March, 1870. Meets monthly at 5 Livingston pl. Officers elected annually. Annual meeting the day preceding commencement.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Organized Feb. 28, 1867. Officers elected annually, with the exception of the College Historian. Annual meeting, evening before the opening of the regular winter session of the college.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—Organized March 5, 1867. Officers elected for one year, except the secretary, whose term of office is three years.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE MEDICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN.—Organized 1874. Any person may become a member by the annual payment of $5.

ASSOCIATION OF THE ALUMNI OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS (Medical Departments Columbia College). —Instituted March, 1859. Anniversary meeting, the evening of the week-day preceding the commencement.

HARLEM MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—Organized Aug. 6, 1869. Regular meetings the second and fourth Thursday evenings of every month, excepting July, August, and fourth Thursday of June, at the Harlem Dispensary, 2331 Fourth av.

MEDICAL BOARD OF DEMILT DISPENSARY.—Organized May 26, 1877. Object, to issue a monthly record of its clinical work, and to promote social intercourse among its members.

MEDICAL JOURNAL ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—Organized Dec. 14, 1864. Rooms, 12 W. 31st st. (third story), open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily (Sundays and legal holidays excepted). Designed to furnish immediate access to all current medical literature in the department of medical journals and monographs. The prominent American, English, French, Italian, and German journals are taken. Any physician in good standing, approved by the Board of Direction, may become a member. Terms of subscription, $10 per annum; medical students and non-resident physicians, $5. Elections, first Friday in December.

MORRISANIA MEDICAL SOCIETY.—Meets at the residences of the members, on the first Monday of each month.

NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.—Organized Jan. 7, 1847; incorporated June 23, 1851. Stated meetings first and third Thursdays in each month, at 8 P. M., at the hall, 12 W. 31st st. Composed of resident, non-resident, corresponding, and honorary fellows. Initiation fee, $5; annual dues, $10. Each candidate for resident fellowship must be a graduate or licentiate in medicine, residing in this city or county, or in the counties of this State adjoining, for three years, and be proposed in writing by three fellows personally acquainted with him. The objects are the cultivation of the science of medicine; the advancement of the character and honor of the profession; the elevation of the standard of medical education; and the promotion of the public health. The

president, vice-presidents, recording secretary, corresponding secretary, treasurer, the five trustees, and the chairman of the standing committees, constitute the Council. In addition there are a librarian, a statistical and an assistant recording secretary, who are appointed by the Council.

The Library is open daily from 2 to 5, Sundays and holidays excepted. Nominations for officers, first stated meeting in December; election, first stated meeting in January. Every newly-admitted resident fellow shall be assigned to a section by the president, subject to a change by the Academy. The sections shall bring before the Academy, at its stated meetings, such matters as pertain to the several departments respectively assigned to them, as subjects for discussion or other action. They shall severally examine and report on all papers, documents, instruments, apparatus, etc., submitted to them, and give a brief abstract of cases reported in the sessions. They shall severally appoint each year two or more fellows to read original papers before the Academy; also present two topics for discussion. The sections are: Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; organized Feb. 22, 1855; meets third Monday evening in each month. Theory and Practice of Medicine; meets third Tuesday evening in each month, at 12 W. 31st st. Surgery, organized Feb. 27, 1855, reorganized Oct. 30, 1876; meets second Tuesday evening in each month.

New York Clinical Society.—Organized May 25, 1877. Objects, the consideration of medical and surgical topics in their clinical and therapeutical aspects, and the cultivation of social intercourse among its members. Meetings on the fourth Friday in each month, excepting July and August, at the houses of the members. Membership limited to 20. Annual meeting in April.

New York County Medical Society.—Organized July 1, 1806. Composed of resident, non-resident, and honorary members. The Governor of the State and the Mayor of the city of New York are honorary members *ex officio*. The purposes and objects of the Society are "to aid in regulating the practice of physic and surgery in this State," and "to contribute to the diffusion of true science, and particularly the knowledge of the healing art." It has also the power to examine students who may "present satisfactory testimonials that they have studied physic and surgery for the time and in the manner prescribed by the laws of this State," and to grant a license to such as may be found qualified. The officers of the Society, together with the five censors, constitute a Comitia Minora, who meet on the Wednesday preceding each annual and the stated meetings of the Society. A good moral character, conformity to the codes of ethics adopted by the American Medical Association and the Medical Society of the State of New York, residence in the county, without reference to date of admission into the profession, and a diploma or license approved by the Comitia Minora after personal inspection, are the prerequisites of membership. The Society is represented in the State Medical Society by twenty-one delegates. Nominations for officers at stated meeting in September. Annual meeting and election the fourth Monday in October. Stated meetings are held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at 8 o'clock on the fourth Monday evening of every month except July and August. Initiation fee, $5; annual dues, $1.

New York Dermatological Society.—Organized May 18, 1869. To afford those interested in this department an opportunity for a free exchange of opinions and methods of practice, and to contribute American experience and investigation to the knowledge of the diseases of the skin. Consists of resident, corresponding, and honorary members. Regular practitioners, residents of New York and vicinity, are eligible to membership. Applications for membership are to be made to the president, in writing, accompanied by an original thesis upon an appropriate subject in skin or venereal disease. Meetings, the fourth Tuesday of every month, June, July, and August excepted. Election in May.

New York Laryngological Society.—Organized October, 1873. For the promotion of the study of affections of the larynx, pharynx, and adjacent parts. Consists of resident, honorary, and corresponding members. Meetings, at the residences of members, on the second Thursday of October, December, February,

April, and June. Annual meeting and election, second Thursday of December.

New York Medical and Surgical Society.—Organized January, 1834; reorganized October, 1836. For the discussion of professional topics and the cultivation of friendly intercourse. Sessions held at the dwellings of its members on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month, July, August, and September excepted. Annual meeting, second Saturday in January. Number of resident members limited to 32. Initiation fee, $2.

New York Medico-Historical Society.—Organized May 10, 1864. To discover, procure, and preserve whatever relates to the medical history of the city of New York and its neighborhood, and to publish such information as may be determined. Meets the second Monday of each month. Anniversary in February.

New York Neurological Society.—Organized March, 1872; reorganized April 6, 1874. For the advancement of the science of medicine in all its relations to the nervous system. Consists of active and honorary members. The officers and council constitute the executive committee. Meetings are held at 12 W. 31st st., first Monday of each month, excepting July and August. Initiation fee, $5; annual dues, $2. Election in April.

New York Obstetrical Society.—Organized October, 1863. For "the promotion of knowledge in all that pertains to obstetrics, gynæcology, and pædiatrics." Membership limited to 40. All regular practitioners of good standing, who make obstetrics, gynæcology, or pædiatrics a prominent part of their study or practice, are eligible for election as follows. Applications for membership must be made in writing to the secretary, endorsed by three fellows. Each applicant is required to present to the Committee on Admissions a paper or specimen, with history or description, pertaining to obstetrics, gynæcology, or pædiatrics. If the report of the committee be favorable, the applicant is balloted for, one negative vote for each five members present being sufficient to defeat him. All papers presented to the Society become its property. Stated meetings are held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, at the houses of its members; sessions from 8 to 10.30 P. M. Elections, second Tuesday in October.

New York Ophthalmological Society.—Organized March, 1864. For the cultivation of ophthalmic and aural sciences. Meets the second Monday of each month, at the dwellings of the members. Election in January.

New York Pathological Society.—Organized June, 1844. For the "improvement of its members in pathology and in diagnosis and treatment of disease as founded upon pathology." The requirements for admission to membership in this Society are: 1. That the applicant be a licensed physician in good standing. 2. That he present, through a member, a specimen of morbid anatomy, accompanied by a history of the same, or a paper on some subject that has been the topic of discussion; either of which shall be written legibly on legal cap, and suitable for publication; and which shall also, in either case, be accompanied by a written application for membership, and the recommendation of a member of the Society. The Secretary of the Society will furnish the necessary blanks. Stated meetings at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, on the second and fourth Wednesdays of every month, at 8 P. M., July and August excepted. Annual meeting, second Wednesday in January. Annual dues, a tax sufficient to meet the expenses of the Society.

New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association.—Organized June 27, 1868; incorporated Nov. 30, 1868. Affords pecuniary aid to the widows and children of deceased members, or, in the absence of these, to parents, brothers, and sisters previously dependent on them. Pecuniary aid may be furnished to its sick members, in case of special need. Any regular member of the medical profession of the counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond and Westchester, in good health, and in practice, or teacher or professor in a medical school, under 60 years of age, may be admitted a member. On the death of a member an assessment is levied of $1 from those admitted under 50 years of age, and $2 from those admitted over 50 years of age. The cases of sick and destitute members are referred to the Committee on Benevolence, and if proper the trustees, on recommendation of the committee, make appropriations and, in case of death, contribute to the payment of the funeral expenses from the permanent fund.

The member may, at his option, be taken to either of the following hospitals, viz.: The New York, German, St. Luke's, Mount Sinai, Roosevelt, Presbyterian of New York, or the Brooklyn City, and the Long Island College of Brooklyn, to avail himself of the comforts and attendance provided by this association through the kindness of the several hospitals. Like favor has also been granted by the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, and the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital. Annual meeting and election, second Thursday in November. Special meetings may be called by a requisition in writing upon the president by ten members, or by five votes of the board of trustees. Initiation fee, $2.

New York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men.—Instituted Nov. 26, 1842; incorporated April 18, 1843. Annual members pay an initiation fee of $10, and $10 dues in semiannual payments. Any person paying $100 at one time becomes a member for life, and $150 or upward, a benefactor. The persons entitled to relief: 1. The widow of a member whose income does not exceed $800 per annum. If said widow shall marry again, her annuity shall cease. 2. Children of a member, males under 16 and females under 18 years of age, and unmarried, and wholly or in part dependent upon the mother for support, and where the mother's income is not more than $200 per annum for each child respectively, in addition to the $800 above mentioned. 3. Orphans of a member, males under 16 and females under 18 years of age, and unmarried, whose income does not exceed $200 per annum. Every child, on arriving at the age when the annuity ceases, shall receive the sum of $50 as an outfit. In special cases, the aged father, the widowed mother or aged sister of a deceased member, who had been dependent upon said member for support, may receive assistance. In cases of prolonged ill health, or other extraordinary circumstances, the assistance granted to the surviving children of members may be extended beyond the limits of 16 and 18 years respectively. The marriage of the widow shall not invalidate the claims of the children to assistance from the Society. No one shall be entitled to claim from the Society unless the person by virtue of whose membership the claim is made has been a member for the two years previous to his death. Invested funds, about $120,000; annual income, about $30,000.

Northwestern Medical and Surgical Society of New York.—Organized October, 1869. For the interchange of professional information, and cultivation of social intercourse. Sessions, at members' residences, the third Wednesday of each month, except July and August. Election in December. Membership limited to 30. Initiation fee, $2; annual dues, $1.

Public Health Association of New York. — Organized Aug. 15, 1872. For the advancement of sanitary science and the promotion of organizations and measures for the practical application of public hygiene. Consists of active and corresponding members, who are selected with special reference to their acknowledged interest in or devotion to sanitary studies and allied sciences, and to the practical application of the same. Meetings, second Thursday in every other month.

Roman Medical Society. — Organized in Rome, Italy, April 19, 1867. For the discussion of professional topics and friendly intercourse among its members. Meetings at the residences of its members, on the 19th of each month, or on Monday the 20th; July, August, and September excepted. Number of members limited to 19.

Scientific Meeting of German Physicians.—Organized January, 1857. Meets at 110 W. 34th st. on the fourth Friday of each month, July and August excepted. For the demonstration of pathological specimens and the report and discussion of interesting cases. No dues. President elected at each meeting.

The East River Medical Association of the City of New York.—Organized Nov. 21, 1865. For the advancement of medical and surgical knowledge and the cultivation of friendly intercourse among the members. Initiation fee, $2; annual dues, $2. Meetings, the second Tuesday in every month, at 8 P. M., at the residences of the members. Election in January.

The Medico-Chirurgical Society of German Physicians.—Organized December, 1860; reorganized September, 1867. For the cultivation of medical science and

promotion of the honor and interest of the medical profession. Initiation fee, $5; monthly dues, 50 cts. Meetings, first and third Monday of each month, at 88 2d av. The members are elected by a unanimous vote. Annual meeting, the first Monday in December.

The Medico-Legal Society.—Organized June, 1866; incorporated June 20, 1868. For the advancement of the science of medical jurisprudence. Composed of regular practitioners of the medical and legal professions in good standing, chemists, scientists, and men of eminence in letters, comprising active, corresponding, and honorary members; of these the active only are entitled to vote and hold office. The trustees are chosen equally from the medical and legal professions. There is also a permanent commission, consisting of the president and six members, to whom all questions arising between the meetings may be submitted and acted upon; these applications should be sent to the president, and the commission report directly to the person or authority submitting a case or question. The library contains works relating to medical jurisprudence, and may be consulted by those interested. The second volume of "Transactions" is now in course of preparation. The Society publishes a "Bulletin," free to its members, $2 per annum to others. It is published monthly, and contains papers read before the Society, discussions, reports of committees, etc. Meetings are held at 12 W. 31st. st., first Wednesday in each month (July and August excepted). Election in October. Initiation fee, $5; annual dues, $3. Life membership may be secured by the payment at one time of $35.

Therapeutical Society of New York. —Organized Oct. 12, 1877. Object, the promotion of the science and art of therapeutics. Meetings on the second Friday of February, April, June, October, and December. Annual meeting in October.

Yonkers Medical Association. — Founded Dec. 21, 1866; incorporated 1869. Objects, medical improvement and the promotion of kindly and social relations among its members. Composed of regular practitioners residing in the lower portion of Westchester County and the upper portion of New York. Meetings, once a month on the Friday evening before each full moon, at the residence of members in rotation.

Yorkville Medical Association. — Meets the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, at the residences of members.

Medical Schools.—The regular allopathic medical schools or colleges are: Bellevue Hospital Medical College, College of Physicians and Surgeons, and University Medical College. The course of instruction is about the same in all, and they stand on about the same footing as far as the quality of the teaching is concerned. The second on the above list forms the medical department of Columbia College, but the connection between it and Columbia is very slight. The University Medical College is a part of the University of the City of New York, while the Bellevue Hospital College is entirely independent. Location, terms of admission, and all other particulars, will be found under the head of each college, except that of the university, which is described under University of the City of New York.

Melrose, one of the small villages of Westchester County, annexed to New York in 1874. It lies west of 3d av. and north of the Harlem River, above Mott Haven. The city system of streets is rapidly obliterating its suburban character. The 3d av. elevated railroad and the horse-cars on the north side of the bridge across the Harlem River afford the best means of getting there.

Mercantile Library, Clinton Hall, Astor pl.—The library was founded in 1820, and was incorporated in 1866. It contains at present about 183,000 volumes, and is the principal circulating library in this city. The number of members is about 7,000, and 1,700 members of the Clinton Hall Association are entitled to use the library. Clerks pay an initiation fee of $1, and $4 per annum thereafter, or $2 for six months. Other persons pay $5 per annum, or $3 for six months. There are two branch offices, one at 59 Liberty st. and the other at 743 Sixth av. The average circulation is over 500 books daily. Members leaving the city for the summer, by paying $1 in addition to the regular subscription, are permitted to take five extra books. The reading-room is on

the first floor of the hall, and is fully supplied with all the leading American and foreign periodicals. The reference department of the library is well stocked with useful books and a few rare volumes. From 100 volumes upward of a new novel by a popular author are always placed on the shelves to supply the demand, and after it ceases the surplus volumes are sold.

Merchants' Club, 108 Leonard st., was instituted January 1, 1872, to furnish club conveniences for merchants during business hours, the rooms being situated within easy reach of the wholesale business quarter of the city. The entrance fee is $100, and the annual dues amount to $75. Present membership is about 200.

Methodist Book Concern.—All the publications of the Methodist Episcopal denomination are issued from this establishment, which is in charge of clergymen appointed by the General Conference. The building, which is at the corner of Broadway and 11th st., is of iron, east and painted in imitation of marble. Within it are the offices of the various missionary and other societies of the denomination, and those of the editors of the various periodicals supported by it, besides the large salesroom of the concern. It extends about 100 feet on Broadway and 200 feet on 11th st., and is 5 stories in height besides basement. The printing-house is on Mulberry st. near Broome, in a building having a frontage of about 200 feet and 4 stories in height.

Methodist Episcopal Churches.—The following list gives the names and locations of all those in New York city:

Alanson, 52 Norfolk st.
Allen Street, 126 Allen st.
Asbury, 82 Washington sq.
Bedford Street, 28 Morton st.
Beekman Hill, 319 E. 50th st.
Centenary, Washington av., cor. 166th st.
Central, 58 7th av.
Chapel, Boulevard, cor. W. 68th st.
Cornell Memorial, E. 76th st., near 2d av.
Duane, 294 Hudson st.
Eighteenth Street, 307 W. 18th st.
Eighty-sixth Street, 115 E. 86th st.
Eleventh Street Chapel, 545 E. 11th st.
First German, 252 2d st.
Forsyth Street, 10 Forsyth st.
Forty-fourth Street, 461 W. 44th st.
Forty-third Street, 253 W. 43d st.
Franklin Chapel, 186 Franklin st.
Free Tabernacle, 248 W. 34th st.
German, 346 W. 40th st.
Grace, W. 104th, near 9th av.
Hedding, 337 E. 17th st.
Home, Av. A, cor. E. 82d st.
Hope, 75 W. 125th st.
Jane Street, 13 Jane st.
John Street, 44 John st.
Ladies' Five Points Home Mission, 61 Park.
Lexington Avenue, cor. E. 52d st.
North New York, Willis av., cor. 141st st.
Perry Street, 122 Perry st.
Rose Hill, 221 E. 27th st.
St. James's, Madison av., cor. E. 126th st.
St. John's, 231 W. 53d st.
St. Luke's, 108 W. 41st st.
St. Paul's (German), 308 E. 55th st.
St. Paul's, 4th av., cor. E. 22d st.
Second Avenue, cor. E. 119th st.
Second Street, 276 2d st.
Seventh Street, 24 7th st.
Sixty-first Street, 229 E. 61st st.
South Harlem, 179 E. 111th st.
Thirtieth Street, 331 W. 30th st.
Thirty-fifth Street, 460 W. 35th st.
Thirty-seventh Street, 225 E. 37th st.
Twenty-fourth Street, 359 W. 24th st.
Tremont, Washington av., near 176th st.
Washington Heights, 10th av., near W. 152d st.
Washington Square, 137 W. 4th st.
Wesley Chapel, 87 Attorney st.
Willett Street, 9 Willett st.

Metropolitan Museum of Art. (See Museum of Art, Metropolitan.)

Middle Village is on Long Island, about 6 miles in an easterly direction from the foot of Broadway, Brooklyn, from which it is reached by horse-cars. Its population consists mainly of Germans engaged in market gardening.

Military Department of the Atlantic.—Headquarters of Major-Gen-

eral commanding, on Governor's Island. The Engineer Department is located at 33 Houston st., cor. Greene, and at Willet's Point. With this exception all the forts in and around New York are under the control of the Major-General commanding. The entire number of men stationed in the vicinity of New York is less than 1,000. The pay, subsistence, and recruiting departments are at 33 Houston st., and the medical department at 126 Wooster st. The Department of the Atlantic embraces all the States east of the Mississippi River.

Militia. (See National Guard, State of New York.)

Milk.—Nine-tenths of the milk consumed in New York reaches the city by one or the other of three railroad lines, these three being the New York and Harlem, which draws its supply from Westchester and Dutchess Counties; the Erie, which drains Orange County; and the New York and New Haven, which draws on both Westchester County and on the adjacent State of Connecticut. On each of these lines special milk trains are run during the night, so that the milk served by the dealers in the morning is the product of the previous evening's milking. The milk sold in Brooklyn comes from the Long Island counties. Watering of milk is still practiced to a considerable extent, but it is so easily detected, and dealers are so numerous, that there is no reason why anybody should be imposed on in that way more than once. Where absolutely pure milk is needed for children and sick persons, a sure way of getting it is to buy that put up in air-tight jars by the Lester Milk Company, office in 34th st. east of 6th av. Adulteration of milk with substances other than water is now happily of rare occurrence.

Mines, School of. (See Columbia College.)

Missionary Societies.—The principal missionary society engaged in local work is the New York City Mission and Tract Society, having its office in the Bible House. It was established in 1827 and incorporated in 1866. It employs 30 missionaries, has 6 mission stations, 10 chapels, and 5 Sabbath schools, and distributes considerable aid to the poor. Its expenses are about $50,000 per annum. The other principal societies are as follows:

American Baptist Home Mission Society, 28 Astor House.

American Home Missionary Society, 34 Bible House.

American Missionary Association, 56 Reade st.

American Seaman's Friend Society, 80 Wall st.

Board of Domestic and Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church, 34 Vesey st.

Board of Home and Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, 23 Centre st.

Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, 23 Bible House.

German Mission House Association, 166 Greenwich st.

Lutheran Emigrant Home Association, 16 State st.

Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 805 Broadway.

New York City Mission and Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 805 Broadway.

New York Colored Mission, 135 W. 30th st.

Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen, 74 Wall st.

Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society, 306 Mulberry St.

Protestant Episcopal Diocesan Missionary Committee, 6 Cooper Union.

Protestant Episcopal General Missionary Committee, 22 Bible House.

Society for Promoting the Gospel among Seamen in the Port of New York, 46 Catharine st.

Woman's Union Missionary Society, 41 Bible House.

Models, Artists'.—Any amateur desiring models can obtain information regarding them by applying at the Art Students' League, 108 5th av., to any first-rate artists' colorman, or any well-known artist painting from life. Professional models are still very scarce in New York, although of late years a few persons,

mainly foreigners, are bringing up their children to the business. The requirements of a model are: first, a certain degree of perfection of form; second, refinement; third, good physical condition and muscular development; and fourth, willingness to pose in a nude state. That it is very difficult to unite all of these qualifications in one person will readily be seen, especially among females. The best models are those brought up to the business, since they are trained to endure the strain of maintaining one position for a long time, are carefully fed, and constantly exercised to secure the proper muscular development, and from usage from childhood do not feel awkward or abashed in the nude state. There are very few of these in New York at present. A class of women who are willing and frequently offer to pose are invariably rejected at art schools, as the dissipated life which they lead leaves its stamp of vulgarity upon every line of the body, no matter how outwardly perfect it may be, and robs it of the refinement requisite in art. Persons desiring to visit the life schools will find it exceedingly difficult, as it is a rule strictly enforced to admit none but students to the rooms. The practice here is to separate male and female students in life classes.

Monmouth Beach.—A narrow strip of sandy beach between the Atlantic Ocean and the Shrewsbury River just north of Long Branch. Something like one hundred summer cottages belonging to wealthy New Yorkers are ranged along the beach. Good surf-bathing in the ocean and boating and fishing on the river are the attractions. It is reached by boat from Pier 8, N. R., to Sandy Hook, thence by New Jersey Southern Railroad, fare 90 cts., distance 8 miles, time 1h. 40m.

Montclair, a village in New Jersey, lying about 14 miles northwest from New York. It is a pretty and healthful place, containing many fine residences of men doing business in New York. It is accessible from New York *via* the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway from the foot of Barclay or Christopher st., or by the Montclair and Greenwood Lake Railway from the Erie depot, foot of Chambers or W. 23d st.; fare, 35 cts. Population estimated at 3,000. Rents are comparatively high, and trains run about every hour during the daytime.

Morgue, Bellevue Hospital Grounds, foot of 26th st., E. R. (Dept. Pub. Char. and Cor.)—The morgue is a one-story building of moderate size. In the room which is the morgue proper, behind a glass partition, are a row of marble slabs, upon which sprays of cold water constantly play. It is rarely that from four to ten of the unknown dead are not stretched in a nearly nude state upon the marble beds, not more cold and hard and white than they, nor more unconscious of the incessant trickling of the water from the jets. The sight is a ghastly and horrible one. The scenes of anguish when the lost are found there by the living, and the weariness of those who come trembling from day to day in search of the dead whom the river never gives back again, are pitiful in the extreme. A corpse remains for 72 hours, or less, at the discretion of the hospital warden, after which it is taken to the dead-house. When identified, it is handed over to the proper claimants. The clothes are exhibited for 30 days; if not identified, they are preserved for 12 months. Photographs of the deceased, together with the registered number of the grave, are also preserved. Bodies, after identification, can not be removed without the written consent of the Coroner, nor opened except in his presence and by his order. Adjoining the morgue are the Coroners' and inquest rooms, the dead-house, and hospital museum.

Morningside Park is an irregular, elongated piece of land, the southeastern corner of which begins about 500 ft. from the northwestern corner of Central Park at 110th st. It extends northward to 123d st. having an average breadth of about 600 ft., the total area being a little over 47 acres. It is one of the public parks recently laid out in the upper part of the city, and very little has been done to improve it as yet.

Morrisania, a suburban part of the city of New York, annexed in 1873. It lies north of the Harlem River, on the line of the old Boston turnpike road, now known as 3d av., and about 170th st. Small cottages and dwelling-houses form

the bulk of the buildings, and can be obtained at a moderate rental. Trains of the Harlem Railroad from Grand Central Depot in 42d st. stop here; the 3d av. elevated road runs to 129th st., and likewise steamboats from Peck sl.; and, after leaving these and crossing the bridge, horse-cars can be taken.

Mott Haven, one of the Westchester County villages annexed to New York City in 1874. It lies just north of the Harlem River and west of 3d av. The city streets are being carried through it, the numbered ones beginning about 140th and running up to about 160th. Trains of the Harlem Railroad from 42d st. depot stop here. The place may also be reached by elevated railroad on 3d av. and by boats from Peck sl.

Mount Morris Square is a public park of about 20 acres on the line of 5th av. between 120th and 124th sts. In the center rises a hill of rocks to the height of over 100 ft., and to avoid the labor and expense of blasting this, 5th av. has been allowed to be broken here after preserving a perfectly uninterrupted straight line for nearly 6 miles from its starting-point at Washington Square.

Moving.—To transfer one's household goods from one place to another without seriously damaging or entirely ruining at least a portion of them is not so difficult a task nowadays as it was formerly, owing mainly to the fact that a number of responsible firms are now making this and the furnishing of storage-room for furniture, etc., their sole business. If one wants to move, however, on New York's great annual moving day, the 1st of May, he will find many obstacles that he would escape at other times of the year. In the first place, it will be difficult to get drays and men unless ordered some time before they are needed; and, in the second place, there being so many customers requiring to be attended to, hurry and consequently carelessness are the result. Most of the storage firms who do the moving will take the risk of breakage on payment of an extra rate. Moving of trunks is done by the local express companies at low rates. (See Expresses.) Large drays, trucks, and vans may usually be found at stands in the same quarters with cab stands. In Mercer st. near Bleecker, in Abingdon sq., Astor pl., Union sq., and Madison sq., at Jefferson Market, 6th av., and at many other points drays may be found.

Mt. St. Vincent, Academy of, is situated on the Hudson River, about two miles below Yonkers, and is a noted convent school, under the care of the Sisters of Charity. The price of tuition, in English and French, with board and washing, ranges in the neighborhood of $400; music, drawing, and languages are extra. The scholars wear a uniform dress of black, speak French as the language of the school, and are constantly under the eyes of the Sisters. No distinctions are made as to religion, all scholars attending chapel, and Protestant children are allowed to use their own Bibles and prayer books. The grounds are spacious, and were formerly the country seat of Edwin Forrest. The miniature stone castle which he built still stands in juxtaposition to the large and commodious brick school buildings, which may be seen from the river. Accessible via Hudson River R. R. from either Grand Central or 30th st. Depot; fare, 30 cents.

Municipal Society, The New York, has its own hall at 67 Madison av., which to a certain extent answers as a club house for members. The society was instituted shortly after the discovery of the great frauds on the Municipal Treasury committed by the Tweed ring, and it is a sort of outcome of the "Committee of Seventy" which, appointed at a mass meeting held in Cooper Institute in September, 1871, took an active part in bringing about the overthrow of Tweed and his associates. Written application to the secretary for information about membership, etc., has failed to elicit any reply. Meetings are held about monthly, and at other times the building is occupied as a dancing academy.

Murray Hill.—This is the most fashionable quarter of the city at present, although there are indications that it will not retain the distinction many years longer, as "society people" are gradually moving further up town. The hill is bounded by 3d av. on the east, 6th av. on the west, 32d st. on the south, and 45th st. on the north. The finest residences are on 5th,

Madison, and Park avs. The name is derived from the old Murray mansion, which stood on the hill until quite recently.

Museum of Art, Metropolitan. —The Metropolitan Museum of Art is the outcome of a public meeting held at the Academy of Music in November, 1869, when a Committee of 50 members was appointed to draft a plan of organization and to take such other steps as might be deemed necessary to found an institution having for its object the art culture of the people of the city. This committee, which was afterward increased to over twice its original size, included the principal patrons of art among the wealthy classes and also some of the leading artists belonging to the National Academy of Design. The Committee went to work with energy, collected subscriptions, and in the April following the Legislature granted them a charter "for the purpose of establishing a museum and library of art; of encouraging and developing the study of the fine arts; of the application of art to manufactures and to practical life; of advancing the general knowledge of kindred subjects; and to that end, of furnishing popular instruction and recreation." By the constitution adopted in pursuance of the charter, the number of members of the corporation is limited to 250; new members to be elected by the Corporation only on the nomination of the trustees. The members of the Corporation are such for life, and the trustees—21 in number—who are elected by it, are to hold office for 7 years, the term of one seventh expiring each year. The officers are elected annually by the Corporation, and are ex-officio members of the Board of Trustees, as are also the Comptroller of the city of New York, the President of the Department of Public Parks, and the President of the National Academy of Design. The contribution of $1,000 to the funds of the Museum confers the title of Patron; of $500, that of Fellow *in perpetuo;* and of $200 that of Fellow for life. Contributions of works of art or of books to the value of twice this amount may be accepted in lieu of the cash payments. Patrons and Fellows enjoy all the privileges the Museum affords in the way of study, and are also entitled to a certain number of season tickets transferable to others, and admitting to all departments at all times. The Museum is still in its infancy, but it now rests on a firm foundation, and in course of time it will be able to take rank with the older and famous institutions of the same character in the leading European capitals. Indeed, in one department—that of ancient antiquities—it is already superior to any of these. The first acquisition of any importance was the Blodgett collection of pictures, consisting mainly of examples of Flemish and Dutch masters, but also containing some good specimens of the French, Spanish, and English schools. To exhibit these, a large double house was rented on 5th av. bet. 53d and 54th sts., and there the Museum was first introduced to the general public. The lease of these premises had, however, not yet expired when the remarkable archæological collection already alluded to as forming the strongest department of the Museum was acquired. It was gathered by General Di Cesnola during several years of exploration among the ruins of the Island of Cyprus. This collection, consisting of over 10,000 objects, at once gave the Museum a standing among savants everywhere, which has been of incalculable value in many ways. To properly house it, the Douglass mansion on the south side of 14th st., bet. 6th and 7th avs.—until very recently the finest private residence in New York, and still one of the most spacious—was leased, and the collection transferred and arranged for exhibition until better and more suitable quarters could be procured. The Legislature having become convinced that the success of the Museum was not only something much to be desired, but also that it was in a measure assured, authorized the Park Department to erect a fireproof building for its use in Central Park, the cost not to exceed $500,000. The result of this is the present structure in the Park near 5th av. opposite 83d st., which, however, is only a small portion of a projected gigantic series of buildings for the use of the Museum, which it is to be hoped some few of those now living may see finished. The various collections have all been removed to this building, but at this writing the interior is still in a somewhat chaotic state. However, under the energetic supervision of General Di Cesnola, who has been appointed Director, there is a possibility of its taking shape sufficiently to be opened at the time fixed by the trustees—

November, 1879. It is unfortunate that the main portion of this new building is utterly unsuitable for the purposes for which it must be largely used—the exhibition of the Cesnola collection. The picture galleries are well adapted for their purpose, however.

The new building, which, as has been already stated, forms but a small portion of a large series, is 218 ft. long from east to west and 95 ft. broad from north to south, and is externally of red brick with sandstone trimmings in modern Gothic style. There is a basement story which rests on a foundation of solid rock. In this story are the Director's office and store and repairing rooms, but the greater portion will be devoted to the exhibition of works of industrial art. The floor above the basement is occupied by the main hall, which is of the railway depot order of architecture and is superfluously well lighted by an immense arched glass roof and large wall windows, but which is entirely lacking in wall space—a defect which has, however, been partially remedied by the construction of two balconies, one on each side of the length of the building and connecting with the balconies contained in the original plan on the two ends, and also by the boarding up of one half of the window-space under the two first balconies. This main hall is 109 ft. long from east to west, and 95 ft. wide from north to south. There are entrances at both the east and west ends, from which also stairways lead to the picture galleries on the floor above and to the balconies already mentioned. The center of the hall is to be devoted to the exhibition of such articles of art as may be loaned to the Museum from time to time, while the space under the south balcony is to contain the terra cotta ware of the Di Cesnola collection; the space under the north balcony the smaller statuary of the same collection, while the large statuary will be placed under the east balcony, and under the opposite west balcony modern statuary and casts. Ascending to floor above by the double stairways at either the eastern or western end of the building, the visitor will have to pass first into one of the two smaller galleries, each being 27 ft. wide from east to west and 57 ft. long from north to south. From each of these, two doors open into a larger gallery —size 27 ft. wide also from east to west, and 92 ft. long from north to south—from which again doors open on the east and west balconies of the main hall, and from these balconies again access is had to the north and south balconies. The small eastern gallery is to be hung with pictures of the old masters, not the property of, but loaned to the Museum, while the large gallery adjoining is to contain pictures of the same class belonging to the Museum. The large west gallery is to be devoted to modern pictures both owned by and loaned to the Museum, while for the small gallery adjoining it General Di Cesnola is endeavoring to form a collection of pictures to consist exclusively of the works of deceased American artists of merit. The east and west balconies will be left vacant as much as possible, so as to give visitors a view of the floor of the main hall below, and also to secure a free passage to the north and south balconies. The north balcony will contain the ancient Greek glass of the Di Cesnola collection; this will be put in wall cases, while in flat cases around the rail of the balcony will be kept the various gold objects and ornaments of the same collection. The south balcony will have arranged in wall cases the "Avery collection" of pottery, and, in flat cases arranged in the same manner as those on the north side, the modern collection of precious objects. Both of these balconies will be secured at either end by iron doors, this being deemed necessary owing to the great value of their contents.

Among the most valuable of the paintings belonging to the Museum, and to be exhibited in the large eastern gallery, is the "Return of the Holy Family from Egypt," by Rubens, the most distinguished of the Flemish masters. This picture was painted for the Church of the Jesuits at Antwerp, immediately after the completion of the famous "Crucifixion" in Antwerp Cathedral, and before the execution of its companion picture "The Descent from the Cross." It is painted on wood, and was originally arched at the top. It was taken from the church in virtue of the decree of the Emperor Joseph II., suppressing the Jesuit order and confiscating their property in 1777. It was bought at the public sale of the church property in that year by Damoot, a banker, and after his death it was bought, in 1828, by Mr. Buchanan, a London expert. Its size is 109 in. in height and 70 in. in breadth. Another Rubens is the "Lions

chasing Deer," which was brought from Italy, where it formed part of the collection of Cardinal Fesch. A copy of it, ascribed to Snyders, is in the Museum Gallery of Munich. Its size is: height, 56 in.; width, 84 in. There are also two Van Dycks, one being "St. Martha interceding with God for a Cessation of the Plague at Tarascon," which belonged to the Royal Museum of Madrid, whence it was taken by King Joseph Bonaparte when he fled to France; the other is a "Portrait of Miss De Christyn," which is from the collection of M. De Ribaucourt. Of the other notable Flemish pictures the largest is the "Alexander and Diogenes" of Gaspard De Crayer, 128 in. in height and 188 in. in width. It formerly formed part of the gallery of the Prince De Rubempre, which was sold at Brussels in 1765, and which in 1803 appears to have belonged to the Museum of Ghent, and to have been presented by that city, as a work of great value, to the Empress Josephine, who added it to her famous collection at Malmaison. Among the examples of the Dutch school are works of the brothers Van Ostade, of Dirk Hals and Franz Hals, Joannes Singelbach, and many others; while of Spanish examples there is the "Brevoort Murillo" and a fruit piece of Velasquez.

The Di Cesnola Collection consists of articles of all sorts found in the ancient Cyprian cities and tombs. The statues will be arranged according to their style of art, beginning with the early Egyptian and ending with the late Greco-Roman. The terra cotta collection, numbering nearly 4,000 pieces, consists largely of vases, of which no two, however, can be said to be exactly alike. The collection of glassware numbers about 1,700 pieces, and is of both Phœnician and Greek workmanship. The gold and silver ornaments were found, with few exceptions, in Greek tombs, and include, besides articles of a more purely mortuary character, earrings, finger-rings, necklaces, hairpins, etc.

The relations of the Museum to the Park Department are simply that the former, in consideration of the accommodations furnished for the exhibition of the collections, agrees to admit the general public free of charge during four days of the week—Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. The other days the Museum reserves for its own members, patrons, fellows, etc., and to such portion of the general public as is willing to pay a small admission fee, the exact amount of which has not been settled at this writing. It will be opened to the public March 1, 1880.

The Museum stands within a few feet of the east drive of Central Park. The 3d av. elevated railway station at 84th st. is the nearest. The 4th av. and Madison av. horse-cars pass within a block of it.

Museum of Natural History, American.—This institution dates from 1869, in the spring of which year it was incorporated by the Legislature. The governing body is a board of trustees of 25 members, who fill all vacancies occurring in the board—the votes of at least three fourths being necessary to an election. The officers are chosen annually by the trustees from among their own numbers. The privileges of the Museum can be purchased in the same manner as in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The contribution of $2,500 at one time entitles the giver to be a patron; of $1,000 to be a fellow in perpetuity; and of $500 to be a fellow for life. Books and specimens to twice the above value may be accepted instead of money. Each patron or fellow is furnished yearly with a number of tickets admitting to all the departments of the Museum at all times, not for sightseeing only but for study. By the payment of $10 yearly one such ticket can also be procured. The nucleus of the present materials of the Museum were purchased in the fall and winter preceding its incorporation, the necessary funds being subscribed mainly by the members of the Board of Trustees. The first purchase was the Veneaux collection of natural history specimens, the next the Elliot collection of the birds of North America, and the entire Museum of Prince Maximilian of Neuwied. These acquisitions were exhibited in the old Arsenal building in Central Park until the completion of the present fire-proof structure in Manhattan sq.—8th and 9th avs. and 77th to 81st st. The corner-stone for this building—which, like that of the Museum of Art, is only a single wing of an immense mass of buildings to be erected from time to time as the requirements of the Museum demand and the liberality of the State will allow—was laid by President Grant on June 2, 1874. The relations of

the Museum to the city and State are, like those of the Art Museum already referred to, of a reciprocal character. The trustees are to furnish all the exhibits and to keep them accessible to the public free of charge on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays of each week; in return the Park Department, as the representative of the city and State, furnishes the grounds and buildings, equips the same, and keeps them in repair. As may be inferred from the grand building projects of the Museum, its aims are exceedingly ambitious, being avowedly the establishment of a post-graduate university of natural science at which students from all parts of the world may find as full collections of specimens as are to be found at London or Berlin. In furtherance of this plan, one story of the present building is divided into small rooms fitted up especially for purposes of study.

The present building of the Museum was formally opened in December 22, 1877, President Hayes being among those in attendance. Its style is a modern Gothic, the material used externally being red brick for the walls and yellow sandstone for the window trimmings, etc. The general interior arrangement is probably the best that has yet been devised for the purpose, and indeed leaves little to be desired. The collections are arranged in large halls, or in balconies running around them; and at each end of these halls is a large vestibule, containing stairways and offices for the curator department to which the floor is devoted. The entrance at present is at the south end—the building extended in its greatest length from north to south. Each hall is 170 ft. long by 60 wide inside the walls. The lowest story is 18 ft. high; the second or principal story, including the balcony or gallery, 30 ft.; the upper story 22 ft., and the story in the Mansard roof 16 ft. On the lower story the desk cases in the center of the hall are filled with the Jay collection of shells, presented by Miss C. L. Wolfe, as a memorial of her father, the first President of the Museum. The remainder of the hall, excepting several cases filled with building stones, marbles, woods, and wax fruits, is devoted to mounted specimens of mammalia. The floor of the second story hall contains specimens of birds exclusively arranged in geographical order. The gallery is set apart for the archæological department and contains specimens of the implements of the Pacific islanders, spears and lances of various peoples, carved war clubs, Indian dresses and weapons, stone axes, pottery, skulls and skeletons, etc., all in upright cases; in the railing case is the De Morgan collection of stone implements from the valley of the Somme, northern France, the Bement specimens of the stone age of Denmark, specimens from the Swiss lake dwellings, Squier and Davis's collection from the Mississippi valley, and several minor collections. On the upper or third floor is the James Hall collection of geologic specimens of New York State, recently purchased by the Museum, and a number of other specimens in the same department of science. The attic story is set apart for work and study-rooms for those carrying on original researches. The peculiarity of the arrangement of the different wall cases containing the collections is that they extend out at right angles to the windows, so that the end against the wall is but a small part of the whole, while the light, which, owing to the large window space gained by this arrangement, is exceedingly abundant, is permitted to travel to every nook and corner of the hall, so that there is not a spot anywhere in the exhibition rooms where a shadow is cast.

The Museum can be reached by 9th and 6th av. elevated railways, getting out at 81st st. station, and by 8th av. horse-cars.

Musical Societies.—The following is a list of the principal musical societies and their offices in the City of New York:

American Musical Fund Society, 6 3d st.

Beethoven Männerchor, 210 5th st.

Musical Benevolent Society, 10 Stanton st.

Musical Mutual Protective Union, 6 3d st.

Oratorio Society, 6 3d st.

Philharmonic Society, 6 3d st.

Narrows, the.—The name of a strait by which the inner bay of New York communicates with the outer or maritime bay, and is formed by the approach of the shores of Long Island and Staten Island within a mile of each other.

Fort Hamilton on the Long Island shore of the Narrows, and Fort Wadsworth on the other, fully command this approach to the city.

Nassau Street is one of the oldest streets in New York, and one of the few which have not been widened, but which preserves the narrow irregularity of the footpath which gave its direction in the early colonial days. It begins at Wall st. and runs in a northerly direction to Printing-House square. Its narrow sidewalks are always overcrowded with pedestrians. Street venders of notions are always shouting their wares, the old-book stores are to be found here alongside the shops of the cheap print and photograph sellers, and of late years shoe-shops and dealers in gentlemen's furnishing goods have filled in the vacant places left by old tenants moving up town. Between Cedar and Pine sts. stands the old post-office, now occupied as an auction-room and for shops. (See Post-Office.) Near Wall st. are several large and noble banks and bankers' houses; at the corner of Fulton st., the old site of the "Herald" office, is the Bennett building, a huge structure of iron filled with many offices; at the corner of Beekman st. is the new Morse building of brick, which towers to a great height and is massive in design. (See Old-Book Stores.)

National Academy of Design, N. W. cor. 4th av. and 23d st.—The "Academy" is the foremost art institution in this country. An exhibition of new paintings is held in the spring of each year. During the first three days of the exhibitions, which are known as "artists' day," "varnishing day," and "private view," admission can only be obtained by a card of invitation from a member, and these are eagerly sought for. During the succeeding weeks the gallery is open to the public from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. upon payment of an admission fee of 25 cts. The building is architecturally one of the most striking in a city full of architectural surprises. The plan of the exterior was copied from a famous palace in Venice, and the gray and white marble and blue stone used in its construction are artistically blended. It has a front of 80 ft. on 23d st., and extends 98 ft. 9 in. on 4th av. The double flight of steps leading to the main entrance has been skillfully made a part of the general design, and, with its beautiful carvings and drinking fountain beneath, is unique. Within, the vestibule has a floor of variegated marbles leading up to the grand stairway, which is massive and imposing. The third story is devoted entirely to the exhibition galleries, which are lighted from the roof. On the first and second stories are the offices, lecture-rooms, reception room, and art schools. These schools are free, and are open from the first Monday in October in each year until the first of June the following year, continuously. All students first enter the antique school. Applicants for admission must file an application stating name, address, place of nativity, what previous training, if any, a reference as to personal character, etc., upon a blank form obtained on application to the Corresponding Secretary of the Academy. The applicant must submit to the Council a shaded drawing from a cast of some part of the human figure, which if approved will secure admission to the antique class, from which pupils are advanced to the life class upon executing in the school an approved drawing of a full-length statue. Oil- and water-colors may be used by permission of the professor in charge. Punctual attendance is required, under a penalty of forfeiture of membership; but members may attend one or all of the morning, afternoon, and night sessions, as they elect upon entering. The Suydam and Elliot medals, one of silver and one of bronze from each, are competed for annually. The schools are open to both sexes, and the principles and practice of art are taught chiefly through the study of antique sculpture and the living model, both nude and draped, by means of lectures upon anatomy, perspective, and other subjects, through portrait, sketch, and composition classes, and in such other ways as are from time to time provided. The officers are: Daniel Huntington, President; T. Addison Richards, Corresponding Secretary.

National Guard, State of New York.—The militia organizations of the city have always been a just source of pride to New Yorkers, for here alone has the National Guard system attained anything like the standard which was contemplated

by the act which created it. The inalienable right to bear arms seems to be dear to the hearts of the people of the city, and 6,500 enlisted men, forming nine regiments of infantry, one regiment and a separate troop of cavalry, and three batteries of artillery, comprise the First Division. These troops are all thoroughly equipped and regularly drilled, and form a very respectable body of efficient soldiers always at the disposal of the Governor of the State, who is *ex officio* Commander-in-chief of the National Guard. These regiments have proved their value at various times of disturbance of the public peace, notably during the "draft riots" of 1863, the "Orange riots" in 1871, and the "railroad-strike troubles" in 1877. The knowledge of their presence always exercises a beneficial influence upon the dangerous classes of a great city. The material of which these regiments are composed is not confined to any race or class, and naturalized citizens are as enthusiastic militiamen as Americans. The cavalry is composed entirely of Germans, and this is equally true of the artillery; while of the infantry two regiments are distinctively German, one Irish, and the others, known as American, contain many naturalized citizens. The regiment which is the pride of New York is the 7th. The 9th Regiment was once commanded by the notorious James Fisk, Jr., and the 69th Regiment (Irish) was commanded by and served during the civil war under the gallant Corcoran. The names of the regiments, locations of armories, strength and branch of the service, are given below:

First Division N. G. S. N. Y.—Headquarters of Major-General commanding, 155 Mercer st.

Third Regiment. Cavalry. Armory, cor. White and Elm sts. German. Strength, 462.

Separate Troop "A" Cavalry. Armory, 7 to 11 West 13th st. German. Strength, 62.

Battery "B" Artillery. Armory, cor. White and Elm sts. German. Strength, 112.

Battery "K" Artillery. Armory, 141 23d st. German. Strength, 83.

Battery "E" Artillery. Armory, cor. Broadway and 44th st. American. Strength, 60.

(The above organizations are not brigaded, but report direct to Division Headquarters.)

First Brigade.

Headquarters of Brigadier-General commanding, 54 Wall st.

Fifth Regiment. Infantry. Armory, 141 W. 23d st. German. Strength, 655.

Twelfth Regiment. Infantry. Armory, Broadway, cor. 45th st. American. Strength, 454.

Twenty-Second Regiment. Infantry. Armory, 14th st. west of 6th av. American. Strength, 599.

Second Brigade.

Headquarters of Brigadier-General commanding, 24 Bond st.

Ninth Regiment. Infantry. Armory, 221 W. 26th st. American. Strength, 860.

Eleventh Regiment. Infantry. Armory, cor. Grand and Centre sts. German. Strength, 579.

Seventy-first Regiment. Infantry. Armory, cor. 35th st. and Broadway. American. Strength, 559.

Third Brigade.

Headquarters of Brigadier-General commanding, 129 Reade st.

Seventh Regiment. Infantry. Armory, cor. 7th st. and 3d av. (Will soon remove. See Seventh Regiment Armory.) American. Strength, 932.

Eighth Regiment. Infantry. Armory, 7th av. and 35th st. American. Strength, 466.

Sixty-ninth Regiment. Infantry. Armory, cor. Essex and Grand sts. Irish. Strength, 679.

Ordnance Department and Quartermaster-General's Department of the State.

Arsenal, cor. 7th av. and 35th st.

The members of these regiments of citizen soldiery pay for their own uniforms and equipments, and select them at their own discretion. Arms and munitions of war are furnished by the State, and certain other allowances are made. The cost of belonging to one of the "crack" regiments, 7th, 22d, 9th, or 71st, is quite a heavy sum to pay for the privilege of serving the State. Weekly company drills are held during the winter months. Formerly

on National holidays, like the Fourth of July, Decoration Day, or Washington's Birthday, it was customary for the military to parade; but of late years this has been discontinued, except on Decoration Day (May 30).

National Rifle Association of America, the, was organized in 1871 for the purpose of encouraging rifle practice throughout the United States and to secure a uniform system of arming, drilling, and target practice among the National Guard of New York and the militia of other States, and also to provide and maintain a suitable rifle range in the vicinity of New York City where national and other matches might be shot. This last object has led to the establishment of the Creedmoor range. (See CREEDMOOR.) To encourage rifle practice, the Association has established a number of prizes for proficiency in shooting, namely: "The Palma," the "Wimbledon Cup," the "Hilton Trophy," the "Champion Medal," the "Inter-State Long-Range Prize," and the "Inter-State Military Prize." There are three classes of members, namely: life members, annual members, and military members. Life members pay $25 in lieu of all dues, and annual members pay $2 per annum. Companies or regiments of the National Guard can join by paying $1 per year for every man on the roll of the company or regiment. These form the third class. Two meetings take place each year—one in the spring and the other in the fall. The fall meeting is the most important, as all the principal prizes are shot for then. The office of the Association is at 23 Park row.

Natural History, American Museum of. (See MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, AMERICAN.)

Nautical School, 92 Madison st., was founded in 1850, since which time nearly 8,000 pupils have received instruction, and during the whole time Dr. W. F. Thoms has been principal. Over 2,000 graduates of this school were officers in the navy during the late war. Its object is to educate young seamen to fit them for higher positions. Every Monday night free lectures are given to a class varying from 50 to 100, the subjects being the "Duties of Officers and Men," "Marine Insurance," "How to Resuscitate the Apparently Drowned," "Magnetic Needles," and the like. Besides, a class is instructed in these subjects with books and charts. The school is under the supervision of the American Humane Society.

Navesink, or Neversink, Highlands are situated on the mainland of New Jersey, just inside of Sandy Hook, about 25 m. from New York. The name "Navesink" is of Indian origin, and means a fishing-place; while "Neversink" is probably derived from the fact that the Highlands remain in sight of the outward-bound voyager until long after the adjacent land has sunk below the horizon. Beacon Hill, the first elevation from the bay, is crowned by a double-tower lighthouse, which is the finest on the coast. One tower is square, the other round, and they are both furnished with Fresnel lights of remarkable capacity. The square tower has the most powerful light on the coast, the rays of which reach a distance of 35 m., or as far as the altitude of the tower lifts the horizon. This superb light is of French construction, was exhibited and secured the prize at the first Paris International Exhibition, and cost $30,000. The light in the corresponding tower was manufactured in imitation of it, but is scarcely so powerful. A visit to the lighthouse will well repay; the view from the towers is superb; and the magnificent lenses are well worth the attention of the curious and the scientific. The obliging lighthouse-keeper will draw the curtains, and show reflected upon the central convex crystal an exquisite miniature of all the expanse of land, sea, and sky. The Highlands are also a summer resort for reputable people, but it is not what is known as a fashionable resort. It has unusual advantages in that it has surf on one side, still water on the other, forest and shade, good boating, fishing, and sailing. There are 3 very good hotels here, and a number of boarding-houses, where the rates for board vary from $10 to $15 per week. Accessible by the boats of the New Jersey Southern Railway from Pier 8, N. R., to Sandy Hook, thence by rail. The Red Bank tidal boats (see RED BANK) also stop here. Fare, $1.

Navy Yard of the United States is on the south shore of Wallabout Bay, Brook-

lyn, accessible by horse-cars from Fulton Ferry in about 20 minutes. This is the principal naval station in the country. The grounds embrace a total area of 144 acres, including more than a mile of the most eligible wharfage in the harbor. The yard proper comprises 45 acres, inclosed by a high brick wall. About 2,000 men are employed here almost constantly. Among the most interesting things in the yard is the immense dry dock, which is one of the most remarkable structures of the kind in the world. It is built of granite, and the main chamber is 286 ft. long by 35 ft. wide at the bottom, and 307 ft. long by 98 ft. wide at the top, with a depth of 36 ft. The enormous steam pumps connected with the dock can empty it of water in 4½ hours. This dock cost considerably over $2,000,000. The United States Naval Lyceum, founded by officers of the navy in 1833, is situated in the Navy Yard. It has a fine library and a large collection of curiosities, together with valuable geological and mineralogical cabinets. Just east of the Navy Yard are extensive marine barracks, and on the opposite side of Wallabout Bay is the Marine Hospital, a handsome structure surrounded by 21 acres of ground, and having accommodations for 500 patients. The yard is under the command of a commodore of the United States Navy, and the organization comprises the following departments: Yards and Docks, Equipment, Navigation, Medical, Ordnance, Construction, Provisions and Clothing, Steam Engineering, and Marine. The purchasing and disbursing office is at 29 Broadway, New York.

Newark is not quite as far from the New York City Hall as half of the territory comprised within the New York City limits; but, being the chief city of another State and having extensive manufactures of its own, it possesses little of the suburban character. Thousands of New York mechanics and business men live there with their families, owing to the comparative lowness of rents, but these form but a small part of Newark's whole population. The city has, in consequence, a character of its own, which, in many respects, differs from that of its greater neighbor. Originally settled in 1666, by a colony from Connecticut, it has since drawn to itself a large foreign population, of which the German element is probably the most numerous. The New England spirit of the founders of the city is, however, still predominant, although the opposing element has occasionally managed to get the upper hand. It is essentially a manufacturing town, not in the New England sense, however, of immense factories controlled by a few capitalists. There are some such, but the bulk of the products are turned out by small establishments in which the proprietor is generally a graduate of the workshop. The city, which is about 9 miles distant from New York in a westerly direction, is built on the right bank of the Passaic river, about 4 miles above where it enters Newark Bay. The ground is even, excepting on the west, where there is slight rise in the land. The streets are nearly all straight, intersecting each other at right angles. Broad st. is the principal thoroughfare both for business and fashion, and is in its plan one of the finest in the country. It is 120 ft. wide, lined for the greater part of its length with trees, and bordered at frequent intervals by small but well shaded parks. The principal public buildings are situated on it and also at its upper end are the finest residences in the city. Some of the church buildings are quite fine, and the public buildings are, as a rule, tasteful and substantial structures. The population is about 125,000. Four lines of railway connect it with New York, viz.: Pennsylvania, by ferries from foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.; Central of New Jersey, by ferry from foot of Liberty st.; Erie, by ferries from foot of Chambers and W. 23d sts.; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, by ferries from foot of Barclay and Christopher sts. The Pennsylvania has 3 stations in Newark—at Centre, Chestnut, and Market sts.; and the Central of New Jersey, has two—at Broad and Ferry sts. Fare, by all roads, is 20 cts.

Newark Bay indents the coast of New Jersey and empties into New York Bay through the Kill von Kull and Staten Island Sound. The Passaic and Hackensack rivers empty into it at its upper end, and the Newark Meadows lie on its upper western bank. It is crossed at its upper end by the New York and Newark and at its lower by the Central of New Jersey

Railways on trestle-work. It is navigable for large vessels as far as Newark through the Passaic River.

New Brunswick, a city in New Jersey, 32 miles from New York, in a southwest direction. It is on the Raritan River, at the head of navigation, and about 7 miles above the point where that stream empties into Raritan Bay. It has quite extensive manufactories, mainly of iron, steel, rubber, and carpets. The population is estimated at 15,000. Rutgers College, one of the principal institutions of the kind in the State, is located here. It is reached *via* the Pennsylvania Railway from foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. Fare, 95 cts.

New Rochelle is a prettily situated suburban village, about 20 miles from the New York City Hall, on an inlet of Long Island Sound, called New Rochelle harbor. The families of many New York business men reside here all the year round, and in summer it is well patronized by a quiet class of people. There is one large hotel about a mile from the village proper, on a bluff commanding a fine view of the harbor, which is studded with several small islets. It is one of the oldest settlements in the neighborhood of the city. Within its boundaries are several roomy mansions, built in the Dutch and early English colonial days. It is accessible by trains of the New York & New Haven Railway from Grand Central depot, 42d st. Fare, 50 cts.

Newspapers and Periodicals.—The following is a list of the newspapers and periodicals published in New York, with their offices, subscription price per annum, and specialties:

Daily Morning Papers.

American Exchange. (Except Sunday.) $10. 19 Broad st. Financial.

City Record. (Except Sunday.) Legal and official.

Commercial Bulletin. (Except Sunday.) $11. 5 and 7 S. William st. Commercial.

Courrier des Etats-Unis. $12. 19 Barclay st. French. Democratic.

Delnicke Listy. (Except Sunday.) 235 E. 4th st. Bohemian. Independent.

Herald. $10. Cor. Broadway and Ann st. Independent.

Hotel Reporter. $10. 92 White st.

Indicator. (Except Sunday.) $10. 42 Broad st. Financial.

Journal of Commerce. (Except Sundays.) $12. 76 Beaver st. Commercial.

Le Messager Franco-Américain. $10. 42 Great Jones st. French. Republican.

New-Yorker Volkszeitung. $6. Printing House sq. German. Independent.

New-Yorker Zeitung. (Except Sundays.) $7. 15 Frankfort st. German. Democratic.

Register. (Except Sundays.) $10. 303 Broadway. Legal.

Staats-Zeitung. (Except Sundays.) $9. Tryon row, cor. Chatham st. German. Anti-Tammany. Democratic.

Star. $6. 26 and 28 N. William st. Tammany Hall. Democratic.

Sun. $6.50. Printing-House sq. Independent.

Times. $12. Printing-House sq. Republican.

Tribune. (Except Sundays.) $10. Cor. Printing-House sq. and Spruce st. Republican.

Wall Street Daily News. (Except Sunday.) 49 Exchange pl. Financial.

Witness. (Except Sundays.) $5. 7 Franklin st. Religious.

World. $10. 35 Park row. Democratic.

Daily Evening Papers.

(Except Sundays.)

Commercial Advertiser. $9. Cor. Fulton and Nassau sts. Republican.

Evening Express. $6. 23 Park row. Tammany Hall. Democratic.

Evening Post. $9. 208 Broadway. Republican.

Evening Telegram. $5. 2 Ann st. Independent.

Graphic. (Illustrated.) $12. 39 and 41 Park pl. Republican.

Mail. $6. Cor. Park row and Beekman st. Republican.

News. $3. 19 City Hall sq. Independent Democratic.

New-Yorker Tages-Nachrichten. $3. 19 City Hall sq. German. Democratic.

Semi-Weekly Papers.

EVENING POST. Tuesdays and Fridays. (See *Evening Papers.*)

JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. Wednesdays and Saturdays. $5. (See *Morning Papers.*)

LE MESSAGER FRANCO-AMÉRICAIN. Sundays and Thursdays. $5. (See *Morning Papers.*)

TIMES. Tuesdays and Fridays. $2.50. (See *Morning Papers.*)

TRIBUNE. Tuesdays and Fridays. $3. (See *Morning Papers.*)

WORLD. Tuesdays and Fridays. $3. (See *Morning Papers.*)

JEWISH GAZETTE. Tuesdays and Fridays. 74 Canal st. Hebrew.

LAS NOVEDADES. Wednesdays and Saturdays. $15. 57 Broadway. Spanish.

L'ECO D'ITALIA. Wednesdays and Saturdays. $6. 51 Liberty st. Italian.

LOCAL REPORTER. Wednesdays and Saturdays. $1.50. Cor. 125th st. and 3d av. Harlem news.

SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL LIST AND PRICE CURRENT. Wednesdays and Saturdays. $9. 68 William st. Commercial.

Weekly Papers, etc.

COURRIER DES ETATS-UNIS. $5. (See *Morning Papers.*)

EVENING EXPRESS. $1. (See *Evening Papers.*)

EVENING POST. $1.50. (See *Evening Papers.*)

HERALD. $1. (See *Morning Papers.*)

JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. $2. (See *Morning Papers.*)

MAIL. $1.50. (See *Evening Papers.*)

NEWS, WEEKLY. $1. (See *Evening Papers.*)

NEWS, SUNDAY. $1. (See *Evening Papers.*)

SONNTAGS-NACHRICHTEN. $1. 19 City Hall sq. German. Democratic.

NEW-YORKER VOLKSZEITUNG. $1.50. (See *Morning Papers.*)

SONNTAGSBLATT. $2. Printing-House sq. German. Independent.

SUN. $1. (See *Morning Papers.*)

TIMES, $1. (See *Morning Papers.*)

TRIBUNE. $2. (See *Morning Papers.*)

WITNESS. $1.50. (See *Morning Papers.*)

WORLD. $1. (See *Morning Papers.*)

AMERICAN ART JOURNAL. $2.50. 10 Union sq.

AMERICAN DAIRYMAN. $1.50. 34 Park row. Dairy interests.

AMERICAN GROCER. $3. 28 and 30 W. Broadway. Commercial.

AMERICAN MACHINIST. $3. 96 Fulton st. Mechanical.

AMERICAN RAILROAD JOURNAL. $5. 31 Park row. Financial.

AMERICAN SHIP. $3. 3 Park pl. Marine construction.

AMERICAN STATIONER. $2. 74 Duane st. Trade.

AMERIKANISCHE SCHWEIZER ZEITUNG, $2.50. 40 Rivington st. German.

ARM CHAIR. $3. 180 William st. Literary.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. $6. 240 Broadway. Professional.

ATLAS. 75 cts. 9 Spruce st.

BAPTIST WEEKLY. $2.70. 37 Park row. Religious.

BOARD OF TRADE GAZETTE AND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE JOURNAL. $1. New York and Washington. (See BOARD OF TRADE.)

BOY'S LEADER. $2.50. 180 William st. Juvenile literature.

BOYS OF NEW YORK. $2.50. 180 William st. Juvenile literature.

BULLETIN OF FOREIGN MAILS. $3. 150 Nassau st. Postal information.

CATHOLIC. $2.50. 130 Fulton st.

CATHOLIC HERALD. $2.50. 25 Beekman st. Denominational.

CATHOLIC REVIEW. $3.20. 11 Barclay st. Denominational.

CENTURY. $4. 335 Broadway. Literary.

CHIMNEY CORNER (illustrated). $4. 53–57 Park pl. Literature.

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. $2.70. 805 Broadway. Methodist Episcopal.

CHRISTIAN AT WORK. $3. 216 Broadway, Evangelical.

CHRISTIAN HERALD. $1.50. 63 Bible House. Religious.

CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER. $2.65. 6 New Church st. Reformed Church.

CHRISTIAN UNION. $3. 27 Park pl. Congregational.

CHRONICLE. $3. 145 Broadway. Insurance.

CHURCH AND PEOPLE. $1. 658 Broadway. Unsectarian.

CHURCHMAN (illustrated). $3.50. 47 Lafayette pl. Protestant Episcopal.

CHURCH SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER'S WEEKLY. $1.50. 62 and 64 Duane st. Protestant Episcopal.

CHURCH UNION. $2.50. 22 Beekman st. Evangelical.

CLIPPER. $4. 88 and 90 Centre st. Sporting.

COAL TRADE JOURNAL. $2.50. 111 Broadway. Trade.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE. $10.20. 79 and 81 William st. Financial and commercial.

CORNER-STONE. $1.25. 737 Broadway. Masonic.

COUNTING-HOUSE MONITOR. $6. 75 Fulton st. Railway and steamship guide.

COURRIER SUISSE. $2. 18 Ann st. Swiss.

CRIMINAL REVUE. $2.50. 64 Ann st. German.

CROCKERY AND GLASS JOURNAL. $4. 60 Church st. Trade.

DER FREISCHÜTZ. $2.50. 3 N. William st. German. Humorous.

DER REPUBLIKANER. $1. 234 and 235 Broadway. Republican.

DEUTSCHER VOLKSFREUND. $2.25. 150 Nassau st. German. Evangelical.

DIBLIK (illustrated). $2.50. 235 E. 4th st. Bohemian. Comic.

DIE NEW-YORKER BUNDESPRESSE. $2.20. 1 Chambers st. German. Masonic.

DIGEST. $5. 21 Park row. Legal.

DISCIPLE'S PULPIT. $3. 114 E. 14th st. Religious.

DISPATCH. $2.50. 11 Frankfort st. Literary and masonic.

DRAMATIC NEWS. $2.50. 866 Broadway. Theatrical.

DRY-GOODS BULLETIN. $5. 49 W. Broadway. Trade.

DRY-GOODS TRADE. $4. 23 Dey st. Trade.

ENGINEERING AND MINING JOURNAL. $4. 27 Park pl. Scientific.

ENGINEERING NEWS. $3. "Tribune" building.

ERA. $1. 29 Broadway.

EVANGELIST. $3. 5 Beekman st. Presbyterian.

EXAMINER AND CHRONICLE. $2.50. 39 Park row. Baptist.

FAMILY STORY PAPER (illustrated). $3. 14 and 16 Vandewater st. Literary.

FIREMAN'S JOURNAL. $2. 16 Dey st.

FIRESIDE COMPANION. $3. 21–25 Vandewater st. Literary.

FOREST AND STREAM. $4. 111 Fulton st. Sporting.

FORTSCHRITT. $2. 234 and 235 Broadway. German. Literary.

FRANK LESLIE'S BOYS' AND GIRLS' WEEKLY. $2.50. 53–57 Park pl. Juvenile literature.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER. $4. 53–57 Park pl. Literary.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRIRTE ZEITUNG. $4. 53–57 Park pl. German. Literary.

FRANK LESLIE'S LADIES' JOURNAL. $4. 53–57 Park pl. Fashions.

FREE FIELD. $4.50. 38 Pine st.

FREEMAN'S JOURNAL AND CATHOLIC REGISTER. $3. 37 Barclay st. Denominational.

FÜER ALLE. $3. 22 Beekman st. German. Literary.

GAZETTE. 50 cts. 37 Park row.

GROCER. $2. 163 Chambers st. Trade.

HANDELS-ZEITUNG. $8. 131 William st. German. Commercial.

HARPER'S BAZAR (illustrated). $4. Franklin sq. Fashions.

HARPER'S WEEKLY (illustrated). $4. Franklin sq. Literary.

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE (illustrated). $1.50. Franklin sq. Juvenile literature.

HEBREW LEADER. $3. 294 Broadway. Denominational.

HOME JOURNAL. $2. 3 Park pl. Society.

Hospital Gazette. $2. 102 W. 49th st. Medical.

Hotel Gazette. $1. 111 Broadway. Trade.

Hotel Mail. $2. 82 Nassau st. Trade.

Illustrated American Life. $4. 26 Spruce st.

Illustrated Christian Weekly. $2.50. 150 Nassau st. Evangelical.

Illustrated Rambler and Dramatic Weekly. $3. 37 Dey st. Dramatic.

Illustrated Times. $4. 53–57 Park pl. Sensational.

Independent. $3. 251 Broadway. Congregational.

Internal Revenue Record. $5. 240 Broadway. Legal.

Irish American. $2.50. 12 Warren st.

Irish Democrat. $2.50. 25 Beekman st.

Irish World. $2.50. 10 Spruce st.

Iron Age. $4.50. 83 Reade st. Trade.

Jewish Messenger. $5. 92 Walker st. Denominational.

Jüdische Volkszeitung. $—. 128 Canal st. German. Denominational.

Katholisches Volksblatt. $2.50. 1 Chambers st. German. Catholic.

Kladderadatsch. $2.50. 251 Wilst. German. Comic.

La Independencia. $5. 60 Fulton st. Spanish.

Ledger. $3. N. William and Spruce sts. Literary.

Library Table. $2.50. 208 Broadway. Literary reviews.

Magee's Illustrated Weekly. $3. 121 Waverley pl. Literary.

Mackey's A. B. C. Guide. $6. 3 Beach st. Traveler's guide.

Mackey's Office Directory. $4. 3 Beach st. Traveler's guide.

Maritime Register. $15. 73 William st. Shipping.

Market Index and Journal. $1. 218 Fulton st. A market paper.

Masonic Newspaper. $1.25. 49 Cedar st.

Medical Record. $5. 27 Great Jones st. Scientific.

Mercantile Journal. $4. 350 Pearl st. Commercial.

Mercantile Review. $4. 822 and 824 Broadway. Commercial.

Mercury. $3.50. 136 Fulton st. Sensational.

Metal-Worker. $1.20. 83 Reade st. Mechanical.

Methodist. $2.20. 15 Murray st. Denominational.

Miller's Journal. $2. 74 Duane st.

Mining Record. $3. 61 Broadway. Mining.

Mirror. $2.50. 12 Union sq. Dramatic.

Musical Times and Music Trade Review. $4. 23 Union sq. Trade.

Nachrichten aus Deutschland und der Schweiz. $5. 118 William st. German.

Nation. $5.20. 5 Beekman st. Political and literary.

National Journal. 75 cts. 37 Dey st. Greenback.

National Police Gazette. $4. 2, 4, and 6 Reade st. Sensational.

Nautical Gazette. $4. 13 and 15 Park row.

New Jerusalem Messenger. $3.20. Cooper Union. Swedenborgian.

New-Yorker Belletristisches Journal. $5. 39 Park row. German. Literary.

New-Yorker Deutsches Volksblatt. $2. 3d av., cor. 147th st. German. Local.

New-Yorker Schwäbisches Wochenblatt. $2.50. 3 Chambers st. German.

New-Yorker Tagblatt. $2. 148th st., near 3d av. German. Local.

Noah's Sunday Times. $2.50. 18 Ann st. Literary.

Nordstjernau. $2. 43 Chatham st. Swedish.

Observer. $3.15. 37 Park row. Evangelical.

Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter. $4. 42 Cedar st. Trade.

Paper Trade Journal. $4. 74 Duane st. Trade.

People. $1. 115 Nassau st.

People's Pulpit. $2.50. 46 E. 43d st. Episcopal.

Polytechnic Review. $3. 27 Park pl. Scientific.

Printers' and Lithographers' Gazette and Newspaper Reporter. $1.50. 78 and 80 Murray st. Trade.

Progressive American. $2. 133 W. 30th st.

Public. $5. 71 Broadway. Financial.

Publishers' Weekly. $3.20. 13 Park row. Trade.

Puck (illustrated). $5. 21 Warren st. Comic.

Puck (illustrated). $5. 21 Warren st. German. Comic.

Railroad Gazette. $4.20. 73 Broadway. Mechanical.

Real Estate Record. $10. 345–347 Broadway. Real estate.

Record. $5. 24 Park pl. Insurance.

Reformer and Jewish Times. $5. 120 William st. Denominational.

Review. 50 cts. 60 Barclay st. Greenback.

Rural New Yorker. $2. 78 Duane st. Agricultural.

Schnedderedengg (illustrated). $4. 114 Fulton st. German. Comic.

School Journal. $2. 17 Warren st. Educational.

Scientific American. $3.20. 37 Park row. Mechanical.

Scientific American Supplement. $5. 37 Park row.

Scientific Man. $1. 9 Dey st. Scientific.

Scotsman and Caledonian Advertiser. $3. 117 Walker st.

Scottish American Journal. $3. 37 Park row.

Sheldon's Dry-Goods Price List. $5. 115 Worth st. Trade.

Shoe and Leather Reporter. $3.50. 17 Spruce st. Trade.

Spirit of the Times. $5. 102 Chambers st. Sporting.

Sportsman. $3. 14 Warren st. Sporting.

Standard. $1. 9 Spruce st. Episcopal.

Star Journal. $3. 98 William st. Literary.

Stockholder. $5. 59 Cedar st. Financial.

Sunday Courier. $2. 9 Spruce st. Literary.

Sunday Democrat. $2.50. 25 Beekman. Political.

Tablet. $3. 31 Barclay st. Catholic.

Thompson's Bank-Note Reporter. $4. 102 Nassau st. Financial.

Tobacco Leaf. $4.20. 142 Fulton st. Trade.

Trade Bureau. $4. 150 Canal st. Mechanical.

Trade Reporter. $5. 23 Dey st. Trade.

Truth-Seeker. $3. 141 8th st. Liberal.

Turf, Field, and Farm. $5. 37 Park row. Agricultural and Sporting.

Under the Gaslight (illustrated). $5. 116 Nassau st. Sensational.

Union. $2.50. 148th st. near 3d av. Local (Morrisania).

Union. $2. 4 New Chambers st. Temperance. Catholic.

United States Economist. $5. 3 Beach st. Dry-goods trade.

United States Grocer. $2. 199 Franklin st. Trade.

United States Tobacco Journal. $3. 134 Maiden lane. Trade.

Wall Street Journal. $5. 16 South William st. Financial.

Watch Tower. $1.50. 208 Broadway. Baptist.

Weekly. $3. 25–31 Rose st. Literary.

Westchester Times. $1.50. Cor. 175th st. and 3d av. Local (Morrisania).

Wild Oats (illustrated). $4. 114 Fulton st. Sensational.

Young Christian Soldier and Carrier Dove. 80 cts. 22 Bible House. Episcopal.

Young Folks' Weekly. $1.75. 78 Bible House. Juvenile.

Young Men of America. $2.50. 116 Nassau st. Juvenile.

Young New Yorker. $1.25. 98 William st. Juvenile.

Bi-weekly Papers.

Andrews's American Queen. $3.50. "Tribune" building. Society and literature.

Art Interchange. $1.50. 140 Nassau st. Decorative art.

Deutscher Familien-Schatz. $4.14. 31 Beekman st. German. Literary.

Lutherischer Herold. $1. 7 W. 126th st. German. Denominational.

Notions and Fancy Goods Record. $3. 23 Dey st. Trade.

Semi-monthly Papers.

Advocate and Guardian. $1. 29 E. 29th st. Charitable.

American Bookseller. $1. 10 Spruce st. Trade.

American Gaslight Journal. $3. 42 Pine st. Scientific.

American Hairdresser and Perfumer. $3. 96 Nassau st.

Bonfort's Wine and Liquor Circular. $5. 51 Beaver st. Trade.

Buchdrucker-Zeitung. $1.50. 173 Hester st. German. Trade.

Bullion. $1. 52 Wall st. Devoted to the means of production and advocacy of bullion.

Der Techniker. $2.40. Tryon row. German. Scientific.

Echo. $2. 120 William st. Pro-secret society.

El Educador Popular. $3. 40 and 42 Broadway. Spanish. Educational.

Geyer's Stationer. $2. 60 Duane st. Trade.

Insurance and Real Estate Journal. $3. 23 Dey st.

Journal of the Telegraph. $2. 195 Broadway. Professional.

National Bankruptcy Register. $5. 21 Park row. Legal.

Operator. $1.25. 11 Frankfort st. Telegraphic.

Plumber and Sanitary Engineer. $—. 297 Pearl st.

Scientific News. $1. 10 Spruce st. Mechanical.

Shipping Gazette and Travelers' Guide. $1. 150 Nassau st.

Sower and Gospel Field. 65 cts. 34 Vesey st. Reformed Church.

Sunday-School Advocate. 35 cts. 805 Broadway. Methodist.

Sunday-School Classmate. 40 cts. 805 Broadway. Methodist.

Acta Columbiana. Every three weeks. $1.50. Columbia College students' paper.

Monthly Publications.

Agents' Journal. 25 Barclay st.

Aldine. $5. 18 Vesey st. Art and literature.

Amateur Artisan. $2.25. 85 Nassau st. Mechanical.

American Agriculturist. $1.50. 245 Broadway.

American Brewers' Gazette. $5. 194 Fulton st. Trade.

American Builder. $3. 176 Broadway. Trade.

American Chess Journal. $3. 68 Cortlandt st. Chess-playing.

American Exporter. $2. 86 Duane st. Commercial.

American Journal of Microscopy, etc. $1. 14 Dey st. Scientific.

American Mail and Export Journal. $2.50. 74 Duane st. Commercial.

American Messenger. 30 cts. 150 Nassau st. Evangelical.

American Milliner and Dressmaker. $1.50. Cor. Franklin and Hudson sts.

American Missionary. 50 cts. 56 Reade st. Religious.

American Wine and Grape-Grower. $1. 245 Broadway. Trade.

Amerikanischer Botschafter. 32 cts. 150 Nassau st. German. Religious.

Andrews's Bazar. $1. "Tribune" building. Fashions.

Anthony's Photographic Bulletin. $2. 591 Broadway. Trade.

Appletons' Journal. $3. 549 and 551 Broadway. Literary.

Appletons' Railway and Steam Navigation Guide. $6. 549–551 Broadway.

Art Amateur (illustrated). $3. 571 Broadway.

Art Journal (illustrated). $9. 549 and 551 Broadway. Art.

Australasian and American Home News. $3. 52 Broadway.

Avalanche. $3. 261 Broadway. Insurance.

Bankers' Magazine. $5. 251 Broadway. Financial.

Barnes's Educational Monthly. $1.50. 111 and 113 William st.

Beekeepers' Magazine. $1.50. 61 Hudson st.

Bible Society Record. 30 cts. Bible House.

Book-Buyer. 25 cts. 743 and 745 Broadway.

Brentano's Aquatic Monthly. $4. 39 Union sq.

Brick and Pottery Journal. $1. 27 Park pl. Trade.

Browne's Phonographic Monthly. $2. 737 Broadway.

Cæcilia. $1.10. 52 Barclay st. Musical. Catholic.

Carpentry and Building. $1. 83 Reade st. Mechanics.

Carpet Trade Review. $3. 98 Thomas st. Trade.

Catholic World. $5. 9 Barclay st. Literary.

Child's Paper. $1. 150 Nassau st. Religious.

Christian World. $1.10. 45 Bible House. Evangelical.

Church Gazette. $2. 153 E. 39th st. Masonic.

Churchman's Companion. 60 cts. 62 and 64 Duane st. Episcopal.

Clothier and Hatter. $2. 86 Duane st. Trade.

Comic Monthly (illustrated). $1. 119 Nassau st.

Cricket on the Hearth. $1. 245 Broadway. Literary.

Cutter's Journal of American Fashions. 687 Broadway. For tailors.

Delineator. $1. 555 Broadway. Fashions.

Demorest's Illustrated Monthly. $3. 17 E. 14th st. Literary.

Der Amerikanische Bierbrauer. $5. 15 Frankfort st. Trade.

Domestic Monthly. $1.50. 849 Broadway. Fashions.

Dr. Foote's Health Monthly. 50 cts. 129 E. 28th st.

Druggists' Circular, etc. $1.60. 36 Beekman st. Trade.

Eclectic Magazine. $5. 25 Bond st. Literary.

Eclectic Medical and Surgical Journal. $2. 586 Lexington av.

El Comercio. $2.50. 194 Broadway. Spanish trade.

El Espejo. $3. 4 Cedar st. Spanish.

Evolution. $1.50. 9 Dey st. Philosophical.

Family Journal. $1. 37 Dey st. Literary.

Field-Glass. $1. 17 Maiden lane. Military matters.

Fire Record. 50 cts. 72 Maiden lane.

Fireside Monthly. $1.50. 298 Broadway. Literary.

Florida New Yorker. $2. 34 Park row.

Foreign Missionary Presbyterian. $1. 23 Centre st.

Frank Leslie's Budget. $1.50. 53–57 Park pl. Literary.

Frank Leslie's Lady's Magazine. $3.50. Fashions and literary.

Frank Leslie's Pleasant Hours. $1.50. Literary.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly. $3.

Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine. $3. Unsectarian.

German and American Brewers' Journal, etc. $5. 24 Park pl. Trade.

Grand Army Gazette, etc. $1. 84 Nassau st. Organ G. A. R.

Guide to Holiness. $1.25. 43 Bible House.

Hall's Journal of Health. $2. Bible House. Hygienic.

Harness and Carriage Journal. $3. 17 Spruce st. Trade.

Harper's New Monthly Magazine. $4. Franklin sq. Literary.

Hat, Cap, and Fur Trade Review. $3. 38 Howard st. Trade.

Heirath's Anzeiger. $1. 251 William st.

Herald of Health. $1. 13 Laight st. Hygienic.

Home Missionary. 60 cts. 34 Bible House.

Homœopathic Times. $3. 18 W. 23d st. Medical.

House and Garden. 50 cts. 38 New st. Horticultural.

House-Furnishing Guide. $2. 13 and 15 Park row.

Hub. $3. 323 Pearl st. Mechanics.

Index Medicus. $3. 13 and 15 Park row.

Industrial News and Inventor's Guide. $2. 733 Broadway.

Insurance Age. $3. 176 Broadway. Insurance.

Insurance Law Journal. $5. 161 Broadway. Legal.

Insurance Monitor. $3.25. 161 Broadway. Insurance.

Insurance Times. $3. 137 Broadway. Insurance.

International Review. $5. 111 and 113 William st. Literary.

Jeweler's Circular and Horological Review. $1.25. 42 Nassau st. Trade.

Johnston's Dental Miscellany. $2.-50. 1260 Broadway. Trade.

Journal for the Stationery Trade. $1. 45 Beekman st.

Kind Words. 35 cts. 23 Park row. Religious.

Ladies' Floral Cabinet. $1.30. 46 Beekman st. Literary.

La Llumanera. $2.50. 35 Broadway. Spanish (Catalan dialect).

Leisure Hours. $1. 47 Barclay st. Literary.

Library Magazine. $1. 55 Beekman st.

Little Gem, etc. $1. 22 Beekman st. For kindergartens.

Magazine of American History. $5. 111 and 113 William st.

Manufacturer and Builder. $2. 37 Park row. Mechanical.

Manufacturers' Review, etc. $1.50. 55 Reade st. Commercial.

Medical Eclectic. $2. 19 E. 37th st.

Medical Journal. $4. 549 and 551 Broadway.

Medical Tribune. $2. 60 John st.

Men's Furnishing Trade Review. $1. 615 Broadway.

Millinery Trade Review. $3. 571 Broadway. Trade.

Mirror of Fashion. $5. 615 Broadway. Fashions.

Moore's Rural Life. $1.50. 34 Park row.

Morning. 60 cts. 23 Park row. Evangelical.

Morning Light. $1. 150 Nassau st. Evangelical.

Mothers' Magazine. $1.60. 5 Beekman st. Domestic.

Munson's Phonographic News. $2. Morse building, Nassau and Beekman sts. Technical.

Musical Progress. 50 cts. 42 Cortlandt st.

Nachrichten aus Amerika. $1. 251 William st.

National Agriculturist, etc. $1.10. 128 Nassau st.

National Car Builder. $1.10. 170 Broadway. Mechanical.

National Temperance Advocate. $1. 58 Reade st.

New Remedies. $1.50. 27 Great Jones st. Medical.

North American Review. $5. 549 and 551 Broadway. Literary.

O Novo Mundo. $5. 39 Park row. Portuguese.

Orpheus. $1. 27 Park pl. Musical.

Our Animal Friends. $1. 100 Nassau st. Natural History.

Painters' Magazine. $1.50. 42 Cedar st.

Paper Trade Reporter. $1. 37 Dey st. Trade.

Parish Visitor. 50 cts. 2 Bible House. Episcopal.

Pen and Plow. $1. 20 Vesey st. Agriculture.

Penman's Art Journal. $1. 205 Broadway. Caligraphy.

Pet Stock, Pigeon, and Poultry Bulletin. $1.25. 54 Cortlandt st. Poultry raising.

Phelan's Checker-Player. $2.50. 510 W. 57th st. Checkers.

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, ETC. $2. 737 Broadway.

PHYSICIAN AND PHARMACIST. $2. 196 Fulton st.

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY. $5. 549 and 551 Broadway. Scientific.

PREACHER AND HOMILETIC MONTHLY. $2.50. 21 Barclay st.

RAILWAY RECORD. $2. 37 Park row.

RECORD OF THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY. $1. 155 Worth st. Charitable.

REGISTER OF THE AMERICAN CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY. 30 cts. 3 Bible House. Episcopal.

REVISTA AGRÍCOLA É INDUSTRIAL. $1. 40 and 42 Broadway. Spanish. Commercial.

RHODES'S JOURNAL. $5. 13 Spruce st. Financial.

SAFEGUARD. 13 Spruce st. Financial.

SAILORS' MAGAZINE, ETC. $1. 80 Wall st. Evangelical.

ST. NICHOLAS. $3. 745 Broadway. Juvenile Literature.

SANITARIAN. $3. 47 Lafayette pl. Medical.

SCHOLARS' COMPANION. 50 cts. 17 Warren st. Educational.

SCHUETZEN UND JAGD ZEITUNG. $1.50. 64 Ann st.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY. $4. 743 and 745 Broadway. Literary.

SEWING-MACHINE JOURNAL. $1.25. 73 Bible House. Mechanical.

SEWING-MACHINE NEWS. $1. 16 Cortlandt st. Mechanical.

SHELTERING ARMS. $1. 10th av. and 129th st. Charitable.

SOUTH. $1.50. 9 Spruce st.

SPECTATOR. $3.20. 16 Dey st. Insurance.

SPIRIT OF MISSIONS. $1.55. 22 Bible House. Episcopal.

SQUARE. $1. 3 E. 4th st. Masonic.

STUDENTS' JOURNAL. $2. Bible House. Educational.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL JOURNAL. 65 cts. 805 Broadway. Evangelical.

TAILORS' REVIEW. $3. 555 Broadway. Fashions.

TEACHER'S INSTITUTE. $1. 17 Warren st.

TRUE CITIZEN. $1. 350 Pearl st. Commercial and general.

UNDERWRITER. $5. 89 Liberty st. Insurance.

UNION IN CHRIST. 50 cts. 17 Bible House. Unsectarian.

UNITED STATES BATTLEFLAG. $1. 58 Broadway. Military.

UNITED STATES INSURANCE GAZETTE, ETC. $5. 153 Broadway. Insurance.

VAN NOSTRAND'S ENGINEERING MAGAZINE. $5. 23 Murray st. Mechanics.

VOICE FROM THE OLD BREWERY. 25 cts. 61 Park st. Eleemosynary.

WALLACE'S MONTHLY. $3. 212 Broadway. Live stock.

WATER, GAS, AND STEAM. $2. 37 Dey st. Mechanics.

WIDOW'S GUIDE. 50 cts. 251 William st. Matrimonial.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE. $2. 252 Broadway. Literary.

YOUNG CATHOLIC. $2.12. 9 Barclay st. Literary. Catholic.

YOUNG ISRAEL. $3. 67 William st. Literary. Jewish.

YOUNG SCIENTIST. 50 cts. 14 Dey st. Juvenile. Scientific.

YOUTHS' TEMPERANCE BANNER. 35 cts. 58 Reade st. Temperance.

Bi-monthly Publications.

FUR, FIN, AND FEATHER. $3. 149 Chambers st. Sporting.

MEDICAL ECLECTIC. $1.50. 137 W. 47th st. Medical.

MUSICAL GLOBE, ETC. $1.50. Cor. Franklin and Hudson sts. Music and fashion.

PRINCETON REVIEW. $2. 37 Park row. Collegiate.

Quarterly Publications.

AMERICAN GARDEN. 25 cts. 7 Barclay st. Floricultural.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF OBSTETRICS. $5. 27 Great Jones st. Medical.

AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE MAGAZINE. $2. 153 Broadway. Life assurance.

CANCER JOURNAL. $1. 137 W. 47th st. Medical.

HAPPY HOURS. 25 cts. 5 Beekman st. Advertising.

Ladies' Review. 40 cts. 555 Broadway. Fashions.

Methodist Review. $2.50. 805 Broadway. Denominational.

Musical Monitor. 75 cts. 55 Maiden lane. Music.

National Review. $5. 291 Broadway.

Physician and Pharmaceutist. $1. Medical.

Typographic Messenger. $1. 28 Centre st. Trade.

Newtown is a suburban village of Long Island, lying back about 6 m. from the East River. It can be reached by trains on the Long Island railway from Hunter's Point (ferry at James sl. or at 34th st.) or by horse-cars from foot of Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D. (ferry from Roosevelt st. or from Grand st.). Fare by former, 15 cts.; by latter, 8 cts.

Newtown Creek is an irregular arm of New York Bay, and receives several small fresh-water streams. It is navigable for a mile or two from the East River for vessels of light draught, and forms the northern boundary of the city of Brooklyn.

New York Bay Cemetery is about 2½ miles from Jersey City on the western shore of New York Bay. It can be reached by horse-cars from Jersey City —Cortlandt st. or Desbrosses st. Ferry. It is one of the minor burying-grounds of New York City, but one of the principal of Jersey City.

New York Board of Trade and Transportation, 87 and 89 Pearl st. —"The objects of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation are to obtain, preserve, and circulate valuable and useful information relating to the commerce of the United States, and especially to that of the City and State of New York; to encourage wise and needful legislation bearing upon mercantile interests; to advocate the improvement of terminal facilities for the handling and storing of produce and merchandise; to study the workings of the system of transportation, upon which the commercial prosperity of New York so largely depends, and endeavor to remedy by all proper means the defects and abuses existing therein; to facilitate the adjustment of differences, controversies, and misunderstandings between its members and others; and to advocate such other principles and projects as will tend to advance the commercial prosperity of the City and State." Any person interested in these objects may become a member on recommendation of the Executive Committee, election by the Directors, and payment of an initiation fee of $5 and an annual subscription of $10. The following are the standing committees: An Executive Committee; Committees on Finance, Terminal Facilities, Statistics, Arbitration and Claims, Railway Transportation, Ocean Transportation, and Legislation. The membership is large among all classes of business men.

New York City.—The city of New York includes Manhattan Island; Blackwell's, Ward's, and Randall's Islands in the East River; Governor's, Bedloe's, and Ellis Islands in the bay, now occupied by the United States Government; and a portion of the mainland north of Manhattan Island, separated from it by Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvel Creek. It is bounded north by the city of Yonkers, east by the Bronx River and the East river, south by the bay, and west by the Hudson or North River. Its extreme length north from the Battery is 16 miles; its greatest width from the mouth of the Bronx west to the Hudson is 4½ miles; its area is 41⅓ square miles, or 26,500 acres. Several localities in the upper portion of Manhattan Island are popularly known by different names. Yorkville and Harlem are on the east side, the former in the vicinity of 86th st., the latter of 125th st.; on the west side are Bloomingdale, Manhattanville, opposite Yorkville and Harlem respectively. Above Manhattanville, and in the vicinity of 150th st., is Carmansville; about 1½ mile farther up Fort Washington or Washington Heights, and at the northwest extremity of the island, Inwood. The mainland portion of the city, formerly constituting the towns of Morrisania, West Farms, and Kingsbridge, Westchester co., was annexed by the act of May 23, 1873, which went into effect on Jan. 1, 1874. The south portion, comprising Morrisania and a part of West Farms, forms the 23d ward of the city, the rest of West Farms with Kingsbridge constituting the

24th ward. The 23d ward contains several villages, with various popular designations, among which are Mott Haven and North New York, immediately across Harlem Bridge; Port Morris, on the East River; and Melrose, Woodstock, Morrisania, Highbridgeville, and Claremont, further north. In the 24th ward are Tremont, Mount Hope, Mount Eden, Fairmount, West Farms, Belmont, Fordham, and Williamsbridge between the Harlem and Bronx Rivers; Kingsbridgeville and Spuyten Duyvel, separated from the north extremity of Manhattan Island by Spuyten Duyvel Creek; Mosholu, north of these; and Riverdale and Mount St. Vincent, on the Hudson.

The city, as a port of entry of the United States, comprises Brooklyn, Jersey City, and all the other municipalities on New York Bay and the Hudson and East Rivers, Newark being the nearest other port. About 60 per cent. of the entire foreign commerce of the United States is carried on through this port, the arrivals and departures of vessels being about 20,000 annually; of these, over 5,000 are steamers plying to and from foreign ports.

Manhattan Island is 13½ miles long, and varies in breadth from a few hundred yards at the Battery to 2¼ miles at 14th st., diminishing again to less than a mile above 130th st., and having an area of nearly 22 square miles or 14,000 acres. It is bounded N. by Spuyten Duyvel Creek and the Harlem River, which separate it from the mainland of the State, E. by the East River, S. by the bay, and W. by the Hudson River. The island was originally very rough, a rocky ridge running from the S. point northward and branching into several spurs, which united after 4 or 5 miles, culminating in Washington Heights, 238 ft. above tide-water, and a bold promontory of 130 ft. at the extreme northern point. The south portion of the island and the shores in some places were alluvial sand-beds, while marshes and ponds also occurred. But the original character of the surface has disappeared in the lower portion, and is disappearing in the upper before the constant grading and filling for the construction of new or the improvement of old streets. Manhattan Island was discovered by Henry Hudson in September, 1609, anchoring in New York Harbor on the 11th and sailing up the Hudson on the 12th. The first settlement on the island was made by the Dutch in 1623, and was called New Amsterdam. In 1626 Peter Minuit, then Director General, purchased the island of the Indians for goods worth $24. In 1664 the island was captured without resistance and occupied by the English, and the name of the settlement changed to New York, the territory having been granted to the Duke of York by Charles II. In July, 1673, the Dutch recaptured the city and named it New Orange; but it was restored to England in November, 1674. The city was finally evacuated by the British on Nov. 25, 1783. From 1785 to 1790 it was the seat of government of the United States.

Population.—At the beginning of the century the population of the city, which then extended north about 2 miles from the Battery, was 60,000; in 1830 it was 202,000; in 1850, 515,000; in 1860, 805,000; and in 1870, the date of the last Federal census, 942,000. The territory on the mainland, annexed since 1870, had in that year a population of 31,000, making a total population in 1870 within the present city limits of 973,000. Besides the resident population, the transient population, housed in hotels, etc., is estimated at about 30,000. Of the total population in 1870, about 550,000 were natives of the United States, and of the remainder over four fifths were born in either Germany or Great Britain and Ireland. The colored population was a little over 13,000. There were 64,044 dwellings within the then city limits, giving 14·72 persons to each dwelling. The number of families was 185,789, giving a little over 5 persons to a family. The census of 1870 placed the real value of property in the city at $3,484,268,700. The present population is probably 1,250,000, but even this gives but an inadequate idea of the importance of the city, as almost as many persons live outside of the city limits, within a radius of 20 miles from the City Hall, as live within them, so that if the population of what may be called the metropolitan district were to be given on the principle on which that of London is given, it would fall little short of 2,500,000. The city is officially divided into 24 wards, of which 2—the 23d and 24th—are on the mainland. For most political purposes, however, the ward boundaries are ignored in favor of the Assembly and Senate dis-

tricts. The most densely populated ward is the 10th, where, according to the census of 1870, there were 377 inhabitants to the acre. In the same year there were 62,000 persons over 10 years old in the city unable to write, of whom nearly 54,000 were of foreign birth, while of the children attending school, 141,000 were native born, and 14,000 foreign born. Of the 350,000 persons over 10 years of age, returned as engaged in all occupations, 86,000 were females.

New York Club.—The club-house is on 25th st., between Broadway and 5th av., opposite the Worth monument. It is one of the oldest and most fashionable clubs in the city, but for several years it was in a state of suspended animation brought about by various causes. Its character is social, men of all callings being among its members. Application to the secretary as to terms of membership, etc., has failed to elicit a reply.

New York Hospital Library, 8 W. 16th st., was founded about the year 1796, a small appropriation for this purpose having been made by the Board of Governors. It was gradually enlarged by various donations and purchases, and, although its increase has been rather slow, it contains at present a collection of works of great value to the medical profession. The total number of volumes in the library is 11,877, and the yearly additions are nearly 500 volumes. The library is well supplied with current periodicals, of which there are 22 American, 16 British, 18 French, 22 German, and 17 transactions and reports of hospitals. It occupies several apartments on the second floor of the spacious building. The library is free to all, and the number of readers varies from 60 to 100 a week. No book is allowed to be taken away except by the governors and the physicians and surgeons. The library is open daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., except on Sundays and legal holidays.

New York Press Club. — The Press Club was instituted in December, 1872. At present its rooms are at 119 and 121 Nassau st. Active membership is limited to those employed on the public press of the city and vicinity, to city correspondents of papers abroad, and to "gentlemen engaged in literary pursuits other than that of journalism." Honorary members may be chosen without regard to these qualifications. Election to active membership is by a two-thirds vote of the members present at a meeting; to honorary membership, by a unanimous vote. The initiation fee is $2, and the dues $1 per month or $10 per year. Life membership is acquired by the payment of $100 in lieu of all dues. The club numbers over 300 members, among whom are nearly all the editorial and reportorial *attachés* of the New York daily press.

New York Society Library is on the east side of University pl., between 12th and 13th sts. It was founded in 1754, and has about 70,000 volumes. It is governed by a Board of Trustees elected by the shareholders. Shares can be bought with annual dues commuted for $150, or subject to an annual payment of $10 for $25. There is a reading-room connected with the library open for the use of shareholders. Non-shareholders will be admitted to all the privileges of the library on payment of $10 per annum, and to the reading-room on payment of $5. Books may also be consulted by strangers on payment of 25 cts. The library is open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., and the reading-room from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Niblo's Garden Theatre, No. 580 Broadway, in the Metropolitan Hotel. This was originally a summer garden, kept by the late William Niblo, and later performances were given in an adjoining building. A small courtyard containing a fountain is still called a garden, and on this the superb lobbies of the theatre open. The present theatre was built after the destruction by fire of a former building; and in 1865, while under the management of William Wheatleigh, it was the scene of the "Black Crook," brought there by Jarrett & Palmer. This was the first grand ballet spectacle produced in this country. It created a furore, ran for several years, and was followed by other spectacles of a similar character, making the fortunes of all concerned. For several years the house has been devoted to cheap melodrama, but its spectacular glories have been revived during the present season (1879–'80). The lobbies and retiring-rooms are the finest in New York, and the auditorium

is pleasing in appearance and will seat nearly 2,000 people. The stage is of great depth and width and fitted with every variety of stage machinery. The property belongs to the estate of the late A. T. Stewart.

Normal College (for women), 69th st., between 4th and Lexington avs.—The college building proper is about 300 ft. long and 125 ft. wide, facing 4th av., 78 ft. wide in the rear, and over 70 ft. high. It contains 30 recitation-rooms, 3 large lecture-rooms, a calisthenium, a library, 6 retiring-rooms for instructors, president's offices, and a main hall, capable of seating 1,600 students. Each recitation-room contains seats for 48, and each lecture-room for 144 persons. The entire cost of the building was $350,000. A model or training-school is erected in the rear, in which pupil-teachers have an opportunity to supplement their theoretic studies with the practical. The morning exercises in the chapel at 9 o'clock are open to the public. The edifice is unsurpassed by any similar structure in the country. It is in the secular Gothic style, and has a lofty and massive Victoria tower. The college is a part of the common-school system, and is under the control of the Board of Education; its object being ostensibly to prepare teachers for the common schools, though but a very small proportion of the graduates enter that service. About 1,600 pupils are usually enrolled on the registers of the college and the training-school. The curriculum includes Latin, physics and chemistry, German, natural science, French, drawing, and music. The discipline is strict, and the control over the vast army of young women daily assembled in the building is perfect. The cost of its maintenance is about $100,000 per annum.

North New York, a locality just north of the Harlem River and east of 3d av., annexed to New York City in 1874. There are well-graded streets, but the number of dwellings already constructed is small. The best means of reaching it is by the 3d av. elevated railroad or the Harlem steamboats from Peck sl. to the Harlem Bridge.

North River is the local designation for that part of the Hudson River washing the western shore of New York City and separating it from Jersey City, Hoboken, and other smaller suburbs in New Jersey. The channel is remarkably straight, and uniform in its width, which is about 1 mile. All the European steamers have their docks either on the New York or eastern side, or on the New Jersey or western side. The North River forms the western boundary of New York city, and not the northern, as might be inferred from the name. Its course is almost due N.

Nuisances.—The following is a list of the principal abuses and offenses likely to be encountered by the householder and which constitute a nuisance. The remedy is to apply to the nearest police magistrate for a warrant for their abatement. A civil suit for actual damages may also be brought through counsel. Shaking or beating carpets, mats, or rugs in the public streets after 8 A. M.; disorderly, gambling, assignation houses, or houses of ill fame; indecent exposure; selling corrupted meat or adulterated food deleterious to health; foul or offensive drains; smoke, noxious vapors, and noisome smells; keeping gunpowder, nitroglycerine, or other combustibles in a public place; discharging fire-arms or fireworks within the city limits; keeping vicious animals; keeping a dangerous dog; area unguarded; chimney smoky and defective; church bells, ringing of (under some circumstances); defective coal-hole cover; dangerous and unguarded excavations; defective water-closets or privies.

Nurses.—The demand for trained nurses is large in a city like New York, and a number of training-schools have been established for the purpose of educating men and women for that business. Almost any physician can recommend a competent male nurse or a midwife to his patients; but irrespective of this a bureau of nurses is established at 144 E. 32d st., and the Young Women's Christian Association Employment Bureau, at 7 E. 15th st., will supply trained nurses upon application. Whoever wishes to engage a wet nurse will probably have to visit one or more of the following institutions: Nursery and Child's Hospital, cor. Lexington av. and 51st st; New York Asylum for Lying-in Women, 85 Marion st.; Bellevue Hospital, foot 26th st., E. R.; Charity

Hospital; New York State Emigrant Hospital, Ward's Island, *via* ferry foot 110th st., E. R.; New York Foundling Asylum, 3 Washington sq.; New York Infant Asylum, 10th av. and 61st st. The training-schools for nurses are as follows:

426 E. 26TH ST. Arrangements have been made with Bellevue Hospital to give one year's training to women desirous of becoming professional nurses. Nine wards of the hospital are assigned to the use of the school, and the course of training is very thorough, consisting of constant practice in nursing surgical and medical cases, bedside instructions from the house staff, lectures by surgeons and physicians on subjects connected with the care of the sick, lessons in bandaging, and "sick cooking." Nurses are lodged and boarded, and their washing is done. Term of service, two years—the first for training, the second for practical nursing, either as head nurses or as out-nurses to private cases. Pay the first year $10 a month; the second, $16. The school is *unsectarian*. Applications for admission, to the Lady Superintendent, at Bellevue, or at the Home.

CHARITY HOSPITAL. For instruction in medical and surgical special nursing. This school is under the authority of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. Term of service, two years. Nurses reside in the hospital, and receive, in addition to board and washing, the first year, $10 per month; the second year, $15. The applicants must be over 20 years of age and under 35 years, and must present a certificate from a responsible person and a physician as to their moral character and health. The course of instruction consists in service in the surgical, medical, and "special" wards of Charity Hospital, and in the lying-in wards of Maternity Hospital. In addition to this, lectures upon the various branches of nursing are given by the visiting physicians and surgeons, and members of the house staff, and frequent examinations are held by the Chief of Staff. Those wishing to receive this course of instruction must apply to the Chief of Staff of Charity Hospital, upon whose approval they will appear before the Board of Commissioners, and if satisfactory to them will be accepted as pupils in the school. At the expiration of two years, those who are fully qualified will receive a diploma, setting forth that they are experienced and competent nurses, signed by the Medical Examining Committee and the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

NEW YORK HOSPITAL. The course of instruction includes practical and theoretical teaching in medical, surgical, and special nursing, bandaging, etc., and elementary lessons in anatomy, physiology, and hygiene, and extends over two years. At the end of the first year a second class is formed, and the first class become head nurses of the wards for the second year. After passing a satisfactory examination at the end of this year, they receive their diploma of graduation. One month of each year must be passed in the kitchen, and one in the laundry, each of which departments is under the direction of a skillful and experienced chief. The instruction in the kitchen includes plain cooking and all the varieties of special diet, while in the laundry plain and fancy washing and ironing are taught. The classes are limited to 12 students each. Applicants for admission must be between the ages of 20 and 30, strong, in good health, and have a fair English education. They must also present certificates of good character from satisfactory sources.

Ocean Grove is a summer resort upon the Atlantic coast of New Jersey, about 5 miles south of Long Branch, and on the opposite side of Wesley Lake from Asbury Park. It is the property of a Methodist camp-meeting association, and rules prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, driving or rowing on Sunday, and like pursuits are rigidly enforced. To prevent the inroads of strangers on Sunday, a fence has been built around the village, and the gates are kept locked on that day. The permanent population is estimated at from 2,500 to 3,000, but in summer nearly 20,000 persons congregate there. There are several large hotels, any number of boarding-houses, and a number of canvas tents which are rented for the season by the association. The board rates and rents are moderate, but it is hardly a pleasant stopping-place for any but members of the sect to which it belongs. It is 51 miles from New York *via* the Central Railroad of New Jersey, from the foot of Liberty st., and the fare is regular $1.20, excursion $1.85. It has

the advantages of good surf-bathing and rowing on Wesley Lake, a small sheet of water, but is nearly devoid of shade.

Oceanport, a village on the Shrewsbury River in New Jersey, chiefly known as a summer resort. Estimated permanent population, 2,000. Good boating and fishing on the river. Board rates moderately high. Accessible by boat from pier 8 N. R., New York, to Sandy Hook, thence by rail. Fare, $1. Distance, 34 miles. Time, 2 hours.

Odd Fellows.—There are over 100 lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in New York city, and the headquarters of these is Odd Fellows' Hall, at the southeast corner of Grand and Centre sts. This building is about 100 ft. square and has several large rooms decorated in various styles of architecture. At the time it was built—about a quarter of a century ago—it was the most imposing structure in that part of the city, and even at present its squat, brown dome and fluted columns make it a noticeable object. Lodges meet here nightly.

Odontological Society.—Incorporated 1867. Meetings, third Tuesday in each month; annual meeting, third Tuesday in October. The objects of this Society are the promotion of the highest excellence in the science and art of dentistry and its collateral branches. The Society has many associate and corresponding members, prominent dentists in other cities of this country and Europe. Address Secretary New York Odontological Society.

Old-Book Stores.—It is not within our purpose to mention the book-stores in New York, but those interested in rare and curious books will find numerous shops in Nassau, Pine, and Beekman sts., where are gathered great stores of old and curious volumes. The antiquarian and the lover of old literature resort to these places with an appetite which grows upon what it feeds.

Olympic Theatre.—Broadway between Houston and Bleecker sts. This house is closed most of the time at present, and is not under any regular management. It was formerly known as Laura Keene's theatre, and later it was for a number of years very successful under the management of John A. Duff as the home of spectacular pantomime, during which the late George L. Fox as clown drew crowded houses nightly. Variety performances have been the attraction most frequently presented there of late years, but they have never met with any marked success.

Omnibus Routes.—These are very few in New York now, the horse-car lines having driven them off all streets excepting Broadway, where the most tenacious opposition of property owners alone has prevented the laying of a horse-car track. Until the elevated railways were opened, the fare on the three chief lines remaining was 10 cts., but since then it has been reduced to 5 cts. The Manhattanville line starts from the upper part of the city, and may be said to be maintained for the benefit of a special public living along the line. The following are the lines:

Broadway and Fifth Avenue Line.—Leaves Fulton Ferry, and runs through Fulton st. to Broadway, to 14th st., to 5th av., to 47th st. Returns same route. First stage from 43d st., 6.45 A. M.; last, 10.45 P. M. First stage from Fulton Ferry, 7.15 A. M.; last, 12 P. M.

Broadway, Twenty-third Street and Ninth Avenue Line.—Leaves South Ferry and runs through Broadway to 23d st., to 9th av., to 30th st. Returns by same route. First stage from 30th st., 6 A. M.; last, 8.45 P. M. First stage from South Ferry, 6.40 A. M.; last, 9.30 P. M.

Madison Avenue Line.—Leaves Wall st. Ferry and runs through Wall st. to Broadway, to 23d st., to Madison av., to 42d st. Returns same route. First stage from 42d st., 6.25 A. M.; last, 10.30 P. M. First stage from Wall st. Ferry, 7.30 A. M.; last, 10.45 P. M.

Manhattanville and Boulevard Line.—Runs to Lion Brewery, Manhattanville, Manhattan, High Bridge, Carmansville. Leaves cor. 32d st. and 6th av. about every 15 min. from 8.15 A. M. to 10 A. M., then every 20 min. to 3 P. M., then every 15 min. to 8 P. M., then every 20 min. to 10.20 P. M., then 10.40 P. M., 11.15 P. M., and 12 midnight. Runs up Broadway and Boulevard to 129th st. (fare

10 cts.), there transfers to stages, running from 6 A. M. to 10.30 P. M. (fare 8 cts.), to 175th st. Through fare, 15 cts.

Open Board of Brokers. (See Brokers, Open Board of.)

Orange, a scattered town in New Jersey, about 12 miles W. from New York. It lies at the foot of the Orange Mountains, a small but picturesque range of hills. It is a suburban place of residence, healthy and nicely laid out, and the greater portion of its population, estimated at 10,000, consists of the families of men doing business in New York. Within its limits is a place called Llewellyn Park, which contains some of its finest residences, which use the grounds adjacent in common. There are about 6 railway stations in the 3 miles along which the town extends, the most prominent being Orange, South Orange, and Brick Church. It is accessible *via* the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway from the foot of Barclay or Christopher st. Fare, 30 cts. Rents are moderately high, and railway commutation low.

Oysters.—Notwithstanding the popular idea that oysters are only fit for food during the months whose names are spelled with an R, beginning in September and ending with April, they are good and plentiful in New York at all seasons of the year, although they are consumed in much greater quantities during the winter months. The great wholesale market is at the foot of Christopher st., N. R., where the barges are moored upon which the sloops engaged in the trade discharge their cargoes, and whence they are distributed to dealers in all parts of the city. Seed oysters are largely brought from Virginia and planted to grow in great beds along Long Island Sound, in Prince's Bay, Raritan river, Shrewsbury, and other well-known places, the food in each locality giving a peculiar flavor to the oysters. Very large oysters are called Saddle Rocks, although the original bed of that name was exhausted years since. The most celebrated place for oysters, and probably the best, is Dorlon's in Fulton market, a branch establishment having been opened recently on Broadway below 23d st. There are other good oyster saloons in the same market, and innumerable others scattered about the avenues and streets, many of them being kept open all night. The prices vary but little in any of them. Clams, crabs, mussels, fish, and steaks and chops are served in addition to oysters at most of these. Oysters are sold at wholesale at from $1 to $3.50 per 100. Persons desiring to give an oyster supper at their own house are furnished with oysters, experienced cooks, and all requisites, by applying at Dorlon's. Strangers should not fail to eat oysters in New York, but are reminded that small oysters are commonly the best in flavor.

Palette Club, 6 E. 22d st. A social club originally instituted for artists who were allowed to pay the initiation fee of $100 with a picture, these to be sold at the discretion of the club for its benefit. After the dissolution of the late Arcadian Club, a number of its members were received into the Palette. Written applications to the secretary for information have failed to elicit any reply.

Palisades is a name applied to a long, perpendicular, apparently columnar wall that extends in an unbroken line from Fort Lee (which see) for over 20 miles along the western bank of the Hudson. This wall varies from 300 to 500 feet in height, but, for the greater part of the distance, it is nearly uniform in altitude. Its aspect from the river is somewhat monotonous, and, until recently, the only signs of habitation have been small shanties at the foot of the cliffs, on the river-edge, occupied by those engaged in quarrying the rock for metropolitan uses. But now there are a few indications of life and civilization. About four miles from Fort Lee, a large hotel, known as "The Palisade Mountain-House," crowns a tall escarpment, and here and there cottages and villas begin to gleam through the trees upon the surface. The Palisades are narrow, being in some places not more than three quarters of a mile wide; the top being singularly even, affording a long, narrow tableland, upon which there is a scant growth of trees. But the situation for summer uses is admirable. The ground is high, the air salubrious, and the prospects superb. The opposite low verdant shore, for a long distance to the north, affords a varied and charming picture, while below the eye reaches to the far-off metropolis

and its crowded bay. The palisade-wall, so apparently uniform, is broken into pinnacles and deep clefts, and all the scene, from a close survey, is full of picturesque variety. A very pretty drive leads from Englewood, N. J., to the Palisade Mountain-House, which can also be reached by boat.

Pamrapo is a small village in New Jersey about 6 miles from New York City, on the western shore of New York bay. The population—estimated at 500—consists mainly of New York business men and their families. It is reached by the Central Railway of New Jersey from the foot of Liberty st. Fare, 15 cts.

Park Avenue, as that part of 4th av. lying between 34th st. and the Grand Central Railway depot is called, is the prettiest laid-out street in New York. It is almost in the center of Murray Hill, the most fashionable quarter of the city, and at the same time its position isolates it from the bustle and noise to which 5th av. and even Madison av. are subjected. The 4th av. horse railway tunnel underneath it is actually the cause of its chief attraction, as the little railed-in parks surrounding the ventilating openings into the tunnel may be called. The row of churches and dwelling-houses on its western side certainly forms a picture of architectural beauty such as one may look for a long time in New York and not find equaled.

Parks.—The following is a list of the public parks and squares in New York, each of which will be found described elsewhere under its own name:

Central Park.
Riverside Park.
Battery.
City Hall Park.
Gramercy sq.
Morningside Park.
Madison sq.
Stuyvesant sq.
Jackson sq.
Abingdon sq.
Union sq.
Washington sq.
Mount Morris sq.
Bowling Green.
Tompkins sq.

These are all under the care of the Park Department (which see).

Parks, Department of Public, 36 Union sq., consists of a Board of four Commissioners who hold office for five years. The President of the Board receives a salary of $6,500; the others do not receive any salary or compensation from the city. They are appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen. The Board controls and manages all the public parks, and the laying out of streets above 59th st.

Park Theatre, Broadway, near 22d st.—This little house is 60 by 100 ft., and has 5 large exits. It was built in 1873, and was to have been managed by Dion Boucicault and W. H. Stuart. The management, however, devolved exclusively on Stuart, and the house was opened March 6, 1874, on which occasion Charles Fechter appeared in "Love's Penance." Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence subsequently produced the "Mighty Dollar," which ran over 100 nights, and John T. Raymond also appeared for over 100 nights as "Col. Sellers." After numberless vicissitudes, the house passed into the hands of Mr. Henry E. Abbey, the present lessee, in 1876, and has been since then exclusively devoted to light comedy. The house has a seating capacity for about 900 persons. The scale of prices is as follows: orchestra chairs (stalls), reserved, $1.50; dress circle (1st balcony), reserved, $1; balcony (2d), reserved, 50 cts.; general admission (does not entitle to a seat), $1 for orchestra and dress circle, and 50 cts. for the balcony. All the prominent comedians play engagements at this house during the season.

Passaic, a manufacturing town in New Jersey, about 12 miles N. W. from New York *via* the Erie Railway from the foot of W. 23d st. or Chambers st., or the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway, from the foot of Barclay st. or Desbrosses st. Fare, 40 cts. The village is near the Passaic River, and has some residents having handsome suburban homes, and doing business in New York. The majority of the population of about 4,000, however, are connected in some way with the extensive print-works located there.

Passaic River, a river of New Jersey, rises in Morris County, and empties in Newark Bay 3 miles below Newark,

the whole length being nearly 100 miles. At Paterson it has a perpendicular fall of 50 feet. (See PATERSON.)

Paterson, a manufacturing city of about 35,000 inhabitants, in New Jersey, 17 miles N. W. from New York. It is on the Passaic River and covers a great deal of ground. Its extensive iron and silk works and the repair shops of the Erie Railway give it a thriving appearance. The Passaic Falls on Passaic River are a feature of this place. The river here has a perpendicular fall of 50 feet and a total descent of 72 feet, affording an immense water-power, which has been improved by a dam and canals. The scenery in the vicinity of the falls is very picturesque, and a handsome park borders them. Paterson is accessible by the Erie Railway from the foot of Chambers st. or W. 23d st., fare, 55 cts.; New Jersey Midland from the foot of Desbrosses or Barclay st., fare, 60 cts.; or by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, from the foot of Barclay or Christopher st., fare, 55 cts.

Pawnbrokers.—These most useful gentry are known in New York by various slangy and semifacetious appellations. "My uncle's" is perhaps the commonest, but pawning articles is variously referred to, by the class who patronize the pawnshops, as "spouting" and "hocking." The latter verb, "to hoc," is supposed to be derived from the Latin motto *in hoc signo*, etc., its application lying in the fact that the pawnbrokers' sign invariably consists of three golden balls suspended in a triangle above the doorway. Simpson's is the trade name in New York most widely known in connection with pawnbroking, a large family of that name having long been identified with the business in this city. Although pawnbroking is supposed to be a business affected exclusively by Jews, yet the Simpsons are of Irish origin, and a number of the shops with which they are no longer connected carry on business under their names. The volumes of unwritten history which are embalmed on the shelves of the pawnshops of a great city are not only a marvel but a pity, and the student of human nature and the man who would calculate the sum of human misery would do well to make them prominent among his text-books. Should any one desire to study the trials of the improvident and the unthrifty, let him simply go to a pawnshop and offer some article of value and in a day or two redeem it. In many of the better class of these places private stalls opening upon the counter are placed in front of it, as a concession to the feelings of their patrons, but among the lower classes this is dispensed with. Along the east side of the Bowery and Chatham st., pawnshops are most common, but one has not to seek far afield for one in any of the poorer quarters of New York. On Broadway your high-class pawnbroker flourishes as a "loan agent" or "diamond broker," and he advertises his office in the financial columns of the daily papers. These as a rule lend money only on jewels, and have handsomely decorated offices. The pawnbroker is allowed by law to charge one per cent. per month on his loan, and to dispose of the goods at the expiration of one year if the interest is not paid for the goods redeemed. They rarely advance over one fourth to one third of the actual value of the goods, and, as many of their pledges are never called for, their profits are large. Pawnbrokers' sales of unredeemed clothing are made at auction, but articles of value find their way into stores on the Bowery, where unredeemed pledges are disposed of at private sales.

Pension Agency. — Soldiers and sailors or their relicts entitled to pensions must present themselves in person whenever the pension is due. The office is at the cor. Exchange pl. and Hanover st., just behind the Custom House. The accommodations are entirely inadequate, and may be even called disgraceful. Very often several hundred men, many of them old and maimed, and women, widows of those who have died in the United States service, are frequently kept waiting on the streets for many hours, waiting for a chance to get their small pittance.

Periodicals. (See NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.)

Perth Amboy, a town in New Jersey, about 20 miles from New York, on Raritan Bay at the mouth of the Raritan River. It is accessible *via* the Staten Island boats from the foot of Whitehall st. (South Ferry), then by the Staten Island Railway and a ferry from the extreme southern end

of Staten Island, opposite to which it lies. Fare, 25 cts. Also *via* Pennsylvania Railway (27 miles), from foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses st., fare, 50 cts.; or *via* the Central Railway of New Jersey (22 miles) from foot of Liberty st., fare, 50 cts. Estimated population about 3,500. It was formerly a great railway terminus.

Pharmacy, College of, 209 and 211 E. 23d st.—Chartered 1831; charter amended and extended March 20, 1856. For the cultivation and improvement of pharmacy, its collateral branches of science, and the best modes of preparing medicines and their compounds, and for giving instruction in the same by public lectures. Any one of correct moral deportment, who shall have been engaged as a wholesale druggist or pharmacist actively for 4 years, either as principal or clerk, may be admitted as a member of this college. Stated meetings are held on the third Thursday in January, March, June, and October. The Board of Trustees meet at 7.30 P. M. on the first Thursday of every month. Conversational lectures, second Thursday of November, December, January, and February. A regular course of lectures on chemistry, materia medica, botany, and pharmacy is given in the lecture-room of the college on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from September to March. Practical instruction in analytical chemistry, from April to March inclusive, at the laboratory of the college. Supplementary courses in botany and pharmacy are given during the months of May, June, and July. The rooms, library, and museum of the college are open daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and evenings from 7 to 9. The requirements for graduation are that the candidates shall possess a good moral character, be 21 years of age, have attended 2 full courses of lectures in the College of Pharmacy, have been actively employed in the drug business for four years, present a satisfactory thesis, and pass a written and oral examination which shall be satisfactory to the professors and Board of Trustees. The Alumni Association offers a prize of a gold medal, a silver medal, and a bronze medal, to the students who have passed the best, the second best, and third best examinations, respectively.

Pianos.—New York has several extensive manufacturers of pianos, whose warerooms are crowded with many superb specimens of artistic skill in this direction, both as to musical excellence and exquisite exterior ornamentation and finish. Strangers, even if not intending to purchase, but who wish to examine the very beautiful instruments that are now made in New York, will be welcomed at the handsome warerooms of Weber & Co., cor. 5th av. and 16th st.; Chickering & Co., 5th av. cor. 18th st.; Steinway & Sons, 109 and 111 E. 14th st.; Decker Brothers, 33 Union sq.; and Knabe & Co., 112 5th av. The export of pianos from New York is very large, being sent to all parts of the world.

Picnic-Grounds.—A list of the principal picnic-grounds near New York, and how to reach them, is given below. They are principally patronized by societies, Sunday-schools, and associations, many of which give an annual picnic. Unless you have a personal interest in these affairs, they are not worth attending, and as a rule they are a little rough and unpleasant. Family parties desiring to picnic will find it pleasant to take their lunch-baskets and go to points given under the head of EXCURSIONS:

ALDERNEY PARK, by New York division of Pennsylvania Railroad to Rahway, 3 m. from Park, or by Long Branch division of Central Railroad of New Jersey to East Rahway, 1½ m. from Park.

ALPINE GROVE, by Hudson River Railroad, or steamboat to Yonkers, thence cross river by row-boat, or by ferry-boat, which lands about 1 m. below the Grove.

BATH PARK, take Brooklyn, Bath & Coney Island Railroad to Bath, about ¼ m. from station; also by steamboat. (See STEAMBOATS—Landings not on the Hudson River—and *Locust Grove.*)

BOYNTON BEACH, about 6 minutes' walk from Woodbridge, on Central Railroad of New Jersey—Long Branch division. Boats also run to Woodbridge. (See STEAMBOATS—Landings not on the Hudson River.)

CHESTNUT GROVE. (See *Iona Island.*)

COLD SPRING GROVE, by Port Jefferson branch of Long Island Railroad to Woodbury, 2 m. to Grove.

Columbia Grove, by Port Jefferson branch of Long Island Railroad to Huntington, about 6 m. to Grove.

Dudley's Grove, by New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, Hudson River division, to Hastings, 1 m. above Grove. Hudson River division sometimes makes "signal" stops at this Grove.

Eagleswood Grove, New Jersey, on Raritan Bay, 1 m. west of Perth Amboy. Take Staten Island Railroad, Long Branch division of Central Railroad of New Jersey, or New York division of Pennsylvania Railroad to Perth Amboy; also to Perth Amboy by steamboat. (See Steamboats — Landings not on the Hudson River.)

Elm Park—reached by Staten Island Ferry. (See Steamboats—Landings not on the Hudson River.)

Excelsior Park, by Hudson River Railroad or steamboat to Yonkers. Ferry across river, or by row-boat, to Grove.

Florida Grove, same as "Raritan Beach Grove."

Glen Island, by New Haven Railroad to New Rochelle, 2 m. from Grove.

Glen Wood Grove (see Steamboats —Landings not on the Hudson River), or to Glen Head Station, on Locust Valley branch of Long Island Railroad, about 1 m. from Grove.

Hudson Grove, take New Haven Railroad to New Rochelle, 1½ m. from Grove.

Iona Island Groves (Chestnut and Magnolia), take Hudson River Railroad to Peekskill, thence by row-boat across the river. By steamboat also. (See Steamboats—Hudson River Landings.)

Linden Grove, take Staten Island Ferry to Port Richmond, about 5 m. from Grove.

Locust Grove, station on Brooklyn, Bath & Coney Island Railroad, also by steamboat. (See Steamboats—Landings not on the Hudson River.)

Magnolia Grove.—(See *Iona Island.*)

Morris Grove, take Atlantic av. division of Long Island Railroad, or Long Island Railroad from Long Island City or Bushwick.

Mount Pleasant Grove, by Hudson River Railroad, or steamboat to Hastings, about ½ m. to Grove.

Occidental Grove, by Hudson River Railroad, or steamboat to Yonkers, thence by row-boat across the river.

Ocean Grove, take Long Branch division of Central Railroad of New Jersey, or New Jersey Southern Railroad.

Oriental Grove, take Flushing & North Shore Railroad to Great Neck, 3½ m. from Grove.

Oscawanna Island, by New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, Hudson River division to Cortlandt Station, ¼ m. from Grove. Also by steamboat. (See Steamboats—Hudson River Landings.)

Pope's Park, reached by Brooklyn, Bath & Coney Island Railroad, also by Brooklyn cars to Greenwood, about 6 minutes' walk from Park.

Rabenstein's Harlem River Park, steamboats to Harlem, thence by High Bridge boats.

Raritan Beach Grove, by New York division of Pennsylvania Railroad, or by Long Branch division of Central Railroad of New Jersey, or by Staten Island Railroad, to Perth Amboy, 1¼ m. to Grove. (See Steamboats—Landings not on the Hudson River.)

Rockaway Beach Groves, reached by Rockaway steamboats, also by Rockaway division of the Long Island Railroad, and by Brooklyn & Rockaway Beach Railroad.

Sea Cliff Grove. (See Steamboats—Landings not on the Hudson River.) Also reached by Locust Valley branch of Long Island Railroad to Glen Head Station, about 2½ m. from Grove.

Spring Hill Grove, by Hudson River Railroad to Hastings, 1½ m. above the Grove.

Piers and Docks.—The shape and situation of Manhattan Island are peculiarly favorable to the accommodation of shipping. It has an actual available water front of 24¾ miles, viz., 13 miles on the Hudson (or North) River, 9¼ miles on the East River, and 2½ miles on the Harlem River. At present, however, commerce is mostly carried on below Grand st. on the East River, and 14th st. on the Hudson River, there being about

60 piers constructed on the former and 70 on the latter, the location being given under the head Piers (Location of). The general outline of the city's water front at present is an irregular and somewhat unsightly one, yet it possesses a picturesque element and a local color which would be entirely absent in a more symmetrical and sightly outline such as it is proposed to construct. The piers on the North River as they exist at present may be seen to advantage from any of the excursion boats which daily leave the foot of W. 24th st. about every hour. The tour of the water front along West and South sts. may be made by the Belt Line Railroad or on foot if you are a good walker. The start may best be made from the foot of W. 34th st. in the vicinity of the Manhattan Market and Abattoir. At the foot of Christopher st. you will find the permanent mooring of the oyster barges, and the flotilla of small boats engaged in the oyster trade. In this vicinity are the piers of the large Hudson river steamers rearing their huge white bulk out of water, surmounted by colossal walking beams. Below this are the piers of many of the ocean steamship lines, and at Canal st. begins a stretch of water front largely devoted to domestic transportation and freight lines and the warehouses and sheds monopolized by the great produce and supply trade of the city. Flour, meal, butter, eggs, cheese, meats, poultry, fish, and fruit, are poured into this lap of distributive commerce by New Jersey and the counties lying along the Hudson River. The point at which this trade is concentrated is Washington Market (which see) at the foot of Barclay st. Below comes the Battery with its refreshing greensward, and just before it is gained, the large stone pier (No. 1, the only one completed of the proposed new series). From the Battery along the front of the East River lies South st. The first piers encountered are crowded by large sailing vessels, then come canal boats which are discharging the grain products of the West. Corn and wheat in bulk, flour, etc., are piled in and about these craft and the adjoining warehouses. In the vicinity of Wall st. Ferry are the docks in which gather the schooners and other vessels engaged in the fruit trade between domestic Southern ports, the West Indies, and New York. Fulton Market and Ferry (which see) passed, a succession of ferries are encountered, and north of them an extensive system of dry docks, maintained by private enterprise. These are crazy-looking structures devoid of special interest. Above them are found a number of iron foundries and lumber yards, and near the foot of E. 10th st. a collection of old steamships, laid up in ordinary. This will bring you about to your journey's end. Along the whole of this distance on the land-side of the street may be found huge warehouses interspersed with junk shops, sail lofts, riggers, outfitters, drinking places galore, and the other industries and vampires incident to every seaport. The plan referred to as adopted for the improvement of the water front below 61st st. is as follows: A wall of béton and masonry is to be built so far outside of the present bulkhead as to afford room for a river street 250 ft. wide along the Hudson, and for the most part 200 ft. wide along the East River below 31st st., above which the contemplated width is 175 ft. From this wall piers 500 or 600 ft. long are to be projected into the rivers. This plan will give on the Hudson River between the Battery and 61st st. a river-wall line of 25,743 ft. and a pier length of 37,529 ft., with a pier area of 3,325,600 sq. ft.; and on the East River between the Battery and 51st st. a river-wall line of 27,995 ft. and a pier length of 28,000 ft., with a pier area of 1,780,000 sq. ft. The total wharf line (piers and river-walls) between W. 61st and E. 51st sts. would be about 37 miles. This plan will hardly be carried out to any great extent during the present generation, at the present rate of progress, and the visitor of to-day will find more of interest in the irregular piers, and the varieties of style and size to be observed in the sheds along the water front.

Piers, Location of.—The following is a list of the piers which are numbered on the North and East Rivers. In some cases the new numbers of the piers are already in use, and in such cases both the old and new numbers are given. In order to obviate any confusion which might arise as to whether the new or old number is meant, the names of the lessees or occupants of the piers are given, as well as the street at or near the foot of which the pier is placed:

NORTH RIVER.

New No.	Old No.	Location.	Occupant.
	1	Battery pl.	Pennsylvania R. R. Freight Depot.
1		Stone pier, Battery pl.	Excursion boats.
	2	Battery pl. and Morris st.	Lehigh Valley R. R. Freight Depot.
	3	Battery pl. and Morris st.	New York, Havana, and Mexico Steamship Line.
	4	Morris st.	Pennsylvania R. R., Anchor Freight Line.
	5	Morris and Rector sts.	Pennsylvania R. R., Freight Line.
	6	Morris and Rector sts.	Franklin Canal Line to Trenton.
	7	Morris and Rector sts.	Baltimore Transportation Line.
	8	Rector st.	New Jersey Southern R. R. to Long Branch.
	9	Rector and Carlisle sts.	Cromwell Line to New Orleans.
	10	Rector and Carlisle sts.	Cromwell Line to Halifax.
	11	Carlisle st.	Metropolitan or Outside Line to Boston.
	12	Albany st.	Bermuda and Venezuela Steamship Lines.
	13	Albany and Cedar sts.	New York and Havana Line (Clyde's).
	13	Albany and Cedar sts.	Wilmington and Morehead City Lines.
	14	Cedar st.	New Jersey Central R. R. Freight Depot.
	15	Liberty st.	N. J. Central R. R. Ferry to Jersey City.
	16	Liberty and Cortlandt sts	Jersey City Ferry.
	17	Cortlandt st.	
	18	Cortlandt st.	New Haven Transportation Company.
	19	Cortlandt and Dey sts.	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R., and Morris & Essex Division, freight.
	20	Dey st	Anchor Line to Glasgow.
	21	Fulton st.	
	22	Fulton and Vesey sts.	Stephens & Condit Transportation Line to Newark
	23	Vesey st.	Wholesale Fish-Market.
	24	Vesey and Barclay sts.	Wholesale Fish-Market.
	25	Barclay st.	Hoboken Ferry.
	26	Barclay st. and Park pl.	New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Freight Depot.
	27	Park pl.	Charleston Steamship Line.
	28	Murray st.	Fall River Steamboats to Boston.
	29	Warren st.	Boston, *via* Providence Steamboat Line.
	30	Chambers st.	Erie Railway Ferry and Freight Depot.
	31	Duane st.	Erie Railway Freight Lines.
	32	Duane and Jay sts.	Erie Railway Freight Lines.
	33	Jay st.	Stonington Steamboat Line.
	34	Harrison st.	Boats to Rondout, Catskill, Peekskill, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Dobb's Ferry, Keyport, etc.—*when running.*
	35	Franklin st.	Newburg Barges; Poughkeepsie Propellers; Hudson, Saugerties, Red Bank, etc., Boats.
	36	N. Moore st.	Morgan's Line to New Orleans.
26	37	Beach st.	Old Dominion Line Steamers.
	38	Hubert st.	Star, Union, and Empire Freight Lines.
	39	Vestry st.	Day Line to Albany; Mary Powell to Newburg, etc.; Merchants' Line to Trenton; Desbrosses st. Ferry; Pennsylvania R. R.

North River.—*Continued.*

New No.	Old No.	Location.	Occupant.
	40	Watts st	Norwich and Worcester Line to Boston.
	41	Hoboken st	Albany Night Line of Steamers.
34	42	Canal st	Pacific Mail Steamship Company; State Line to Glasgow; Fort Lee Boats.
35	43	Spring st	Savannah Steamers.
36	44	Spring and Charlton sts	Not occupied.
37	45	Charlton st	Inman Line to Liverpool.
38	46	King st	Williams & Guion Line to Liverpool.
39	47	W. Houston st	National Line to Liverpool.
40	48	Clarkson st	Cunard Line to Liverpool.
41	49	Leroy st	Citizen's Line to Troy—M. & T. Line.
42	50	Morton st	French Line of Steamships to Havre.
43		Christopher st	Hoboken Ferry.
44	51	Christopher st	Atlas Line of Steamers to the West Indies.
45	52	W. 10th st	White Star Line of Steamers to Liverpool.
46	53	Charles st	Anchor Line Steamers to London.
47	54	Perry st	Barges.
48	55	W. 11th st	Barges.
	56	Bethune st	Barges.
	57	Horatio st	Barges.
	58	Gansevoort st	Government Depot and Steamer H. Smith.
	59	Bogart st	
	60	Bloomfield st	
	61	Little 12th st	
	62	W. 13th st	
	63	W. 15th st	

East River.

No.	Location.	Occupant.
1	Whitehall st	Staten Island Boats, both sides.
2	Whitehall st	Hamilton and South Ferry.
3	Moore and Broad sts	Canal Lines.
4	Moore and Broad sts	Canal Lines.
5	Broad st. and Coenties sl	New York Central and Hudson River R. R. Freight Depot.
6	Broad st. and Coenties sl	Canal Lines.
7	Coenties sl	Canal Lines.
8	Coenties sl	Erie Railway Freight Depot.
9	Coenties and Old sls	Sailing Lines.
10	Coenties and Old sls	Sailing Lines.
11	Old sl	Sailing Lines.
12	Old sl	Sailing Lines.
13	Old sl. and Gouverneur lane	Sailing Lines.
14	Jones's lane	Sailing Lines.
15	Wall st	Electic Line to Wilmington, Del.
16	Wall st	Ward's Line & Nor. & N. L. Freight Line.
17	Pine st	N. Y. and Cuban Steamship Line (Ward's).
18	Maiden lane	Morgan's Line to Bristol, England.
19	Fletcher st	San Francisco Sailing Packets.
20	Burling sl	Mallory's Lines to Galveston.

EAST RIVER.—*Continued.*

No.	Location.	Occupant.
20	Burling sl	Jacksonville (Florida) Steamers.
21	Burling sl	Sailing Vessels.
22	Fulton st	Ferry to Brooklyn and Morrisania Boats.
23	Beekman st	Black Ball Sailing Line.
24	Beekman st. and Peck sl	Hartford, Harlem, and Glen Cove Boats.
25	Peck sl	Sag Harbor and Greenport Boat.
26	Peck sl	New Haven Steamboats.
27	Dover st	Sailing Line of Packets.
28	Dover and Roosevelt sts	Sailing Line of Packets.
29	Roosevelt st	Ferry to Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.
30	Roosevelt st	
31	James sl	Ferry to Long Island City.
32	James sl	
33	Oliver st	Clyde's Line to Philadelphia.
34	Catharine st	Clyde's Line to Philadelphia.
35	Catharine st	Bridgeport Boats.
35½	Catharine and Market sts	Long Island R. R. Freight Depot.
36	Catharine and Market sts	Central Vermont R. R. Line.
37	Market st	Norwalk Boats and Propeller to Portchester.
38	Market st	Portland Steamers.
39	Market and Pike sts	New Bedford Steamers.
40	Pike st	Screw Dock.
41	Pike st	Alexandria, Stamford, Portchester, New Rochelle, City Is., and Greenwich Boats.
42	Pike and Rutgers sts	Balance Dry Dock.
43	Rutgers st	Sectional Dock.
44	Rutgers st	Sailing Packets.
45	Rutgers and Jefferson sts	Sailing Packets.
46	Jefferson st	Sailing Packets.
47	Jefferson and Clinton sts	Sloops, Schooners, etc.
48	Clinton st	Sectional Dry Dock.
49	Clinton and Montgomery sts	Sectional Dry Dock.
50	Montgomery st	N. Y. and New Haven R. R. Freight Depot.
51	Gouverneur st	Not occupied permanently.
52	Gouverneur st	Not occupied permanently.
53	Jackson st	New York City Dumping Grounds.
54	Corlears st	Not occupied permanently.
55	Grand st	Grand st. Ferry.
56	Broome st	Sloops, Schooners, etc.
57	Broome st	Sloops, Schooners, etc.
58	Delancey st	
59	Delancey st	
60	Rivington st	
61	Rivington and Stanton sts	
62	Houston st	Houston st. Ferry.
63	3d st	
64	5th st	
65	6th st	
66	7th st	
67	8th st	
68	9th st	Harlem Boats land.
69	E. 10th st	10th st. Ferry to Greenpoint.
70	E. 11th st	

Pilots wishing to act as such in and around New York harbor must be licensed by the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, office 40 Burling sl. The fees charged for piloting vessels are as follows:

For Inward Pilotage.—For every vessel drawing less than 14 ft. of water, per foot $3.70; for 14 ft. and less than 18 ft., $4.-50; 18 ft. and less than 21 ft., $5.50; 21 ft. and upward, $6.50 per foot. If boarded outside of Sandy Hook lightship ¼ of the above rates is added. From Nov. 1st to April 1st $4 are added to the full pilotage of every vessel.

For Outward Pilotage.—For every vessel drawing less than 14 ft. of water, per foot $2.70; 14 ft. and less than 18 ft., $3.10; 18 ft. and less than 21 ft., $4.10; 21 ft. and upward, $4.75 per foot. For every day's detention, $3.00.

For Transportation from North to East River, and vice versa.—For all vessels, merchant or war, $5.

From New Quarantine to New York, half pilotage; from Upper Quarantine to New York, quarter pilotage; from Upper to Lower Quarantine, quarter pilotage exclusive of the off-shore. Hauling into the river from the wharf, $3.

From or to Sands's Point through Hell Gate: For schooners or sloops, per foot, $1.50; for square-rigged vessels, $1.75. From or to Hell Gate: For schooners or sloops, $1; square-rigged vessels, $1.25; steamers, barks, and ships, $1.25 to $2.50. From Nov. 1st to April 1st, in addition to the above, for every ship, bark, or brig, $2; for every schooner or sloop, $1.

Plymouth Church. (See BROOKLYN.)

Police.—The police force of New York is governed by a board of four commissioners appointed by the mayor with the concurrence of the Board of Aldermen. They hold office for a term of six years unless removed "for cause" by the mayor with the concurrence of the Governor of the State. They receive an annual salary of $6,000 excepting the one who may be chosen President of the Board, who receives $8,000. The commissioners appoint all members of the force from the superintendent down, and they have also power of dismissal after giving the accused an opportunity to be heard. The superintendent is the chief executive officer, and immediately under him are four inspectors, one of whom is required to be at police headquarters at any hour of the day and night. For patrol service the city is divided into 30 precincts, each of which has its own building containing quarters for the men, cells for prisoners, and lodgings for homeless persons. Each precinct is in command of a captain and under him are several sergeants, one of whom is, like the inspectors at headquarters, required to be on duty at all times. The force of a precinct, besides the captain and sergeants, consists of roundsmen and patrolmen, the latter doing the ordinary patrol duty and the former "going the rounds" to see that every patrolman is on his post, which is always a definite section of the precinct. The police stations are all connected with the central office by special telegraphic wires, and the latter must be at once notified of every occurrence of any importance in the precinct. Besides the force employed in patrolling precincts, there is a detachment assigned to harbor duty which has its headquarters on a steam-tug belonging to the department. Other detachments guard the City Hall, the Grand Central Depot, and act as sanitary police exclusively, while special details have to be furnished to the various courts. The detective service is under command of a captain of its own, with headquarters at the central office. The entire force numbers nearly 3,000 men, including a number of mounted police employed in the upper or suburban precincts. The police force as a whole is of quite as good material as that of any city either here or abroad, but grave abuses, attributable mainly to the political character of the Board of Police Commissioners, exist in it. Both law and custom require that the commissionerships shall be equally divided between the two leading political parties; hence brutal and otherwise unworthy subordinates are kept in the department because they are sure to have some influence with either one party or the other. The detective force is as a whole the most inefficient part of the entire department, owing probably mainly to the fact that it consists only of members of the patrol force specially assigned but receiving no extra pay. A patrolman's salary is $1,000 per annum, a roundsman's $1,200, a sergeant's $1,500, and a captain's

$2,000. The police board, besides controlling the police force, appoints the inspectors of elections, of whom there are about 1,100; selects the polling places, about 550; and counts the votes cast. Further it has charge of the street-cleaning of the city (see STREET-CLEANING). The Central Police Office is in Mulberry st., bet. Houston and Bleecker sts. The precinct station-houses are located as follows:

No. 1.—52 New st.
4.—9 Oak st.
5.—19 Leonard st.
7.—247 Madison.
8.—Prince, cor. Wooster st.
9.—94 Charles st.
10.—87 Eldridge st.
11.—Houston, cor. 2d st.
12.—126th st. bet. 3d and 4th avs.
13.—Attorney and Delancey sts.
14.—205 Mulberry st.
15.—221 Mercer st.
16.—230 W. 20th st.
17.—1st av. and 5th st.
18.—337 E. 22d st.
19.—E. 51st, bet. 3d and Lexington avs.
19.—*Sub.* Grand Central Depot.
20.—434 W. 37th st.
21.—120 E. 35th st.
22.—347 W. 47th st.
23.—88th st. and Av. C.
24.—Harbor police boat Seneca.
25.—34 E. 29th st.
26.—City Hall.
27.—Cor. Liberty and Church sts.
28.—260 E. 59th st.
29.—137 W. 30th st.
30.—128th st. and Broadway.
31.—100th st. bet. 9th and 10th avs.
32.—10th av. and 152d st.
33.—Morrisania Town Hall.
34.—Tremont.
35.—Kingsbridge.

Polo. (See WESTCHESTER POLO CLUB.)

Population. (See NEW YORK.)

Port Monmouth, a minor summer resort on the mainland of New Jersey, adjoining Sandy Hook Bay. It is about 25 miles from New York, from which it is accessible by the New Jersey Central Railway (ferry foot of Liberty st.), or by boat from Pier 8, N. R. Fare in either case, $1.

Port Morris, a locality on Long Island Sound, about a mile north of the Harlem River. It derives its name from the old Gouverneur Morris mansion still standing. It was annexed to New York in 1874. The 3d av. elevated railroad or the steamboats to Harlem, and then the Port Chester Railroad near 3d av. on the north side of the Harlem Bridge, will take you there.

Port Wardens.—Office, 17 South st. Port Wardens' charges are, for each survey on board of any vessel, on hatches or cargo, $2. For each survey on damaged goods, on the wharf or in store, $2. For each survey on any vessel deemed unfit to proceed to sea, $5. Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Valuation and measurement survey, $10.

Post-Office. — The new Post-Office building is one of the largest and most conspicuous structures in New York. It occupies what was formerly the southern extremity of the City Hall Park, and is of triangular shape, having a frontage of 279 ft. to the north and 144 ft. to the south, with 2 equal façades of 262½ ft. to the east and west. It is 5 stories high above the sidewalk — 1 story being in the Mansard roof—besides a basement and a sub-basement. The architecture is a mixture of Doric and Renaissance. Several domes patterned after those of the Paris Louvre rise high above the sky-line proper. The material used in the construction of the walls is a light-colored granite from Dix Island, Me. The girders, beams, etc., are all of iron. It was completed at a cost of between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000, and first occupied on Sept. 1, 1877. The engines and other machinery used in heating the building and running the elevators connecting the different floors are placed in the sub-basement, while the basement is used for the reception and sorting of mails. The various "drops," letter boxes, delivery windows, and offices for the sale of stamps in sums of less than $1, are on the first or main floor. The Postmaster's and other offices are on the second floor, while the third and fourth floors are used by the United States Courts and their officers. The fifth floor is given over to the janitors and to the storage of various articles. About 1,200 men are employed in the collection, sorting, and delivery of the 300,000,000 letters, newspapers, etc., handled at this office annually. The average receipts per year are about $3,000,000, and

the expenditures about $1,000,000, so that the office yields a net profit of $2,000,000.

The old Post-Office building, on the east side of Nassau st., between Cedar and Pine, was originally the Middle Dutch Reformed Church, and is one of the oldest structures standing in the city. Its history is quite an eventful one. During the war of the Revolution it was first used as a hospital and prison, and afterward as cavalry barracks and riding-school for the British army. Then it passed through many vicissitudes, and was finally purchased by the merchants of the city and presented to the United States Government. Although exceedingly inconvenient for such a purpose, it continued to be used for postal purposes for more than 30 years, until the new building was finished.

Postal Facilities. — Besides the general Post-Office, there are 19 sub-stations under the control of the New York Postmaster. There are also about 1,000 lamp-post boxes, from which collections are made seven times daily, exclusive of Sunday—the first at 6 A. M. and the last about 9 P. M. Mails are received and dispatched at the general Post-Office at all hours during week-days, and several times during the night. There is scarcely a point of any importance in the United States for which a mail is not made up at least twice a day during week-days, while there are places for which there are six or more. Foreign mails are dispatched by almost every steamer, and the time of closing is always advertised in the principal daily papers, as well as posted at the general office and the stations. Letters are delivered in all parts of the city by carriers at almost hourly intervals from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. during week-days. On Sundays there are no deliveries, but two collections are made from the lamp-post boxes—one at 2 P. M. and the other at 9 P. M. The general Post-Office is open at all hours during the day and night on week-days, and from 9 to 11 A. M. on Sundays. The city stations are open from 6.30 A. M. to 8 P. M. on week-days, and from 8 to 10 A. M. on Sundays. Single stamps may be bought at the general Post-Office or at any of the stations. Eleven of the sub-stations are designated officially by letters of the alphabet, and the other 8 are known by the names of the suburban villages in which they are situated. The following list gives their location and the boundaries of the district which they serve. The general Post-Office serves the district south of those served by Stations *A* and *B*:

A, 595 Broadway: Franklin st. from West st. to West Broadway, to Canal st., to Bowery, to E. 4th st., to W. 4th st., to 6th av., to Carmine st., to Clarkson st., to West st.

B, 380 Grand st.: north of Catharine st. from East River, to 63 Bowery, to both sides of E. Houston st., to East River.

C, 583 Hudson st.: odd numbers on Clarkson st., from West st., to odd numbers on Carmine st., to west side of 6th av., to odd numbers on W. 4th st., to even numbers on 5th av., to W. 20th st., to North River.

D, 4 Cooper Union: above E. Houston st. from East River, to Bowery, to E. 4th st., to Washington sq., to 5th av., to E. 20th st., to East River.

E, 465 8th av.: north of W. 20th st. from North River to 5th av. (west side), to but not including W. 44th st.

F, 550 3d av.: north of E. 20th st. from East River, to east side 5th av., to and including E. 44th st., to East River.

G, 1661 Broadway: W. 44th st. from North River, to 5th av., to W. 59th st., to 8th av., to W. 110th st., to North River.

H, 1009 3d av.: north of E. 44th st. from East River, to 5th av., to but not including E. 71st st., to East River.

K, 1531 3d av.: E. 71 st. from East River, to 5th av., to and including E. 110th st., to East River, including Mount St. Vincent.

L, 2279 3d av. near 124th st.: above 110th st. from East River to 5th av.; 110th st. from 5th av., to North River, to 145th st., to 8th av., to 154th st., to Harlem River, to East River, to 110th st.

M, cor. 158th st. and 10th av.: W. 145th st. from 9th av., to North River, to King's Bridge, to 9th ave., to W. 145th st.

King's Bridge, Broadway near Railroad Crossing: north by city limits, east by Jerome Park, south by Harlem River, west by Spuyten Duyvel.

Morrisania, 167th st., near 4th av.: from Harlem Bridge by Harlem River to Long Island Sound, to Bronx River, to Home st., to Southern Boulevard, to Boston av. at West Farms, to 171st st., to Central av., to King's Bridge Road mid-

way between Tremont and Fordham, thence by Harlem River to Harlem Bridge.

Spuyten Duyvel, at Hudson River R. R. Station: Riverdale on the north, King's Bridge on the east, Spuyten Duyvel Creek on the south, Hudson River on the west.

Riverdale, at Depot of Hudson River R. R.: on the north by Yonkers, east by Broadway, south by Hudson Park, west by Hudson River.

Tremont, 4th av., opposite Harlem R. R. Depot: north by King's Bridge Road, Fletcher, and 4th sts., east by Southern Boulevard, south by 171st st., west by Central av.

Fordham, near depot of Harlem R. R.: north by Williamsbridge Road and Boston av., south by Quarry Road, Tremont, east by Southern Boulevard, west by 4th st. and Harlem River.

Woodlawn, north by Yonkers, east by Bronx River, south by Fordham, west by King's Bridge.

West Farms, Main st., in the "square": from Bronx River along northern line of 23d ward, to Southern Boulevard, to Union av., to Bronx River, to place of beginning.

Rates of Postage.—The postage on letters weighing ½ oz. or less, to any point within the United States or Canada, is 3 cts., and 3 cts. additional for every extra ½ oz. Prepayment by stamps is absolutely necessary. City letters are charged 2 cts. for every ½ oz. or less, and 2 cts. for every additional ½ oz. Prepayment by stamps is also essential to delivery. Transient newspapers and periodicals and unsealed circulars are charged 1 ct. for each 2 oz., and samples, patterns, and articles of merchandise in packages, not over 4 lbs. in weight, 1 ct. per oz. Prepayment is also necessary. Foreign postage is by general treaty 5 cts. for a single letter to all the countries belonging to the Postal Union. To countries not belonging to the union the rates vary, but they can be readily ascertained at the general Post-Office or at any of the stations.

Money-Orders.—Domestic money-orders can be obtained at the general Post-Office, and at any of the lettered stations excepting station M, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. The applicant is required to fill up a blank form stating the amount he desires to send, the place on which he wishes to have it drawn, the name of the person to whom it is to be paid, and his own name. The fees are: On orders not exceeding $15, 10 cts.; over $15 and not exceeding $30, 15 cts.; over $30 and not exceeding $40, 20 cts.; over $40 and not exceeding $50, 25 cts. Money-orders on Great Britain, Italy, or Switzerland can be obtained to the amount of $50 or less at the rate of 25 cts. for every $10, or fractional part thereof. Money-orders on Canada for $50 or less are charged 20 cts. for every $10 or fractional part thereof. Money-orders on Germany for any amount not exceeding $50 are issued at the following rates: On orders not exceeding $5, 15 cts.; over $5 but not exceeding $10, 25 cts.; and for every $10 or part of $10 additional, 25 cts. extra. Money-orders are paid at the general Post-Office, where there are five windows for the examination of domestic orders and one for foreign orders, and at all the lettered stations and the Morrisania station, if they are made payable there.

Registered Letters.—The registration of letters extends now to almost every part of the civilized world. The registration fee is uniform for both the United States and foreign countries to which the system extends, being 10 cts., attached to the article in postage stamps in addition to the regular postage. Not only can letters be registered in this way, but also books, parcels, etc., otherwise eligible to be sent through the mails.

Advertised Letters.—Letters addressed to persons who can not be found are advertised in some of the daily papers after being held one month. They are then delivered at the general Post-Office to the persons to whom they are addressed on payment of a fee of 1 ct. Letters directed to no definite street, number, box, or hotel are only delivered at the general Post-Office. If any are directed to a substation having carriers, they will be sent to such address as the party claiming them may give, but will not be delivered to such party in person. Letters, after being advertised as above and not called for within a reasonable time thereafter, are forwarded to the dead-letter office in Washington, where they are opened and returned to the writer, if he can be found.

Letter-Boxes.—Boxes can be rented at the general Post-Office and at the various stations for $16 per annum. All let-

lers for the party renting one are put into it, whether they bear the number of the box or not. Persons desiring to rent boxes must, however, satisfy the Postmaster that they are responsible and reputable, as a guarantee that the boxes are not hired to secure the confidence of country dupes in some swindling enterprise.

Presbyterian Churches. — The following list gives the names and locations of all those in the city. Reformed and United Presbyterian churches are given under those heads:

Alexander Chapel, 7 King st.
Allen Street, 61 Allen st.
Bethany, 140th st., cor. 3d av.
Brick, 410 5th av.
Canal Street, 17 Greene st.
Central, 209 W. 56th st.
Church of the Covenant, 28 Park av.
Church of the Sea and Land, 19 Market st.
Church of the Puritans, 15 W. 130th st.
Eighty-fourth Street, W. 84th st., cor. 11th av.
Fifth Avenue, 708 5th av.
First, 54 5th av.
First, Washington av., near 174th st.
First Union, 147 E. 86th st.
Fourth, 124 W. 34th st.
Fourth Avenue, 286 4th av.
Fourteenth Street, cor. 2d av.
French Evangelical, 9 University pl.
German, 292 Madison st.
Harlem, 43 E. 125th st.
Madison Square, 9 Madison av.
Memorial, 506 Madison av.
Mount Washington, Inwood.
Murray Hill, 135 E. 40th st.
New York, 167 W. 11th st.
North, 374 9th av.
Phillips, Madison av. cor. E. 73d st.
Pott's Memorial, Washington av., near 167th st.
Riverdale, Riverdale.
Rutgers, 98 Madison av.
Scotch, 53 W. 14th st.
Seventh, 138 Broome st.
Shiloh, 167 W. 26th st.
Spring Street, 246 Spring st.
Thirteenth Street, 145 W. 13th st.
Twenty-third Street, 210 W. 23d st.
University Place, cor. E. 10th st.
Washington Heights, 10th av., cor. W. 155th st.
Welsh, 225 E. 13th st.
West, 31 W. 42d st.
West Farms, West Farms.
Westminster, 151 W. 22d st.

Press Club, New York. (See New York Press Club.)

Printing-House Square. — This name is commonly applied to the triangle on the east side of City Hall Park. Nearly all the morning and evening papers have their business, editorial, and printing rooms here or in this vicinity. There are a large number of eating and drinking saloons, keeping open all night for the accommodation of editors, reporters, and printers. In about the center of the so-called square stands a bronze statue of Benjamin Franklin.

Prisons.—These, within the city limits, are only designed for the safe-keeping of prisoners awaiting trial. There is a prison connected with each police court, viz.: the Tombs, in Centre st., bet. Leonard and Franklin; Essex Market, in Essex st., bet. Grand and Broome; Jefferson Market, 6th av. and W. 10th st.; Yorkville, in 57th st., bet. 3d and Lexington avs.; Harlem, in 125th st., bet. 3d and Lexington avs.; and that in Fordham. The Tombs prison is also the city prison. (See Tombs.) The only other prison is Ludlow st. jail, separated from Essex Market by an alley way, where prisoners held on civil process issued by the State courts, or on civil or criminal process of the Federal courts, are kept. Ludlow st. jail is under the care of the Sheriff of the county, and the other prisons are in charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, to whom visitors should apply for passes. The Tombs and the Jefferson Market prison are the only ones possessing any architectural pretensions. These two are described under their proper heads.

Private Theatricals. (See Amateur Dramatic Societies.)

Produce Exchange. — The Produce Exchange occupies the block bounded by Whitehall, Pearl, Moore, and Water sts., the main entrance being on Whitehall st. It is a handsome brick building, striking as a whole, but without any particular architectural pretensions. Office hours are from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Written application to the secretary for

further information has failed to elicit a reply.

Professional Societies.—The following are the principal professional societies in the city of New York, and the location of their offices. Medical Societies are given under that heading:

American Institute of Architects, 111 Broadway.
American Shipmasters' Association, 87 William st.
American Society of Civil Engineers, 104 E. 20th st.
Teachers' Association, 27 Union sq.

Prospect Park. (See Brooklyn.)

Protectory, Roman Catholic. (See Benevolent Societies and Institutions.)

Protestant Episcopal Churches.—The following list gives the names and locations of all those in New York City. The residence of the Bishop of New York is at 38 E. 22d st. The "High" or Ritualistic churches are St. Alban's, St. Ignatius's, and St. Mary the Virgin's:

All Angels, W. 81st st., cor. 11th av.
All Saints, 286 Henry st.
Annunciation, 142 W. 14th st.
Ascension, 36 5th av.
Atonement, 84 Madison av.
Beloved Disciple, E. 89th st., near Madison av.
Calvary, 273 4th av.
Chapel of St. Augustine, 107 E. Houston st.
Chapel of the Comforter, 814 Greenwich st.
Chapel of the Holy Comforter, 365 West st.
Chapel of the Shepherd's Flock, 330 W. 43d st.
Christ, 369 5th av.
Christ, Riverdale.
Church of Santiago, 30 W. 22d st.
Church of the Holy Sepulchre, E. 74th st., near 4th av.
Church of the Holy Spirit, E. 57th st., near Lexington av.
Church of the Mediator, 728 11th av.
Church of the Resurrection, 165 E. 85th st.
Du St. Esprit, 20 W. 22d st.
Epiphany, 228 E. 50th st.
First Reformed, Madison av., cor. E. 55th st.
Grace, 800 Broadway.
Grace, West Farms.
Grace Chapel, 132 E. 14th st.
Grace Chapel, 143 E. 116th st.
Heavenly Rest, 551 5th av.
Holy Apostles, 300 9th av.
Holy Communion, 324 6th av.
Holy Martyrs, 39 Forsyth st.
Holy Trinity, 5th av., cor. W. 125th st.
Holy Trinity, 319 Madison av.
Incarnation, 205 Madison av.
Intercession, W. 158th st., cor. 11th av.
Memorial Church of the Rev. H. Anthon, 139 W. 48th st.
Moravian Mission, 636 6th st.
Nativity, 80 Av. C.
Our Saviour, foot Pike st.
Reconciliation, 242 E. 31st st.
Redeemer, 4th av., cor. E. 82d st.
St. Alban's, E. 47th st., near Lexington av.
St. Ambrose, 117 Thompson st.
St. Andrew's, E. 127th st., near 4th av.
St. Ann's, St. Ann's av., near 140th st.
St. Ann's, 7 W. 18th st.
St. Barnabas' Chapel, 306 Mulberry st.
St. Bartholomew's, 348 Madison av.
St. Chrysostom's Chapel, 201 W. 39th st.
St. Clement's, 108 W. 3d st.
St. George's, 7 Rutherford pl.
St. Ignatius, 56 W. 40th st.
St. James's, E. 72, near 3d av.
St. James's, Fordham.
St. John the Baptist. 259 Lexington av.
St. John the Evangelist, 222 W. 11th st.
St. John's, 46 Varick st.
St. Luke's, 483 Hudson st.
St. Mark's, Stuyvesant, near 2d av.
St. Mary the Virgin, 228 W. 45th st.
St. Mary's, Lawrence, near 10th av.
St. Michael's, 10th av., near W. 100th st.
St. Paul's, Broadway, cor. Vesey st.
St. Paul's, 3d av., near 170th st.
St. Peter's, 342 W. 20th st.
St. Philip's, 309 Mulberry st.
St. Stephen's, 57½ W. 46th st.
St. Thomas's, 5th av., cor. W. 53d st.
St. Timothy's, 332 W. 57th st.
Transfiguration, 5 E. 29th st.
Trinity, Broadway, cor. Rector st.
Trinity, 166th, near Boston av.
Trinity Chapel, 15 W. 25th st.
Zion, 245 Madison av.

Protestant Episcopal General Theological Seminary stands on what is known as Chelsea Square, being the block bounded by 9th and 10th avs. and 20th and 21st sts. It was founded in 1819 and chartered by the Legislature in 1822. The governing body is the Board of Trustees, consisting of all the bishops of the Church, *ex officio;* one trustee from each diocese, and one additional for every *eight* clergymen in the same; one more additional for every $2,000 of money contributed, until the same amounts to $10,000, and then one more additional for every $10,000. The faculty consists of a dean and the staff of professors. The requisites for admission are stated as follows in the by-laws: "Every person producing to the faculty satisfactory evidence of his having been admitted a candidate for holy orders, with full qualifications, according to the canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, shall be received as a student in the seminary. All others may be admitted who shall produce satisfactory evidence of religious and moral character, of classical and scientific attainments, of attachment to the Protestant Episcopal Church, and in general of such dispositions and habits as may render them apt and meet to exercise the ministry. All candidates for admission into the seminary shall be required to stand a satisfactory examination on the primary elements of the Hebrew tongue, on the Greek grammar, and on the Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles in the original, with a view to ascertain their fitness to pursue a critical and exegetical course of study in the New Testament. And the said candidates shall also sustain an examination upon the rules and principles of English composition, and present a specimen of their proficiency in that department." The course lasts three years, and opens on the Wednesday preceding the first autumnal ember day. There is no charge for tuition or for rooms within the seminary buildings, but each student is expected to furnish his own room. There are several prizes open to annual competition, and 26 scholarships of the average value of $150 a year are bestowed by the faculty. There is a library of about 16,000 volumes connected with the seminary.

Public Schools. (See BOARD OF EDUCATION.)

Public Works, Department of, room 19 City Hall.—Created by the Charter of 1873. One Commissioner, appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen, for a term of four years, at its head; salary, $10,000 per annum. There are eight sub-bureaux: 1. For laying water-pipes, constructing sewers, walls, and hydrants, paving streets, etc. Head of bureau called Water Purveyor; salary, $3,000. 2. For the collection of revenue from the sale and use of water. Head of bureau, Water Register; salary, $4,000. 3. For the care of all property connected with the supply of Croton water. Head of bureau, Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct; salary, $7,000. 4. For grading, flagging, curbing, and guttering the streets. Head of bureau, Superintendent of Street Improvements; salary, $3,000. 5. For lamps and gas. Head of bureau, Superintendent of Lamps and Gas. 6. For streets and roads. Head of bureau, Superintendent of Streets and Roads; salary, $2,750. 7. For repairs of and supplies to public buildings, etc. Head of bureau, Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies; salary, $2,750. 8. For the removal of incumbrances. Head of bureau, Superintendent of Incumbrances. These heads of bureaux are appointed by the Commissioner. The annual expenditures of the department are about $1,600,000.

Quarantine.—The quarantine regulations of the port of New York are under the control of three quarantine commissioners, acting under the authority of the State of New York and appointed by the Governor for a term of years. Their office is at No. 2 Exchange Court. The health officer of the port resides at the quarantine station on the eastern shore of Staten Island, just inside of the Narrows, as the entrance to the inner or New York Bay is called. Here all vessels subject to quarantine must lie to until examined and passed by the health officer or one of his assistants. The law only allows the boarding of vessels by quarantine officers between sunrise and sunset; vessels arriving during the night must remain off the quarantine station until morning, and, of course, no person is permitted to go on shore from such vessel until the quarantine inspection is satisfactorily concluded. A quarantine hospital has been erected on

an artificial island, constructed for the purpose on the West Bank, a shoal off the eastern shore of Staten Island in the lower or maritime bay. The building, which was completed in 1869 at a cost of over half a million of dollars, is one story in height, divided into 8 wards, each 89 ft. long and 24 ft. wide, and each capable of accommodating 50 patients. It is lighted with gas, and special telegraphic wires connect it with the city. All persons affected with any contagious disease found on board any incoming vessel are removed to this hospital. On other artificial islands on the same shoal are buildings for the detention of persons who were exposed to, but who have displayed no symptoms of, an infectious disease, and for the disinfection of clothing, etc., found on board vessels on which cases of infectious diseases are found. The burying-ground is at Seguin's, on Staten Island, near the shoal. There is also a hospital ship—the Illinois—which is anchored in the lower bay, and is at times used as a station by the health officer for boarding vessels from infected ports.

Racing. (See TURF.)

Ragpickers.—The ragpickers of the city are mostly Italians and Germans. The homes of the Italians are found in Crosby and Leonard sts. The Germans are usually denizens of the district east of the Bowery. A large colony of the latter fills a row of tenements in an alley way on Willett st., between Stanton and Houston. This is widely known as Ragpickers' Row, and it has among its denizens Martin Schreiber, who claims to have been a servant of Washington Irving, and who gives the visitor some interesting reminiscences of him. The ragpicker starts from the Row between four and six o'clock every morning, and returns from his first expedition in time for his breakfast at eight. But, before satisfying his appetite, he proceeds to the cellars underneath the houses and there empties the yield of his journey upon the ground, that he may separate the fat from the glass, and the iron from the rags, making a separate pile of each, and afterward disposing of the fat to the offal dealer, the rags to the paper maker, and the iron to the junkman. After breakfast he makes a second expedition, and he continues his rounds throughout the day. Although the business does not seem profitable to one who merely sees the ragpicker with his bag and hook, the tenements of the colony are usually remarkably clean and well-furnished, and some of its members, while still pursuing their humble occupation, have considerable bank accounts.

Rahway, a small manufacturing town in New Jersey, about 20 miles S. W. from New York, and divided into two parts by the Rahway River, which is a small stream emptying into Staten Island Sound. It is accessible by the Pennsylvania Railway from the foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses st. Fare, 50 cts. Estimated population, 6,500.

Railways.—Of the various railways starting from or terminating in New York only three have their depots proper in the city; all the others, excepting the Long Island roads, starting or arriving at the New Jersey side of the Hudson River, across which passengers are conveyed by ferry-boats. Tickets for nearly all points in the United States and Canada accessible by railway and steamboats can be bought at offices in the principal hotels and elsewhere; but in buying there be sure to specify the particular line by which you wish to go, in case there be more than one running there, and see that you get the right ticket before paying. By purchasing a ticket at one of the offices of the local express companies, a list of which is given under EXPRESSES, baggage can be checked to destination at once by paying the regular charge—ordinarily 40 cts. for a trunk—and 10 cts. extra. On all the leading lines agents of the express companies come on the trains before the city is reached, who will undertake to deliver baggage in any part of the city or Brooklyn. These agents always have some badge of authority, and on delivery of a check to them they are obliged to give their company's receipt therefor. It is optional whether to pay them or the person delivering the baggage. The following are the railways running out of New York, and the location of their passenger depots:

CENTRAL, of New Jersey.—Depot, Communipaw, Jersey City; from New York by ferry from foot of Liberty st.

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.—Depot, Hoboken; from New York by ferries from foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.

Erie.—Depot, Pavonia av., Jersey City; from New York by ferries from foot of Chambers and W. 23d sts.

Montclair & Greenwood Lake.—Same as Pennsylvania.

Morris & Essex.—Same as Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.

Newark & New York.—Branch of the Central of New Jersey.

New Jersey Central.—See Central of New Jersey.

New York Central & Hudson River has two depots, namely, the Grand Central, at 42d st. and 4th av., and the old Hudson River Depot at 30th st. and 10th av., the latter being used by local trains for Spuyten Duyvel and intermediate stations.

New York & Harlem.—From Grand Central Depot, 42d st. and Park av.

New York & Greenwood Lake.—See Montclair and Greenwood Lake.

New York, New Haven & Hartford.—From Grand Central Depot, 42d st. and Park av.

New York, Lake Erie & Western.—See Erie.

New Jersey & New York.—Same as Erie.

New Jersey Midland.—Same as Pennsylvania.

New Jersey Southern.—Depot, Sandy Hook; from New York by boat, leaving Pier 8, North River.

Northern of New Jersey.—Same as Erie.

Pennsylvania.—Depot, Railroad av., Jersey City; from New York by ferries from foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.

Long Island Railways.—All have their depots at Hunter's Point, except some of those running to Coney Island. From New York take ferry from James sl., or from E. 34th st.

Randall's Island is at the junction of the East River and Long Island Sound. It is divided from the Westchester shore on the north by a narrow channel known as the Harlem Kills, on the south from Ward's Island by Little Hell Gate, and is the site of the House of Refuge, idiot asylum, nursery, and children's and infants' hospital, schools and the other charities provided by the city for destitute children. These are principally fine brick buildings of imposing size, and the island, which contains over 100 acres, is handsomely laid out, and shaded by fine trees. With the exception of the House of Refuge, these institutions are under the care of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction. On the south end of the Island is the House of Refuge, under the care of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, for the use of which 30 acres are set apart. The buildings are of brick in the Italian style of architecture; the two principal buildings are nearly 1,000 ft. long. The boys and girls are kept separate; and those guilty of social crime, apart from the more youthful. Children brought before police magistrates are sentenced to this institution. The average number of inmates is 800, all of whom are taught to work as well as instructed in the common English branches. The total population of the island is about 2,500. Visitors must obtain a pass from the Commissioners of Charities and Correction at their office cor. 11th st. and 3d av. Reached by steamboat from the foot of E. 26th st. The island may be seen from the Harlem boats leaving from near Peck sl. about hourly. Fare, 10 cts.

Raquette Club.—N. E. cor. 6th av. and 26th st. Occupies a fine, large, brick building of unique appearance, being a modification of the English-Tudor style of architecture. Its effect, however, is lost among the buildings which surround it. The club is instituted chiefly to facilitate the playing of rackets, for which purpose two courts are provided, but also for the encouraging and promoting of athletics of all kinds. A well-appointed gymnasium is on the premises; a large running-track, and all the various styles of rowing weights and rowing machines, are at the disposal of the members. The club has bath- and dressing-rooms, as well as rooms for sparring and fencing, with able instructors constantly in attendance. Large sitting-rooms, billiard rooms, and bowling-alleys add to the comfort of the club.

The membership is near 360, and the limit is 500. Initiation fee $50, and yearly dues $50.

Raritan Bay is the designation of an arm of the lower New York Bay, indenting the coast of New Jersey, and into which empties the Raritan River, and from the north of which opens Staten Island Sound which separates that island from the New Jersey coast. It is about 9 miles in length from east to west, and about 3 to 4 miles in breadth. At its extreme western end are the towns of Perth Amboy and South Amboy, on opposite sides of the mouth of the Raritan River.

Raritan River rises in the northern and western part of the State of New Jersey and flows east, emptying into Raritan Bay, which opens into New York Bay. It has a north and south branch, which unite at a town called Branchburg, just beyond which it receives the waters of the Millstone River. The town of Raritan is on the upper waters of the south branch, New Brunswick on the main river, and Perth Amboy and South Amboy on opposite sides of its mouth. For a portion of its length its course is followed by the Delaware and Raritan Canal. It is navigable for some distance beyond New Brunswick for small vessels.

Ravenswood is on the east shore of the East River between Hunter's Point and Astoria, together with which it forms Long Island City, which see. It consists almost entirely of suburban residences, many of which are surrounded by handsome grounds. There is no ferry connecting it with New York directly. Take either James sl. or 34th st. Ferry to Hunter's Point, and then horse-cars northward.

Reading-Rooms. — The principal free reading-room in the city is at Cooper Union (which see). There are also free reading-rooms at the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association (which see), and reading-rooms for subscribers at all the principal libraries. (See LIBRARIES.)

Red Bank.—A village on the north branch of the Shrewsbury River, about 7 miles from the ocean. Chiefly known as a summer resort. Board and rents during the season moderately high. Reached by Central Railroad of New Jersey from foot of Liberty st. Fare, $1; excursion, $1.50. Distance, 39 miles. Time, 1 hour and 35 minutes. There are also steamboats from the city, whose hours of sailing are determined by the tide, it being necessary to cross Shrewsbury bar at high water.

Reformed Dutch Churches.— The following list gives the names and locations of those in New York City:

BLOOMINGDALE, W. 71st, near 9th av.
COLLEGIATE MIDDLE CHURCH, 11 Lafayette pl.
COLLEGIATE MISSIONS: North Dutch, 111 Fulton st.; Knox Memorial, 514 9th av.; Chapel, 823 7th av.; mission, 158 W. 29th st.
FIFTH AVENUE, cor. W. 29th st.
FIFTH AVENUE, cor. W. 48th st.
FORDHAM, Fordham.
FOURTH GERMAN MISSION, 244 W. 40th st.
GERMAN EVANGELICAL MISSION, 141 E. Houston st.
GERMAN REFORMED PROTESTANT, 131 Norfolk st.
HARLEM, 2232 3d av.
HOLLAND, 279 W. 11th st.
MADISON AVENUE, cor. E. 57th st.
PROSPECT HILL, 330 E. 85th st.
ST. PAUL'S, 3d av., cor. 146th st.
SOUTH, 5th av., cor. W. 21st st.
THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, 307 W. 34th st.
UNION, 25 6th av.
WASHINGTON AVENUE, near 157th st.
WEST FARMS, West Farms.

Reformed Presbyterian Churches. — The following list comprises those in New York City:

FIRST, 123 W. 12th st.
FIRST, 426 W. 28th st.
FOURTH, 365 W. 48th st.
SECOND, 227 W. 39th st.
THIRD, 238 W. 23d st.

Regattas. (See ROWING and YACHTING.)

Register's Office is in the Hall of Records, a two-story building standing just east of the City Hall within the City Hall Park. Open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Religious Societies.—The following list comprises the most prominent religious societies in the city of New York, with their offices:

American Baptist Publication Society, 9 Murray st.

American Congregational Union, 59 Bible House.

American Jewish Publication Society, 127 W. 44th st.

American Sunday-School Union, 8 Bible House.

American Swedenborg Publication Society, 20 Cooper Union.

American Tract Society, 150 Nassau st.

Board of Church Erection of the Presbyterian Church, 23 Centre st.

Board of Delegates of the American Israelites on Civil and Religious Rites, 115 Broadway.

Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church, 29 Centre st.

Board of Education of the Reformed Church, 34 Vesey st.

Board of Publication of the Reformed Church, 34 Vesey st.

Evangelical Alliance of the United States, 5 Bible House.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, 149 W. 34th st.

Manhattan Baptist Social Union, 153 Broadway.

Methodist Book Concern, 805 Broadway.

New York City Sabbath Tract Society, cor. 9th av. and 34th st.

New York Protestant Episcopal Public School Society, 1517 Broadway.

New York Sabbath Committee, 31 Bible House.

New York Sunday-School Association, 304 4th av.

Presbytery of New York, 153 E. 78th st.

Protestant Episcopal Society for Promoting Religion and Learning, 110 Broadway.

Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge, 2 Bible House.

Protestant Episcopal Sunday-School Union and Church Book Society, 713 Broadway.

Protestant Episcopal Tract Society, 6 Cooper Union.

Sunday-School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 805 Broadway.

Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 805 Broadway.

United States General Convention of the Universalist Church, 29 Wall st.

Reservoir Park, a small public park, between 40th and 42d sts. and 6th av. and the distributing reservoir on 5th av. The Crystal Palace, in which the first World's Fair held in America was opened in 1853, stood on this spot until its destruction by fire in the latter part of 1858.

Restaurants. — In New York one may eat what he pleases, when he pleases, and where he pleases. The peculiarly long and narrow shape of the city proper removes the residences of New Yorkers so far from their places of business that the habit of eating away from home is a very general one, and consequently restaurants and eating-houses of every grade abound in almost every part of the city. From the "coffee and cake" saloons, indigenous to basements in certain parts of New York, to the palatial and perfectly appointed mansion of Delmonico, in 5th av., is a wide range. Within this come oyster-saloons, chop-houses (which see), lunch-counters, penny-restaurants, 15-cent-restaurants, commonly called "hash-houses," foreign restaurants, the restaurants attached to first-class hotels kept upon the so-called European plan, dairies, and restaurants proper. Beginning at the top, Delmonico is the name of a family which is identified with the perfection of good living in New York. Delmonico's Restaurant, *par excellence*, is kept by Louis Delmonico, and for many years it occupied a building at the cor. 14th st. and 5th av. At present it occupies a large building fronting on 5th av., Broadway, and 26th st. The café is a large room looking out upon Broadway and 26th st., with a marble floor, lofty ceiling, and any number of small marble-topped tables. Smoking and drinking as well as eating are indulged in in this room by gentlemen. The other half of this floor is occupied by a similar room fronting on 5th av., used as the public dining-room. The furniture and hangings are quiet but extremely rich and effective. An elevator gives access to

the second floor, and here are a series of private parlors and dining-rooms *en suite*, and a large and finely decorated ball-room or dining-hall. Most of the public dinners given by societies and the like are laid in this room, and private dinner parties and balls are also arranged for persons who desire it, absolutely without care or trouble to themselves other than drawing a cheque for the expenses, which are never small. On the upper floors are a limited number of apartments for gentlemen. The *cuisine* and the service at this house are not surpassed by any restaurant in the world, and the same may safely be said of the prices, which are commensurate with the service. Two persons can dine at Delmonico's modestly for $5, but unless one is prepared to spend at least that amount he should seek some less expensive place. This sum includes a bottle of good claret, although the cheapest on the list. It may be said here, however, that at Delmonico's, as at all other strictly first-class restaurants, the rule that what is enough for one is enough for two obtains. If the waiter on taking an order for two persons inquires whether you wish one portion or two, it is certain that one is enough. If the point is not raised by the waiter the inquiry should be made by the diner. Diagonally opposite Delmonico's, on 5th av., and covering the front of the square between 26th and 27th sts., is the Hotel Brunswick. Apartments with private table may be had on the upper floors for families, but are very expensive. The main dining-saloon is a long narrow apartment, beautifully frescoed, amply lighted by a succession of huge windows in the daytime, and by night by candelabra springing from a succession of *jardinières* extending through the length of the room, and broken only by a fountain, the whole constituting the most charming dining-hall in this country. The food, as regards cooking and service, is quite as good as that at Delmonico's, and quite as expensive. A café, bar, and offices occupy the remainder of the first floor, and in summer meals are served in the large garden in the rear, under a canvas awning. Among the other strictly first-class restaurants, where the prices are, however, a trifle lower than at these two places, are the restaurants connected with the Gilsey House, Broadway and 29th st., the Hoffman House, Broadway between 24th and 25th sts., the St. James Hotel, Broadway and 26th st., and the Rossmore Hotel at Broadway and 42d st. The Parker House at Broadway and 34th st., chiefly affected by men, is a place where game and a fair grill, or a good dinner *à la carte*, may be obtained. At Taylor's Saloon under the St. Denis Hotel, at Broadway and 11th st., the cooking and service are extremely good, and a fair dinner for two persons may be obtained for $2 without wine, or a modest one for even less. Clark's at Broadway and 27th st., Bigot's in 14th st., west of Union sq., Purssell's, Broadway near 18th st., and the Vienna Bakery at Broadway and 10th st., are places noted for their ices and pastry. The Brower House at Broadway and 28th st., and the Sinclair House at Broadway and 8th st., are resorted to chiefly by sporting men, and the cooking is excellent, and the prices moderate. Among the best places in New York to breakfast or dine are a number of restaurants kept by foreigners, where a good *table-d'hote* dinner consisting of five courses and accompanied by a pint bottle of fair claret may be obtained. Some of the best of these are Morello's, 28th st. west of Broadway, where you may dine *al fresco* if you choose, dinner from 6 to 8 at $1, breakfast from 8 to 12 at 50 cts.; Martinelli's on Union sq., 17th st. side, noted for its excellent macaroni, dinner from 6 to 8 at $1; Donovan's in 12th st. near 5th av., where a really excellent dinner is served at $1.50; Jacques's, at 54 W. 11th st., at $1; Martinetti's, 4th av. near 13th st., at 75 cts.; and Moretti's at 3d av. and 14th st. at $1, including wine and capital macaroni. The Hotel Hungaria on the east side of Union sq., just above 14th st., is at present one of the most popular places in the city. There is a wine shop in front, and in the rear a dining-saloon with a gallery and a glass dome covering the room. A good dinner is served at 60 cts., and Hungarian wines at very moderate prices. All of these places, and more especially the Hungaria, are much affected by the younger artists, actors, musicians, and journalists. Below 8th st. the restaurants chiefly assume the character of lunch-rooms, which are largely patronized during the hours from 12 M. to 3 P. M., although they are usually kept open from early morning until 6 P. M. Taking them in the order of excellence, Delmonico's at 114 and 116 Broad-

way, Delmonico's in Broad st. near Exchange pl., and Delmonico's at the junction of Beaver and William sts., are by far the best. They are personally conducted by members of this family whose name is so thoroughly identified with the caterer's art in this city, and the viands and attendance are of the best character, and are charged for at correspondingly high prices. Their patrons are the men who represent the financial power of the United States. "Rudolph's" is a name associated with this branch of the restaurant business, and there are 3 lunch-rooms under this name giving good meals and service at moderate rates. The principal one is at 152 Broadway, the others in Pine st. just east of Broadway, and in Fulton st. just east of William st. Perhaps the most popular lunch-room in the city is in the rotunda of the Astor House. The vacant space in the center of the building is surmounted by a glass dome, and here at various stands around the room may be had chops and steaks, oysters and fish, made dishes, salads, sandwiches, etc., and in the adjoining room a good dinner *à la carte*. The viands are all first rate, and the prices although not low are fairly reasonable. At the St. Nicholas Hotel there is also an extensive lunch-counter on a somewhat similar plan, and a dining-room adjoining where a good dinner *à la carte* may be ordered. The Metropolitan Hotel at the cor. Broadway and Prince st. has connected with it a fine restaurant where meals may be had during the day *à la carte*. From 5 to 7 P. M. there is also a *table-d'hote* dinner served in 8 or 9 courses, including wine, at $1, and it is one of the best as well as cheapest to be had in New York. Among the German lunch-rooms the best are the Stadtkeller in the basement of the "Tribune" building, the Rathskeller in the basement of the "Staats-Zeitung" building, both in Printing House sq., and the Postkeller in a basement at the N. W. cor. Broadway and Barclay st. The best lager beer and good German cookery are the features of these places, and all of them serve a *table-d'hote* lunch from 12 to 3 P. M. at 35 cts., consisting of soup, a cut from a joint, vegetables, and a salad. At Sutherland's, in Liberty st., east of Broadway, there is a lunch-room on the first floor, but by ascending to the dining-room on the second floor you may get the best fish and game dinners to be had in New York. Under the New York "Times" building in Printing House sq. is Nash & Fuller's, a large and well patronized restaurant. The prices are very moderate, and a specialty is made of distinctly American dishes. The "15-cent hash-houses," so called because a cut from a joint, with "trimmings" of bread, butter, potatoes, and pickles, is served for 15 cts., and other dishes at corresponding prices, are very numerous in the lower part of the city. Among the best are Currier's and Cable's, both in Fulton st. between Broadway and Nassau st.; Overton's in Park pl., and also at Broadway and 10th st.; Smith & Green's in Cortlandt st. near Broadway, and in Broadway near 28th st.; Legget's in Chatham st. near N. William st.; Cook's in Chatham st., just above Chambers st.; Smith & McNeel's in Washington Market. There are a number of French restaurants in the lower part of the city, the largest and best of which is Mouquin's in Fulton st. east of Broadway and running through to Ann st. The prices are moderate, especially for wines, and the cooking excellent. Vianest's in Fulton st., just below William st. is a small but well-kept place, and a *table-d'hote* dinner without wine or coffee is served daily from 12 to 8 P. M. at 40 cts. Coffee and cake saloons, where a cup of excellent coffee for 5 cts. and other viands at similar prices are dispensed, abound in the basements around Printing House square, and are patronized chiefly by printers, and may also be found in 6th and 3d avs. between 14th and 34th sts. They are kept open all night. Among the houses which are kept open all night, the best are Mouquin's in Fulton st., and "Sandy" Spencer's, an oyster and chop house in the basement at the cor. Fulton st. and Broadway. Uptown, the Putnam House in 4th av. between 26th and 27th sts., and at the cor. 6th av. and 28th st., are also open all night. Many oyster-saloons in all the avenues are open day and night.

Riding-Schools.—The oldest riding-school in New York is Dickel's Riding Academy, for many years at the N. E. corner of 5th av. and 39th st., but recently removed to 56th st. near 6th av. A new school has just been finished, running through from 58th to 59th st., between

Madison and 5th avs., which is called the Fifth Avenue Riding-School. It is a fine brick building, 75 by 200 ft., containing a ring 75 by 107 ft., stabling for 160 horses, and elegant parlors, dressing- and bath-rooms fitted with every luxury. It is under the management of Harry Blasson, a clever English riding-master, and has the advantage of being right at the entrance to the Central Park. Evening classes and exercise riding are to be had at both these places, and music is furnished in the evening. A good knowledge of riding may be obtained in a course of 10 to 20 lessons, costing at a rough estimate from $20 to $30. Lessons on the road are given by special arrangement, and cost about double the former sums. A good riding-horse may be hired for an afternoon in the park for about $3. In the summer the horses from these schools are taken to Long Branch and Saratoga, and kept for hire. There is also a German school at the corner of 7th av. and 58th st.

Riverdale is on the Hudson, south of Yonkers and north of Spuyten Duyvel. It is a collection of finely situated, elegant suburban villas of New York business men, undefaced by a single shop. The population is about 200. It is accessible from New York *via* the Hudson River Railroad from Grand Central Depot about hourly. Fare, 24 cents; distance, 12 miles.

Riverside Park is a narrow and irregular strip of land lying between Riverside av. and the Hudson River, from 72d st. north to 130th st., the Hudson River Railway, however, passing between it and the river. The average width from east to west is about 500 ft., while the entire length is nearly 3 miles. The area is about 178 acres, part of which has been laid out in walks by the Department of Public Parks, while other parts still await the landscape gardener's touch. The ground is considerably above the level of the Hudson River. The views from the drive are striking and picturesque, giving glimpses of the undulating, tree-covered park, stretches of the Hudson River, and the Weehawken hills opposite. It is believed that the vicinity of Riverside Park will in time become preëminently the aristocratic part of New York. The attractions are certainly very great.

Rockaway Beach, Long Island, is a narrow strip of sand separating Jamaica Bay from the Atlantic Ocean, and distant about 20 miles from New York. It is easily accessible by railroad from New York *via* the Southern Railroad of Long Island (round trip, 50 cts.), reached by ferry from James slip or foot of E. 34th st., and is also the objective point of a number of excursion steamers daily from New York. Two or three of the largest excursion boats in the world run on the route to Rockaway Beach, and the fare for the round trip is only 50 cts., including carriage to and from the pier on the Elevated Railways. The hours of sailing and the different piers at which the boats land in the city can be found in the advertising columns of the daily papers. Selecting one of these boats, and going on board at the most convenient of their various landings, the excursionist will find himself among a crowd of people of the middle classes, mainly women and children, except on Sundays, when the "young America" element is conspicuous. A band of music plays popular airs, with a preponderance of brass and bass-drum. With flags flying and whistles blowing the huge steamer is swung out into the stream and her head turned down the bay. A better idea of the harbor can be obtained by taking this trip than in any other way. Steaming slowly around the city with its network of mast and spar, passing the many vessels cruising in the bay, Governor's Island is passed, and a view of Castle Williams and its other defenses obtained; past the Atlantic Docks at Brooklyn, along the shore to Bay Ridge, where the pier and depot of the New York and Manhattan Beach Railway are located; thence down through the Narrows, with the gray walls of Fort Hamilton on the left side and Fort Wadsworth on the other, and above the latter the green walls of the earthworks called Fort Tompkins; in under the empty port-holes of the ruined Fort Lafayette, and out into the lower bay. Over to the right lies the low line of Sandy Hook, and nearer the Illinois, a dismantled hulk, and the yellow fever and small-pox floating hospitals. Coney Island soon comes in sight on the left, and the whole length of the island from Norton's Point is passed in review. The new Coney Island pier, with its long reach of 1,000

feet of spider-like tubular columns, surmounted by several pavilions, and the various and numberless airy structures on the sand, are followed nearly to Manhattan Beach, and can be seen plainly, and an excellent idea of the general outlines of the beach obtained. From that point the steamer hauls out, and, passing through the channel in the Coney Island bar, on which the surf breaks heavily, and running in under the shore of Barren Island (the city dumping-ground and the site of huge rendering works), puts into Jamaica Bay, and lands its passengers at one or all of the four piers on the inside of Rockaway Beach. Landing at the first pier, a walk of five minutes along a wooden pavement brings the excursionist to the ocean side of the beach, where a splendid surf rolls in upon the beaten sand. The general features of the beach are the same at all four landings. Frail and fantastic wooden pavilions, for dancing, drinking beer, and eating clams, abound on every hand, and there is little to choose between them in point of excellence. The dancing-platforms are always in request by the class of people who visit the place, and the scraping of the fiddle and the tones of pianos, made wheezy by salt air, mingle incessantly with the roar of the surf. Life-lines extend into the water at intervals, and thousands of people in uncouth bathing-dresses are rolling, tumbling, and screaming with delight. Bathing-houses line the shore, where dresses and a room may be obtained for 25 cts. It is hardly necessary to state that it is preferable to take one's own bathing-dress. Clams and fish are plentiful and good, well cooked, but rather roughly served; but the prices are moderate. The beach is about 8 miles long, but the buildings are clustered in a space of about 3 miles. There is a mechanical museum, and street-venders sell toys and notions of many kinds. On the shores of the bay still-water bathing may be had by those who prefer it to the surf, which is often dangerously heavy on the other shore. At the eastern end, where the beach joins the mainland, is the village of Far Rockaway, with several good summer hotels, where board may be obtained at from $8 to $15 per week, and where no excursionists land. There is also a sanitarium at this point, where sick children are provided by charity with a week's seaside pleasure. The people are usually well behaved at Rockaway Beach, and on the huge excursion boats, which sometimes carry 3,000 persons at one trip; on Sundays, however, there is less certainty of the prevalence of good management. The trip occupies about an hour and a half, and the steamers usually remain four hours at the beach. Excursionists taking their own lunch-baskets will find ample table accommodation, and the trip, with a clam dinner, etc., may be made for from $1.50 to $2 for each person.

Rogues' Gallery is a collection of photographs of persistent and notorious criminals, who have at one time or another fallen into the hands of the police. That in New York is the keeping of the Detective office, at Police Headquarters, 300 Mulberry st., and consists of over a thousand cartes-de-visite of all sorts of faces, from that of the coarse, sensual felon to the sleek, sanctimonious confidence-operator. The majority evidently had little or no objection to being represented in the gallery—but the countenances of some of them are distorted in all sorts of ways, so that they might not be recognized by any one who ever saw them in life. The pictures are placed in folding frames, each frame containing about 50 pictures. Once there, a picture is only removed when its subject dies or disappears from the criminal world, or when he has given unmistakable proof of his intention to reform in the community by leading an honest life for at least five years. According to the detectives, the majority of the subjects either die in prison, or in pursuit of their lawless career, while a very small percentage are known to reform. Many daring burglaries, forgeries, etc., have been traced home to their perpetrators by the clews furnished by a comparison of these pictures, with such descriptions of suspicious characters as were seen about the locality where the crime was committed.

Roman Catholic Churches.—The following list gives the names and locations of all those in New York city. The Cardinal's and Archbishop's residence is at 32 W. 56th st. St. Patrick's cathedral is in 5th av., bet. 50th and 51st sts., and is described under its own head:

Annunciation B.V.M., Broadway, cor. W. 131st st.
Assumption, 427 W. 49th st.
Epiphany, 373 2d av.
Holy Cross, 335 W. 42d st.
Holy Innocents, 126 W. 37th st.
Holy Name of Jesus, Boulevard, near W. 97th st.
Immaculate Conception, 505 E. 14th st.
Immaculate Conception (German), 151st st., near 3d av.
Most Holy Redeemer, 165 3d st.
Nativity, 48 2d av.
Our Lady of Mercy, Fordham.
Our Lady of Sorrows, 105 Pitt st.
Sacred Heart, 447 W. 51st st.
Sacred Heart, High Bridge.
St. Agnes, 143 E. 43d st.
St. Alphonsus, 230 S. 5th av.
St. Andrew's, Duane, cor. City Hall pl.
St. Ann's, 112 E. 12th st.
St. Anthony, 149 Sullivan st.
St. Augustine's, Jefferson, near Franklin av.
St. Bernard's, 332 W. 14th st.
St. Boniface, 882 2d av.
St. Bridget's, 123 Av. B.
St. Cecilia, E. 105, near 2d av.
St. Columba's, 339 W. 25th st.
St. Elizabeth, W. 187th st., near Kingsbridge rd.
St. Francis of Assisi's, 139 W. 31st st.
St. Francis Xavier, 36 W. 16th st.
St. Gabriel's, 312 E. 37th st.
St. James's, 32 James st.
St. Jerome, Alexander av., cor. 137th st.
St. John Baptist's, 209 W. 30th st.
St. John Evangelist's, E. 50th st., near 4th av.
St. John's, King's Bridge.
St. Joseph's, 59 6th av.
St. Joseph's (German), Washington av., near 176th st.
St. Joseph's (German), East 87th st., near 1st av.
St. Joseph's (German), W. 125th st., cor. 9th av.
St. Lawrence, E. 84th st., near 4th av.
St. Mary Magdalen's (German), E. 17th st., near Av. B.
St. Mary's, 438 Grand st.
St. Michael's, 408 W. 32d st.
St. Nicholas, 125 2d st.
St. Patrick's, Mott, cor. Prince st.
St. Paul's, 121 E. 117th st.
St. Paul's, W. 60th st., near 9th av.
St. Peter's, 22 Barclay st.
St. Rose, 42 Cannon st.
St. Stanislaus (Polish), 43 Stanton st.
St. Stephen's, 149 E. 28th st.
St. Teresa, Rutgers st., cor. Henry st.
St. Vincent de Paul, 127 W. 23d st.
St. Vincent Ferrer, Lexington av., cor. E. 66th st.
Sts. Cyrillus and Methodius, 316 E. 4th st.
Transfiguration, 25 Mott st.

Rowing.—Amateur and professional rowing clubs are plentiful in the vicinity of New York, and it is not exaggerating to pronounce it the most popular of outdoor sports. The headquarters of the rowing men in New York proper are on the Harlem River, between the 3d av. bridge and the Harlem Railroad bridge. The banks are lined on either side with large and well-arranged boat-houses, and every day, at any time, the oarsmen may be seen practicing in shells or working-boats. Columbia College Boat Club has a large house at the foot of E. 137th st., on the north bank of the river; the Nassau, the Gramercy, and others are also situated here. The visitor interested in aquatics will always be hospitably received at any of these houses. Regattas are held here spring and fall, on varying dates. There are boat clubs in Brooklyn, having their headquarters at the foot of Court st.; prominent among these is the Alcyone Boat Club. The Argonauta Boat Club has its headquarters at Bergen Point. On the Passaic River, beyond New York, will also be found a fine, smooth sheet of water, the banks of which are lined with boat-houses. The upper end of this course is at Kearney. Fall and spring regattas are also held here. There are other clubs scattered along the water front and on the Hudson, but the two centers are on the Harlem and Passaic. (For further details, see Boating.)

Rutgers Female College is situated in a handsome row of brick buildings in the Tudor style on 5th av., bet. 41st and 42d sts. The buildings were originally erected on their present scale in order that they might meet the growing wants of the college, which, however, have not been what was expected, and only a small part is now used for the college proper, the remainder being let out for dwelling purposes. Written application to the secre-

tary for further information has failed to elicit a reply.

Rutherford Park. — A scattered village composed of the suburban residences of New York merchants. It has a population of nearly 1,000, and is in New Jersey, about 9 miles N. W. from New York, *via* the Erie Railway from the foot of W. 23d or Chambers st., or the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, from the foot of Barclay and Christopher st. Fare, 30 cts. It is a very pretty and healthy locality, and rents are moderate.

Sacred Heart, Academy of the, Manhattanville, 125th st. near 8th av., is one of the oldest and best known of the convent-schools in this country, and is under the charge of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart. The buildings are large, commodious, and well arranged, stand in the midst of a large and beautiful wooded park, and are of light-colored stone. There are usually about 200 scholars of all creeds in attendance upon the school. All are obliged to wear a uniform dress of black made in the convent. They are also obliged to attend service in the chapel twice daily, but Protestant children are allowed to carry their own Bibles and prayer books. The common and higher English branches, with board and washing, cost for each pupil about $375 per annum; music, drawing, and languages (except French, which is the language of the school) being charged extra. The pupils all sleep in one dormitory, which, like all the other rooms, is remarkably spacious and well ventilated. Private sleeping-rooms may be secured at an additional charge. Accessible *via* 6th av. Elevated Railway to 125th st. There is a branch school in 17th st., between 5th and 6th avs., also under the charge of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart.

Safe-Deposit Companies are intended for the securing of perfect safety for valuables under guarantee. They have the most perfect system of burglar-proof vaults known, and special watchmen galore. A small vault can be hired for $5 per year, and larger ones in proportion. One can make his own combination for the lock, and obtain access to his vault during banking hours. In the Equitable building, Broadway and Cedar st., the Park Bank, Broadway, near Fulton st., and in Masonic Hall, 6th av. and 23d st., are safe-deposit vaults.

Sailors' Boarding-Houses are most numerous in the streets between the East River and Chatham sq. and New Bowery. The impositions which their keepers formerly practiced on seamen have now been almost entirely suppressed. They are licensed by the Board of Commissioners for licensing Sailors' Boarding-Houses, which has its office at No. 69 Wall st.

Sailors' Snug Harbor. An asylum for aged and infirm seamen, founded in 1801 by Captain Randall, who bequeathed to it on his death a large amount of real estate in New York city, which has greatly enhanced in value with the growth of the city. The asylum buildings are on the north shore of Staten Island, and can easily accommodate 500 persons, besides attendants. The charity is in charge of a Board of Trustees, who, mainly owing to the definition they have given to the word "seaman" as used in the bequest, have lately been subjected to much adverse criticism. The revenue is said to be nearly half a million of dollars annually, and consequently capable of providing for many more persons than are taken care of at present. The trustees claim that only those who have served "before the mast" are entitled to admission, thereby excluding the large class of men employed on steamers in the capacity of engineers, etc. The buildings on Staten Island are very extensive, and attached to them are 160 acres of land pleasantly laid out. They are accessible by ferry from the Battery (Staten Island North Shore Ferry). Fare, 10 cts.

Salem Field is a cemetery, embracing 65 acres, under control of the Temple Emanu-El, New York, immediately adjoining (and must be passed on the way to) Cypress Hills Cemetery, Brooklyn. Four acres are reserved for the burial of Portuguese Jews.

Sandy Hook is the extreme northern point of the New Jersey coast, and consists of a strip of sandy beach projecting into the water, and separating the ocean from Sandy Hook Bay. It is about

20 miles from New York. The main ship channel lies directly across the end of the Hook, and through this is the entrance to the lower or maritime bay of New York. On the point of the Hook are 3 lighthouses, and inside the Hook and about 2 miles from the point is the terminus of the New Jersey Southern Railway. This latter is accessible from New York by steamer from Pier 8, North River. Fare, 65 cts.

Sandy Hook Bay lies just south of the lower or maritime bay of New York. It is triangular in shape, the shortest side being along Sandy Hook on the east and the longest along the New Jersey mainland on the southwest. The Navesink Highlands are in the corner formed by these two sides. Outward-bound vessels leaving to proceed to sea frequently take advantage of the anchorage afforded by the upper part of the bay known as the Horseshoe.

School of Mines. (See under Columbia College.)

Schools.—In addition to the public-school system, New York is well supplied with excellent private schools, intended for and patronized largely by the wealthy classes. These are various in their character, and among them the most exacting parent will be fairly sure of finding one to suit his views. The scope of this work forbids the mention of more than the names of some of the oldest and best known, which are given below. The rates for board and tuition in the English branches range between $400 and $800 per annum. The principal colleges and convent-schools will be found under their own heads.

Annie C. Brackett, 9 W. 39th st.

S. S. Packard, 805 Broadway (business college).

Elie Charlier, 108 W. 59th st. (Charlier Institute).

Miss Haines & Mlle. de Janon, 10 Gramercy Park.

Columbia Grammar School, 333 4th av.

Mount Washington Institute (Dr. Clark), 40 Washington sq.

Rutger Female Institute for Young Ladies, 5th av., between 41st and 42d sts.

Dr. Van Norman's School for Young Ladies, 316 W. 58th st.

Madame Mears, 222 Madison av.

Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, 608 E. 53d st.

The Misses Graham School for Young Ladies, 1 5th av.

Rev. F. B. Chapin, 79 W. 52d st. (successor of Professor Quackenbos).

Professor Hunt, 152 5th av.

Friends' Seminary, Rutherford pl.

Anthon Grammar School.

De La Salle Institute, 48 2d st.

Sacred Heart (branch) Academy, 17th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

(See also Convent-Schools.)

School-Ship.—A training school for the merchant marine in the United States is on board the school-ship St. Mary's, stationed in New York Harbor, and under the control of the Board of Education. The average number of pupils on board is 100, and the annual cost of the maintenance of the school about $25,000. The officers of the school are: Superintendent, Commander Henry Erben, U. S. N.; Executive Lieutenant, I. J. Hunker, U. S. N.; Instructors—Lieut. A. P. Osborn, U. S. N., and Lieut. George A. Norris, U. S. N.; and Surgeon, J. W. Ross, U. S. N. The course of instruction in the nautical school of the ship St. Mary's is as follows: Spelling, reading, writing, English grammar, geography, arithmetic, navigation, and in seamanship the following details of the nautical profession: 1. Making all knots, splices, hitches, bends, clinches, etc., on board ship, worming, parceling, and serving ropes, turning in deadeyes, securing lanyards, and rattling down rigging; 2. Learning the names of all spars, blocks, standing and running rigging, and their uses; 3. Learning the names of the different parts of a sail, bending, loosing, furling, and reefing sails; 4. Rowing, sculling, and steering boats, and handling them under sail; 5. Boxing compass, steering by compass, and taking compass bearings; 6. Marking log- and lead-lines, heaving the lead, and calling out soundings correctly; 7. Using palm and needle, sewing a seam, and working an eyelet-hole; 8. Swimming; 9. The colors and arrangement of running lights. Oral instruction is given to insure an interest in the studies pursued. The summer vacation is occupied by a long cruise, sometimes extending as far as Europe. A post-graduate course by which students are fitted for the position of first or second

mate has been established, and is doing good work, the young men readily obtaining responsible positions on leaving the ship.

Schuetzen Park. (See Hudson City.)

Scientific Societies.—The following is a list of the principal scientific societies in New York, with the location of their offices:

American Chemical Society, 13 University Building.

American Geographical Society, 11 W. 29th st.

American Ethnological Society, 52 Wall st.

American Institute of Phrenology, 737 Broadway.

American Meteorological Society, 22 Cooper Union.

American Microscopical Society of the City of New York, 12 E. 22d st.—Organized April 15, 1865; incorporated Jan. 8, 1870. For the prosecution and study of microscopy, histology, optics, and such other branches of physical science as are connected therewith. Stated meetings, the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at 8 P. M., at 12 E. 22d st. Annual dues, $5.

American Numismatic and Archæological Society, 64 Madison av.

American Philological Society, 36 Cooper Union.

New York Association for the Advancement of Science and Art, 37 Park Row.

New York Academy of Sciences, 12 W. 31st st.—Incorporated April 20, 1818, as the Lyceum of Natural History; change of name legalized Jan. 5, 1876. Objects, the study and advancement of all branches of science, and publication of original papers. Meetings, every Monday evening, by sections, as follows: First Monday, biology; second Monday, chemistry and technology; third Monday, geology and mineralogy; fourth Monday, physics, astronomy, and mathematics. Election, fourth Monday of February. The number of resident members is about 340. Subscription, $5. The "Annals" has reached Vol. XI.; price, $2 per annum. The library, consisting of about 6,000 volumes—works on natural science—is at the American Museum of Natural History, Central Park.

New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, 64 Madison av.

New York Horticultural Society, 55 W. 33d st.

New York Microscopical Society, 67 Wall st.

New York Public Health Association, 12 W. 31st st.

Seabright.—A summer resort on the beach of New Jersey, about 5 miles north of Long Branch. It is also on the Shrewsbury River and offers good surf bathing, and fishing and boating on the river. Rents for the cottages and board for the summer season are moderately high. Accessible from New York *via* boat from Pier 8, N. R., to Sandy Hook, thence by New Jersey Southern Railroad. Fare, 85 cts.; distance, 26½ miles; time, 1 hour and 36 minutes.

Seaman's Friend Society Library, 80 Wall st.—Instituted in 1858–'59, to loan libraries to sailing vessels for the use of the crews. These are returned at the end of the voyage, and a new selection of 30 volumes substituted. Nearly 350,000 volumes have been issued, available to 250,000 seamen, since the work began. It is supported by voluntary contributions. The Countess of Aberdeen in 1874 endowed 100 libraries for seamen in memory of her son George, sixth earl of Aberdeen, for three years a sailor on American vessels, and lost at sea, six days out from Boston, on the schooner Hero of that port.

Secret Societies. — The principal of these, the Freemasons and the Odd-Fellows, are spoken of under their respective heads. The others having a local organization are given here, together with the location of their usual place of meeting or else with the secretary's address:

B'nai Berith, meets at 906 3d av.

Court Lafayette of Ancient Foresters, meets at 193 Bowery.

Druids. Grand Grove meets at 213 Forsyth st.

Hermann's Sons. Grand Lodge meets at 73 Ludlow st.

Kesler Shel Barzel, meets at 136 Canal st.

Loyal Legion of the United States, meets on first Wednesday evening of each month at 214 5th av.

Rechabites, Independent Order of. High Tent meets annually in this city. Secretary's address, 328 W. 22d st.

Sons of Liberty. Grand Lodge meets at 66 Essex st.

Turn Verein meets every Tuesday at Turn Hall, 66 E. 4th st.

United American Mechanics. State Council meets second Tuesday in August. Secretary's address, 272 Greenwich st.

United Americans, Order of, meets at 20 2d av.

Servants are human. This is a fact which most of the persons who are unable to keep a servant in their houses for any length of time are apt to forget. On the other hand, the atmosphere of republican institutions is fatal to good service. You may take your choice in New York of Irish, negro, Swedish, French, or German "help," as it is called, and it is largely a matter of taste. There are good servants to be found among those of each race. If you want a servant, the best way is to advertise in one of the daily papers. Having selected from among the applicants one who appears to answer your requirements, personally investigate his or her character, as written characters are utterly untrustworthy and not worth the trouble of reading. Intelligence offices have around them as a rule only the worthless and refractory servants who never stay long in any one place, and whose faces constantly recur at these haunts. An office of this kind has recently been opened, however, by the New York "World" newspaper on Broadway, near 33d st. Here they personally investigate the past record of servants applying for situations, and you are pretty sure to find the "help" as represented. It is a useless waste of time, energy, and money to call upon those servants who advertise in the daily papers, and it should never be done under any circumstances, as it only encourages them in this practice to run after them. Added to this is the by no means small danger to a lady of being molested in the tenement houses and vile neighborhoods from which many of these impudent advertisements are put forth. The wages demanded by servants average at present about as follows: Females, to do chamber work, $10 to $14 per month; to do general house work, $14 to $16 per month; to cook, $12 to $20 per month for plain cooking; and for fine cooking from $20 upward. Coachmen who board themselves, $40 to $60 per month. Male waiters from $20 to $25 per month, with board. These figures of course vary with the size of the family and the nature of the work. Servants are not entitled to any perquisites whatever, and, if you allow them to do your purchasing of groceries, meat, and vegetables, it is not unlikely that you will find that they receive a percentage upon your bills from tradesmen. It is useless to forbid female servants to have "followers," as their love, like that of their betters, laughs at locksmiths. The best way is to allow them to receive their visitors under certain regulations that you may make, and after acquainting yourself with the character of the visitor.

Seventh Regiment Armory.—The new armory for the 7th Regiment, which, at this writing, is nearly ready for occupancy, fills the entire square bounded by 66th and 67th sts., 4th and Lexington avs., covering 200 ft. by 405. The material is Philadelphia brick, with granite trimmings. Facing 4th av. is the administration building, which occupies the whole frontage, leaving the remaining space (200 by 300) for a drill room. There are ten company rooms, a board of officers' room, a veterans' room, a reading room, a reception room, a field and staff room, a gymnasium, and six squad drill rooms. The interior decoration is not finished as we write.

Sewer-Gas.—There is no more prolific source of such deadly diseases as typhoid fever, diphtheria, and malarial affections generally, than the presence, often undetected, of sewer-gas in dwelling-houses. The first care of persons moving into apartments or dwellings should be to examine the waste-pipes, to see that they are properly trapped with the automatic or elbow trap. This simple trap, which acts by always retaining a certain quantity of water in the bend which the gas can not penetrate, is the only one which never gets out of order. There should not only be a

large trap where the main waste-pipe joins the sewer, but there must be a trap to every opening, whether wash-hand-basin, wash-tub, sink, or bath-tub. If these are missing, the landlord or agent of the place should be notified at once; and if he fails to supply the deficiencies, by notifying the Board of Health, 300 Mulberry st., either personally or by letter, a sanitary inspector will be detailed to examine the premises and compel the owner to make the proper alterations.

Sheriff's Office.—The office of the Sheriff of the county of New York is in the basement floor of the new Court-House, Chambers st. Business hours, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Ship News.—The approach of seagoing vessels to the harbor is telegraphed to the city from Fire Island, Sandy Hook, and Quarantine. The exchanges, dispatches, correspondence, etc., that they bring for the local newspapers, are gathered in the lower bay by agents of the Associated Press, who board them in small boats. The New York "Herald" has a large steam yacht which it exclusively employs in this service; and abstracts of the vessels' logs are obtained at the same time. Persons expecting friends from abroad may, by paying a dollar and leaving their addresses at any telegraph office, receive notice of the arrival at Quarantine of the vessel by which the absent ones are coming, giving them ample time to reach the wharf from any part of the city as soon as the vessel itself.

Shipping Commissioner. — An officer acting under the authority of the United States and appointed mainly for the purpose of protecting sailors from imposition and ill treatment at the hands of masters of sailing vessels. His duties include the shipping of crews besides looking after many minor details connected with sailors in port. Office, No. 187 Cherry st.

Shrewsbury River rises in Monmouth county, N. J., at the junction of the Swimming River and Colt's Neck, two small streams, about 10 miles from its mouth, and runs northeast toward the Atlantic Ocean. The river has 2 branches, the Shrewsbury and the north branch of the Shrewsbury, properly called the Navesink River. The scenery about Tinton Falls, where the Swimming River and Colt's Neck join, is very picturesque. The Shrewsbury and the north branch join each other at Seabright and empty into Sandy Hook Bay. Near the coast both branches widen into a shallow lagoon, but the north branch is navigable for tidal steamers as far as Red Bank, 7 miles from the mouth. A portion of the south branch of the river is called Pleasure Bay, and is about 2½ miles from Long Branch, where there are 2 hotels and many fine sailboats. These cost to hire $2 per hour, and the prices for refreshments are also comparatively high. There are good fishing and crabbing to be had all about this part of the river. Shrewsbury oysters are among the best-known varieties. They are grown in large beds from the seed oysters brought from Virginia. The north branch, or Navesink, runs along under the Navesink Highlands, and is similar in most respects to the Shrewsbury.

Sight-Seeing.—If New York is without great public buildings, venerable cathedrals, spacious art galleries, old museums, and historic structures, there are yet many things here likely to interest the sight-seer. The perplexed stranger inquiring what there is to see and where to go will not object to a rapid summary of the places that may be visited with pleasure. There are first the museums and libraries, for which see MUSEUM OF ART (METROPOLITAN), MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY (AMERICAN), HISTORICAL SOCIETY (THE NEW YORK), ASTOR LIBRARY, etc. Under ART GALLERIES is intimated where pictures may be seen in New York. Under ARTISTIC FURNITURE, ART STORES, ARTISTIC SILVERWARE, BRIC-À-BRAC, there are mentioned a large number of what may be called trade museums, shops and warerooms where commerce has brought together from all quarters of the globe innumerable artistic and beautiful objects, and where examples of native art-skill may be seen. A stranger would find a tour of inspection among the places named of really fascinating interest. The churches are numerous and some of them beautiful. The new Roman Catholic cathedral is a fine example of Gothic architecture, while the altar and stained-glass windows are well worth curious at-

tention. (See St. Patrick's Cathedral.) Trinity Church (which see) and its old graveyard; St. Paul's and its graveyard, St. Thomas's with its rich, carved woodwork, and paintings by Lafarge; St. George's with its polychromatic interior; Grace Church with its grand organs; Dr. Hall's spacious new Presbyterian church; the quaint and charming "Little Church around the Corner"; the Moorish Jewish Synagogue at the corner of 5th av. and 43d st.; and the famous Plymouth Church in Brooklyn, should all be visited, and there are many others that should not be neglected. The public and various benevolent institutions are among the most noteworthy things of the kind in the world. The asylums, hospitals, reformatories, and prisons, on Blackwell's, Ward's, and Randall's Islands, are all well conducted and reflect credit upon the city. (See the islands named under their titles.) Bellevue, New York, Lenox, and Roosevelt, and some others of our hospitals, are handsome structures. The Deaf and Dumb Asylum, the Blind Asylum, the various orphan asylums—these institutions are all well worthy of a visit. The intelligent stranger will find here a broad field for observation and study. A full list of these places will be found under Hospitals, Dispensaries, etc., and Benevolent Societies and Institutions. Among other places to be visited are the City Hall and the Governor's room therein, where are some historic portraits and relics; the Post-Office, and the United States law courts in the same building; the new Court-House on Chambers st.; the City Prison (see Tombs); the Custom-House, and the Treasury building in Wall st. (see Architectural Features); the Stock Exchange, and the Corn Exchange in Whitehall st.; the bank buildings in and near Wall st. The Equitable Insurance building at the corner of Broadway and Cedar st. is a grand structure, and fairly a town within itself; the main office is remarkably handsome, being one of the finest apartments in the world. The view from the top of this building is superb, so also is that from the spire of Trinity Church. Trinity Church is always open, and the spire accessible at all times. From Trinity Church go down to the Battery, the view from which, with the ceaseless going and coming of ships and steamers, is one of great animation. No city offers such a stirring water panorama as this. The immigrant depot at Castle Garden possesses curious interest. A very interesting study is afforded by a tour around the wharves, which gives a succession of striking and novel features. The East River shore can be seen from the deck of the Harlem steamboats, but no boats traverse the length of the North River piers. The Belt street Railway encircles the city at the water's edge below 59th st., and the stranger who makes the tour in one of these cars will have disclosed to him an endless variety of picturesque scenes. (See Piers and Docks.) One should also cross Hamilton Ferry and visit the Atlantic Docks in Brooklyn. A visit to Washington Market (which see) in early morning discovers one of the most bustling scenes imaginable. The gigantic printing presses in the "Herald" or "Times" subterranean printing vaults are of great interest. Then there are the theatres and other public entertainments, for which consult the morning newspapers. (See also Theatres.) There are Central Park, High Bridge, and the endless suburban places, all of which are described in these pages. (See Coney Island, Long Branch, Rockaway Beach, Harlem River, High Bridge, Fort Lee, Hoboken, Staten Island, Brooklyn.) Those fond of driving can see upon Central av. the finest trotting horses in the world on any pleasant day. (See Drives.) Greenwood Cemetery is the finest in the world, and should be visited; a description of its principal features and their location will be found under its name. A jaunt on the elevated railways is full of interest, and by going up on the 6th av. road to 125th st. a line of horse-cars will transfer you to the 3d av. line, on which you may return to the Battery. To those not familiar with ocean travel, a visit to the great European steamships is full of interest. (See Steamships.)

Signal Service. — The United States Army Signal Service has its New York station on the roof of the Equitable Life Insurance building at the S. E. cor. Broadway and Cedar st. A superstructure has been specially erected and fitted up for the use of the sergeant in charge and his assistants. Reports are received by telegraph from the 150 other stations distributed over the country; observations are

taken and forwarded to these stations; and cautionary signals are displayed whenever a storm is threatened. The signal consists, by day, of a red flag 15 ft. square, with a black square, one ninth of the area of the flag, in the center; and by night, of a red light. The meaning of the signal is that a wind, traveling at a velocity of 25 miles an hour or more, may shortly be expected here. This is all that the signal service professes to do at present, but the intention is to display a more elaborate series of signals whenever the data for predictions are better understood. Out of the total number of cautions given during the past few years, about 80 per cent. were justified; that is, a wind having a velocity of 25 miles an hour or more did reach the city.

Sixth Avenue ranks next to Broadway in its importance as a business street, devoted to retailers' shops. It extends from Carmine st. north to 59th st., where it is intersected by Central Park, and from 110th st. to the Harlem River. Below the Park it is solidly built up its entire length, and is devoted to retail stores, above which are tenements and flats. The Metropolitan Elevated Railway traverses it from 4th to 59th st., forming an arcade beneath which run the horse-cars. The street is everywhere noisy with the sounds of a large traffic. Its miles of stores, some of which are large and elegant establishments, offer every attraction to the shopper, with the added charm of everything being cheaper than it is on Broadway. The principal buildings on the avenue are the Jefferson Market Police Court at 10th st., Booth's Theatre and the Masonic Temple on the south and north corners of 23d st. west side; and after crossing Broadway at 34th st., where is the Tabernacle, one will encounter the charming Reservoir Park, between 40th and 42d sts.

Skating.—Among the favorite winter pastimes of the masses in New York skating takes high rank. The lakes in Central Park, New York, and Prospect Park in Brooklyn, are thrown open to the public free of charge, and commodious temporary structures erected for the sale of refreshments, the renting of skates, and for resting and viewing the sport. The ice is flooded, shaved, and the surface generally kept in good repair, and when the "ball is up" the attendance is invariably large from early morning until late in the evening. The police regulations are excellent, serious accidents are unknown, and ladies and children can skate at any time without fear of annoyance. A pair of good skates can always be hired at the rate of 25 cents an hour. A deposit of $2 is required. An experiment was recently made at Gilmore's Garden with a skating pond of artificial ice, with fair success, and this amusement is not unlikely in time to become common. Ladies do not skate as much now as they did ten years ago.

Slaughter-Houses. (See Abattoirs.)

Society Library, New York. (See New York Society Library.)

Sorosis, a club for women, was organized with 12 members in March, 1868, at the residence of its founder, Mrs. D. G. Croly, 116 W. 14th st., New York. Its objects, as stated, were and are to promote pleasant and useful relations among women of thought and culture, and render them helpful to each other. The membership is now about 150. They are elected by ballot, and divided into 10 standing Committees, representative of the active interests of women, such as Education, Art, Science, Music, Philanthropy, the Drama, House and Home, Business, and Journalism. These Committees have charge of the social meeting, and provide the papers for discussion, and so forth. The initiation fee is $5; the annual dues $5. The regular meetings consist of social and business meetings, held on the 1st and 3d Monday of each month, at Delmonico's. The President of Sorosis is Mrs. Jennie Cunningham Croly, whose pen name, Jennie June, is familiar to all readers.

South Amboy is on the south side of the Raritan River, at the point where that stream empties itself into Raritan Bay. It is directly opposite the southern point of Staten Island, about 25 miles from New York City in a southwest direction. It is the terminus of the Camden and Amboy division of the Pennsylvania Railway, and in former days freight and passengers to or from New York were carried by water

from or to South Amboy, the place being then an important railway point. The construction of all-land lines to New York has, however, robbed it of a part, at least, of its former prosperity. Population, about 5,000. Accessible by Central Railroad of New Jersey (ferry, foot of Liberty st.), by Pennsylvania Railway (ferries, foot of Cortlandt and of Desbrosses sts.), and by steamer from pier 42 North River, at 3 P. M. on week days. The fare by either railway is 60 cts.; by boat, 30 cts. The Central Railway of New Jersey is always the most convenient of the two lines. In summer, the trip by steamer through Staten Island Sound is a very pleasant one.

Spiritualists.—There are several societies of these which hold meetings more or less regularly every Sunday, but they have no fixed quarters. A small hall on the north side of W. 33d st., just east of Broadway, is frequently used, as is also another hall on 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs. Besides these meetings, "séances" are given at private houses, to which admission is generally procurable by the payment of an entrance fee of $1 or less. Both meetings and "séances" are advertised in the religious columns of the daily papers.

Spuyten Duyvel is a small village to the north of Spuyten Duyvel Creek, and just east of the Hudson River within the limits of New York City. It is about 13 miles from the City Hall, and can be reached by the Hudson River Railway, either from Grand Central Depot in 42d st. or from depot in W. 30th st. Fare, 22 cts. Population about 1,000.

Spuyten Duyvel Creek separates Manhattan Island, on which New York City is mainly built, from the mainland on the northwest, and connects the Harlem River with the Hudson. According to Washington Irving, it received its name from the fact that Antony Van Corlear, the trusty henchman of Picter de Groot, one dark and stormy night swore that he would swim across the water in spite of the devil (Spyt den Duyvel), and was drowned in the attempt. Its course is very irregular, three fifths of it being either in a southerly or a northerly direction, although its two extremities are almost opposite each other on a line drawn east to west. It is too shallow for navigation, and propositions have been made from time to time to deepen its ends at the east and west, cut a ship canal across the neck formed by its devious course, and so make, in connection with improvements in the bed of the Harlem River, a channel between Long Island Sound and the Hudson River, through which vessels might pass from the one to the other, instead of being compelled to make the circuit of the entire city as at present. Some such plan as this will, no doubt, be adopted soon, and the existing Spuyten Duyvel Creek will disappear.

Stadt Theatre, 45 Bowery. This was until recently the only German theatre in New York, and is one of the largest, having 4 galleries and the largest stage in America, but is closed at present. It is popular among the German residents.

Standard Theatre, Broadway and 6th av., near 33d st. This house, like many others in New York, was originally built for a variety theatre, under the name of the Eagle, and failed in that line. After a varied career the lease was taken by Mr. William Henderson, and it was converted into a first-class theatre. It was here that "Pinafore" was first introduced to New York and ran for 150 nights, being sung meanwhile at 6 or 7 other houses. The Standard is remarkable as being the "glass" theatre, engraved glass and mirrors forming the largest portion of its pretty interior decoration. It is devoted to the playing of stars as well as the production of new plays. The prices of admission are $1.50 for orchestra chairs, and from that down to 25 cts. for the gallery.

Staten Island is in shape an irregular triangle, its base being bounded by the Kill von Kull, which separates it from the mainland of New Jersey on the north and Newark Bay; its longest side on the east and south, by New York harbor and the lower or maritime bay respectively; and its shortest side on the west by Staten Island Sound, which runs between it and New Jersey. Its area is about 60 miles, its greatest length 13 miles, and its greatest breadth 8 miles. The island is very hilly, and its shores are almost every-

where dotted with the villas of New York business and professional men, who make it their place of residence all the year round. On the eastern shore, opposite which Long Island comes to a point and forms the entrance to New York harbor called the Narrows, is Fort Wadsworth (which see), Battery Hudson, and a line of water batteries, which, with Fort Lafayette on the opposite shore, command the entrance to the harbor. The quarantine station for vessels entering the port of New York is also here, and the quarantine hospital is on the south shore. (See QUARANTINE.) On the north shore is the Sailors' Snug Harbor (which see). There is but one line of railway on the island. It extends from Tompkinsville to Tottenville, following the longest side of the triangle about a mile from the shore, and which connects with Perth Amboy, New Jersey, by a steam ferry about every hour. Ferry-boats run from New York to Tompkinsville, Stapleton, and Clifton, on the east shore, from the foot of Whitehall st.; and from another pier adjoining to New Brighton, Sailors' Snug Harbor, Castleton, Port Richmond, and Elm Park, on the north. Fare in each case, 10 cts. Staten Island forms the county of Richmond, N. Y., the county town being Richmond, situated near the center of the island, and about 2 miles from the railway. The entire population is nearly 40,000.

Statues and other Monuments. —Of these there are comparatively few in New York, and the majority of these few do not possess any great artistic merit. The gigantic statue of "Liberty enlightening the World," which the French sculptor Bartholdi proposes to erect on Bedloe's Island in the harbor, is still incomplete, only the uplifted hand bearing the torch having reached this country and found a temporary resting-place in Madison sq.; so that it may be truthfully said that there is nothing at all in this line likely to impress the visitor. In consequence of the efforts of the "World" newspaper, however, the city is promised something worth seeing in the Cleopatra's needle—companion to the one now standing on the Thames embankment, London — the removal of which the Egyptian Government is said to have authorized, and which a wealthy citizen is understood to have agreed to bring here at his own cost for erection in one of the public squares. What is to be seen at present in the public parks and squares is comprised in the following list:

COLUMBUS.—A marble statue of Christopher Columbus, of colossal size, the work of Miss Emma Stebbins, was presented to the city in 1869 by Mr. Marshall O. Roberts. No permanent site having as yet been selected for it, the statue is at present in the arsenal building in Central Park.

"COMMERCE," an ideal figure cast in bronze, about 8 feet high, presented to the city in 1866 by Mr. Stephen B. Guion, stands in Central Park, near the 8th av. and 59th st. entrance.

FRANKLIN.—A large bronze statue of the famous American printer, philosopher, and patriot, was erected in Printing-House sq. in 1867, after the design of Plassman and at the expense of Capt. De Groot, formerly a steamboat commander on the Hudson (who also designed the bas-relief representing the career of Cornelius Vanderbilt on the front of the Central Railroad freight depot, St. John's sq.).

HALLECK.—A bronze statue of the poet Fitz-Greene Halleck was erected on the Mall in Central Park in 1877. The figure is seated, and placed on a granite pedestal. Modeled by Wilson MacDonald.

HUMBOLDT.—A bronze bust of Alexander von Humboldt stands on a granite pedestal in Central Park, near the 5th av. and 59th st. entrance. It was presented to the City by a number of German residents on the 100th anniversary of the birth of the distinguished savant.

"INDIAN HUNTER."—An ideal figure of life-size by Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, the designer of the Shakespeare statue near by, stands a little west of the Mall in Central Park.

LAFAYETTE.—A bronze statue of Lafayette, modeled by Bartholdi, was erected in Union sq. opposite Broadway, in 1876, by French residents.

LINCOLN.—The bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln, in the S. E. cor. of Union sq. was erected by popular subscription shortly after his assassination. From an artistic point of view it is probably the worst in the city, although modeled by Mr. H. K. Browne, the designer of the Washington statue on the other side of the square.

Mazzini.—A bronze bust of the Italian agitator, of heroic size, placed on a pedestal 10 ft. in height, stands on the West Drive, near the Seventh Regiment monument, in Central Park. It was presented to the city by Italian residents in 1878.

Morse.—A life-size bronze statue of Prof. S. F. B. Morse stands in Central Park, near the 5th av. and 72d st. entrance. It was erected by the telegraphic craft in 1871.

Schiller.—A bronze bust of the poet stands on a sandstone pedestal in the Ramble of Central Park. It was presented by German residents in 1859.

Scott.—A copy of the bronze statue of Sir Walter Scott, modeled by John Steele, and standing in Edinburgh, was presented to New York by resident Scotchmen in 1871. It is placed on an Aberdeen granite pedestal, on the Mall, near the southern end.

Seventh Regiment.—A bronze figure of a private soldier of this command, modeled by J. Q. A. Ward, was erected, in commemoration of those members who fell in battle during the late civil war, in Central Park on the West Drive near 72d st.

Seward.—The bronze statue of William H. Seward in the S. W. cor. of Madison sq. was erected in 1876. Its designer is Mr. Randolph Rogers.

Shakespeare.—The bronze statue of William Shakespeare at the lower end of the Mall in Central Park was placed in position in 1872, on the 300th anniversary of the great dramatist's birth. The modeling is the work of Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, and it is better worth seeing than most of the other statues in New York.

Washington.—An equestrian statue of George Washington is one of the most prominent features of Union sq. It is of heroic size, and was modeled by Mr. H. K. Browne.

Webster.—An heroic bronze statue of Daniel Webster was erected at the junction of the 72d st. and the West Drive in 1876. It is the gift of Mr. Gordon W. Burnham, and was modeled by Mr. Ball, of Boston.

Worth.—A granite column at the intersection of Broadway, 5th av., and 25th st. was erected by the corporation of the city in 1857, in honor of Maj.-Gen. Worth, who died in Texas in 1849. It is one of the conspicuous objects of Madison sq.

Besides these in the public parks and squares, there are several monuments in Trinity and St. Paul's churchyards, the most prominent being the "Martyrs' Monument" in the northeast corner of Trinity churchyard, erected by the Trinity corporation in memory of the American patriots who died in British prisons in this city during the Revolutionary war; the monument to Captain Lawrence of the "Chesapeake," whose dying words, "Don't give up the ship," are prominently cut thereon, standing to the left of the entrance to Trinity Church; that to Robert Emmet on the left of the Broadway end of St. Paul's Church, and that to General Montgomery under the rear portico of the church.

St. Augustine's Chapel. (See Trinity Church and Parish.)

Steamboats.—The waters adjacent to New York are traversed daily by a large number of steamboats of all sizes, but nearly all side-wheelers, with from one to three decks, and invariably painted white. The boats which ply at night between New York and Boston, Albany, and other points are of colossal size, and are richly furnished and decorated. In the hold are a common ladies' cabin and a gentlemen's cabin fitted with berths, and in the grand saloon on the upper deck are many state-rooms. These latter are very comfortable, and have good wide berths, facilities for washing, lights, etc. Good meals are served in the dining-saloon on board *à la carte*. Meals, staterooms, and berths are charged for in addition to the regular fare; and a "tip" of a small sum to the porter or stewardess in a steamer is well invested, as they can do much for one's comfort. The following list will be found to comprise nearly all the places in the vicinity of New York which are accessible by steamboat, together with the distance, the pier from which the boats leave, and the regular and excursion fares. These latter may be subject to slight changes, but will convey an adequate idea of the average rate. For convenience these tables are divided into landings on the Hudson River and landings at points not on the Hudson. (See Piers, Location of.)

LANDINGS AT POINTS ON THE HUDSON RIVER.

LANDINGS.	Miles.	FARES.		Pier in New York.
		Regular.	Excursion.	
Albany (day)	145	$2 00	$3 00	39 N. R.
" (night)	145	1 50	2 00	41 N. R.
" "	145	1 50	2 00	Leroy st.
Athens	120	1 00		34 N. R.
"	120	1 00		42 N. R.
Barrytown	95	1 00		34 N. R.
"	95	1 00		35 N. R.
"	95	1 00		42 N. R.
Catskill	115	1 50		39 N. R.
"	115	1 00		34 N. R.
"	115	1 00		42 N. R.
Cold Spring, H. R.	54	75	1 30	39 N. R.
" " "	54	50		34 N. R.
" " "	54	50		42 N. R.
Cornwall	56	75	1 00	39 N. R.
"	56	75	1 25	39 N. R.
"	56	50		34 N. R.
"	56	50		42 N. R.
Coxsackie	126	1 00		35 N. R.
Cozzens	52	75	1 25	39 N. R.
"	52	50		34 N. R.
Croton	38	30		42 N. R.
Dobb's Ferry	22	30	45	34 N. R.
Eddyville	98	1 00		39 N. R.
"	98	1 00		34 N. R.
Edgewater	8	15	25	42 N. R.
Englewood	13	20	30	34 N. R.
Esopus	84	1 00		34 N. R.
Fishkill	60			35 N. R.
Fishkill Landing	60			39 N. R.
Fishkill Village	65			39 N. R.
Flatbush	95	1 00		35 N. R.
Fort Lee	10	15	25	42 N. R.
Garrison's	51			39 N. R.
Germantown	111	1 00		34 N. R.
Glenham	63			39 N. R.
Grassy Point	42	50	70	34 N. R.
Groveville	64			39 N. R.
Haverstraw	40	40	65	34 N. R.
Highland, N. Y.	77	1 00		39 N. R.
" "	77	1 00	1 50	35 N. R.
" "	77	1 00		34 N. R.
" "	77	1 00		42 N. R.
Highland Falls	50	1 00		34 N. R.
" "	50	75	1 25	39 N. R.
Hudson	120	1 50		39 N. R.
"	120	1 00		35 N. R.
Hyde Park	81	1 00	1 50	39 N. R.
" "	81	1 00	1 50	35 N. R.
Malden	105	1 00		34 N. R.
Marlborough	68	75	1 25	39 N. R.
"	68	75	1 25	35 N. R.

LANDINGS AT POINTS ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—*Continued.*

LANDINGS.	Miles.	FARES.		Pier in New York.
		Regular.	Excursion.	
Marlborough	68	75		34 N. N.
Matteawan	61	75		39 N. R.
Milton	72	75	$1 25	39 R. R.
"	72	75		34 N. R.
"	72	75		42 N. R.
Newburg	60	75	1 00	39 N. R.
"	60	75	1 25	39 N. R.
"	60	50		34 N. R.
"	60	50		35 N. R.
"	60	50		42 N. R.
New Hamburg	67	75	1 25	39 N. R.
" "	67	75	1 25	35 N. R.
Nyack	28	40	75	39 N. R.
"	28	35	55	34 N. R.
"	28	35	55	34 N. R.
Peekskill	48	35		42 N. R.
"	48	50	70	34 N. R.
Pleasant Valley	10	15	25	42 N. R.
Poughkeepsie	76	$1 00		39 N. R.
"	76	1 00	1 50	39 N. R.
"	76	1 00	1 50	35 N. R.
"	76	1 00		34 N. R.
"	76	75		42 N. R.
Rhinebeck	90	1 25		39 N. R.
"	90	1 00		35 N. R.
"	90	1 00		42 N. R.
"	90	1 00		34 N. R.
Rockland Lake	40	40	65	34 N. R.
Rondout	95			39 N. R.
"	95	1 00	1 50	39 N. R.
"	95	1 00		34 N. R.
"	95			42 N. R.
Saugerties	101	1 00		35 N. R.
Shady Side	7	15	25	42 N. R.
Sing Sing	35	25		42 N. R.
" "	35	35	55	34 N. R.
Sleightsburg	96	1 00		39 N. R.
Smith's Landing	109	1 00		34 N. R.
South Rondout	96	1 00		39 N. R.
" "	96	1 00		34 N. R.
Staatsburg	85	1 00		42 N. R.
Stuyvesant	130	1 00		34 N. R.
"	130	1 00		42 N. R.
Tarrytown	28	40	75	39 N. R.
"	28	35	55	34 N. R.
"	28	35	55	34 N. R.
Tivoli	100	1 00		34 N. R.
"	100	1 00		35 N. R.
"	100	1 00		42 N. R.
Tompkins Cove	44	50	70	34 N. R.
Troy	151	2 00		39 N. R.
"	151	1 50	2 00	Leroy st.

LANDINGS AT POINTS ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—*Concluded.*

LANDINGS.	Miles.	FARES.		Pier in New York.
		Regular.	Excursion.	
Verplanck's	44	35		42 N. R.
"	44	50	70	34 N. R.
Wells's Dock	95	$1 00		35 N. R.
West Park	82	1 00	$1 50	39 N. R.
" "	82	1 00		34 N. R.
West Point	53	75	1 00	39 N. R.
" "	53	75	1 25	39 N. R.
" "	53	50		34 N. R.
Wilbur	97	1 00		39 N. R.
"	97	1 00		34 N. R.
Yonkers	17	20	30	34 N. R.
"	17	20	30	34 N. R.
"	17	20	30	42 N. R.
"	17	15	25	35 N. R.

STEAMBOATS TO LANDINGS NOT ON THE HUDSON RIVER.

LANDINGS.	Miles.	FARES.		Pier in New York.
		Regular.	Excursion.	
Allyn's Point	...	$1 00		40 N. R.
Astoria	6	10		24 E. R.
"	6	10		22 E. R.
Bath	8	20	35	
Baylis Dock	14	25		22 E. R.
Bay Ridge	5	10		15 E. R.
Bay View	20	25		34 N. R.
Bayville	45			41 E. R.
Bedloe's Island	...	Pass.		58 N. R.
Bergen Point	7	15		14 N. R.
Boston, by boat and rail	240	3 00	$5 00	28 N. R.
Boston, by boat, *via* Fall River	240	1 00		28 N. R.
" " *via* Norwich	240	2 50		40 N. R.
" " *via* Providence	225	3 00	5 00	29 N. R.
" " *via* Stonington	211	1 50		33 N. R.
Bridgeport	65	1 00	1 50	35 E. R.
Brockways	106	1 25	2 00	24 E. R.
Chelsea	18	20	30	42 N. R.
Chester	110			34 E. R.
City Island	19	25		41 E. R.
" "	19	25		22 E. R.
Clifton	9	10		1 E. R.
College Point	11	15		22 E. R.
Deep River	109	1 25	2 00	24 E. R.
" "	109			34 E. R.
East Haddam	106	1 25	2 00	24 E. R.
" "	106			34 E. R.
Elizabethport	14	20		14 N. R.
"	14			10 N. R.
Elm Park	11	10		1 E. R.

STEAMBOATS TO LANDINGS NOT ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—*Continued.*

LANDINGS.	Miles.	FARES.		Pier in New York.
		Regular.	Excursion.	
Ely's Ferry	106			34 E. R.
Essex	106	$1 25	$2 00	24 E. R.
"	106			34 E. R.
Fall River	170	2 50		28 N. R.
Fort Schuyler	..	Pass.		58 N. R.
Glastenbury	140	1 25	2 00	24 E. R.
Glen Cove	23	35	60	24 E. R.
" "	23	35	50	41 E. R.
Glen Wood	28	35	60	24 E. R.
Goodspeed	114	1 25	2 00	24 E. R.
"	114			34 E. R.
Governor's Island	...			1 E. R.
" "	...	Pass.		58 N. R.
Great Neck	16	35	60	24 E. R.
Greenpoint	3	8		22 E. R.
Greenport	125	1 25		25 E. R.
Greenwich	...	35	50	41 E. R.
Gregory Point	46	35	50	37 E. R.
Hadlyme	111	1 25	2 00	24 E. R.
"	111			34 E. R.
Hamburg	109			34 E. R.
Harlem	9	10		24 E. R.
Hartford	150	1 25	2 00	24 E. R.
Highbridge	...			Harlem.
Keyport	27	30		34 N. R.
"	27	35	50	34 N. R.
Kingston, N. J	59			
Laurelton	35	60	1 00	41 E. R.
Linoleumville	19	20	30	42 N. R.
Lloyd's Dock	33			41 E. R.
Lyme	103	1 25	2 00	24 E. R.
Mariner's Harbor	11	15		14 N. R.
Martha's Vineyard	180	4 00	7 00	28 N. R.
" "	180	2 00		38 E. R.
Middle Haddam	135	1 25	2 00	24 E. R.
Middletown	138	1 25	2 00	24 E. R.
Morrisania	6	10		22 E. R.
Nantucket	...	5 00	8 50	28 N. R.
"	...	25		22 N. R.
New Bedford	187			39 E. R.
New Brighton	7	10		1 E. R.
New Brunswick, N. J	35	50	80	42 N. R.
NwHaven	76	1 00	1 50	25 E. R.
" "	76	1 00	1 50	18 N. R.
New London	120	1 75		40 N. R.
Newport	170	1 00		28 N. R.
"	170	2 50		28 N. R.
New Rochelle	20	25		41 E. R.
New Suffolk	140			25 E. R.
Norwich	133	2 00		40 N. R.
Orient	120	1 25		25 E. R.
Perth Amboy	24	25	40	42 N. R.

STEAMBOATS TO LANDINGS NOT ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—*Concluded.*

LANDINGS.	Miles.	FARES.		Pier in New York.
		Regular.	Excursion.	
Portland, Conn	135	$1 25	$2 00	24 E. R.
Portchester	27	35	60	41 E. R.
"	27			37 E. R.
Port Richmond	10	10		1 E. R.
Port Washington, L. I.	28	50		24 E. R.
Providence	180	2 50		29 N. R.
Raritan Beach	27	30		42 N. R.
Red Bank	35	50	80	35 N. R.
" "	35	25		27 N. R.
Rock Landing	119	1 25	2 00	24 E. R.
Roslyn	30	35	60	24 E. R.
Rossville	21	25	40	42 N. R.
Sag Harbor	140	1 25		25 E. R.
Sailors' Snug Harbor	8	10		1 E. R.
Sands's Point	26	35	60	24 E. R.
Sandy Hook	20	65		8 N. R.
Saybrook	100	1 25	2 00	24 E. R.
Sayreville, N. J.	...	40	60	42 N. R.
Sea Cliff Grove	28	35	60	24 E. R.
Shelter Island	130	1 25		25 E. R.
South Amboy	27	30	50	42 N. R.
South Norwalk	48	35	50	37 E. R.
Southold	135	1 25		25 E. R.
Stamford	40	35	50	41 E. R.
Stapleton	6	10		1 E. R.
Star Landing	21	25	40	42 N. R.
Stonington	120	1 00		33 N. R.
Tompkinsville	5	10		1 E. R.
Tottenville	28	25	40	42 N. R.
Vanderbilt Landing	7	10		1 E. R.
Washington	...	50	70	42 N. R.
West Brighton	9	10		1 E. R.
Whitestone	13	25		24 E. R.
Willet's Point	...	Pass.		58 N. R.
Woodbridge	25	25	40	42 N. R.

Steamships.—There are often a half dozen European steamers that leave and arrive at the port of New York in a single day. In addition to the "great ocean ferry" from here to Europe, on which there are nearly a dozen different lines running, there are steamship lines to South and Central America, the West Indies, and the Windward Islands, and to Florida, New Orleans, Texas, Mexico, Cuba, Savannah, and other domestic and foreign ports. The stranger will find no small degree of pleasure in visiting one of the steamers of the great ocean line on sailing day. The hours of sailing vary with the tides, and can be learned from the advertising columns of the daily papers. The Cunard Line is noted for its discipline, and for the immunity from accident which its steamers have enjoyed for many years. The White Star Line is one of the best known lines, its steamers being large, admirably equipped, and have attained great speed. The Williams & Guion Line has at the head of its fleet the "Arizona," the largest ship in the world save the Great Eastern. There are a number of fine steamers on the Anchor Line, which also does a very large business with freight steamers. The Inman, National, State, North German

Lloyd, Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, and other lines also own more or less superb ships. The fare to Europe varies from $60 to $150, according to the steamer accommodation and the line by which you engage passage. On sailing day the ship is thronged with passengers and their friends, floral offerings from those who stay behind load the cabin tables, baggage is being stored with much noise, the roar of escaping steam adds to the uproar, carriages are constantly arriving and departing, peddlers shout their wares, and all is hurry-skurry until the gang-plank is drawn in and the steamer swings slowly out into the stream, amid cheers from the assembled crowd, and answering shouts from the passengers. The greatest luxury in the fitting and furnishing is the rule on the steamers of these great lines. The table is supplied with every delicacy. There are superb smoking, card, and retiring rooms, electric bells with which to summon well-trained waiters, and so on. The transatlantic steamers have flush decks with these accommodations below, but the coastwise steamers as a rule have cabins on deck and are between a steamship and a river steamboat in their appearance. The following is a list of the domestic and foreign ports for which steamships leave New York, together with the place of starting and location of office:

PORTS.	Start from	Offices or lines.
Alexandria, Va.	Pier 41, E. R.	241 South st.
Antwerp	Jersey City	37 S. William st.
Aspinwall	Jersey City	52 Broadway.
"	Foot Canal st.	Pacific Mail Co.
"	Foot Christopher st.	27 Wall st.
Azores and Madeira	Pier —, E. R.	36 Beaver st.
Baltimore, Md. (*via* Canal)	Piers 6 and 7, N. R.	Pier 7, N. R.
Barbadoes and Antigua	Pier 12, N. R.	29 Broadway.
Barcelona	Foot Morton st.	40 Broadway.
Belfast	Foot Canal st.	72 Broadway.
Bermuda	Pier 12, N. R.	29 Broadway.
Brazil	Brooklyn	Pier 20, E. R.
"	Brooklyn	41 Wall st.
Bremen (*via* Southampton)	Hoboken	2 Bowling Green.
Bristol (England)	Pier 18, E. R.	70 South st.
Cardiff	Brooklyn	51 South st.
Charleston, S. C.	Pier 27, N. R.	Pier 27, N. R.
City Point, Va.	Pier 37, N. R.	197 Greenwich st.
Fernandina, Fla.	Pier 27, N. R.	177 West st.
Galveston, Texas	Pier 20, E. R.	Pier 20, E. R.
Georgetown, D. C.	Pier 41, E. R.	241 South st.
Glasgow	Pier 21, N. R.	Anchor line.
" (*via* Belfast)	Foot Canal st.	72 Broadway.
Guadaloupe and Dominica	Pier 12, N. R.	29 Broadway.
Halifax, N. S.	Pier 10, N. R.	86 West st.
Hamburg	Hoboken	61 Broadway.
Havana	Pier 13, N. R.	35 Broadway.
"	Pier 17, E. R.	113 Wall st.
"	Pier 3. N. R.	33 Broadway.
Havre	Foot Morton st.	55 Broadway.
"	Foot Charlton st.	27 S. William st.
Hayti	Foot Christopher st.	37 Wall st.
Hull	Jersey City	39 S. William st.
Jacksonville, Fla.	Pier 20, E. R.	Pier 20, E. R.
Jamaica, Kingston	Foot Christopher st.	37 Wall st.
Key West	Pier 20, E. R.	Pier 20, E. R.
Lewes, Delaware	Pier 37, N. R.	197 Greenwich st.

STEAMSHIPS.—*Concluded.*

PORTS.	Start from	Offices or lines.
Liverpool	Foot King st	Williams & Guion line.
"	Foot Clarkson st	Cunard line.
"	Foot Charlton st	Inman line.
"	Foot W. 10th st.	White Star line.
"	Foot Houston st	National line.
London	Foot Houston st	National line.
"	Foot Charles st	Anchor line.
Maracaibo (*via* Kingston)	Foot Christopher st	37 Wall st.
Martinique and St. Lucia	Foot Albany st	29 Broadway.
Mexico	Foot Morris st	33 Broadway.
Nassau	Pier 16, E. R.	113 Wall st.
New Granada	Foot Christopher st	37 Wall st.
New Orleans, La	Foot Rector st	Cromwell's line.
" " "	Foot N. Moore st	Morgan's line.
Nicaragua (Greytown)	Foot Christopher st	37 Wall st.
Norfolk, Va	Foot Christopher st	197 Greenwich st.
Philadelphia, Pa	Pier 33, E. R.	Clyde line.
Portland, Maine	Pier 38, E. R.	Maine S. S. Co.
Port Limon, Costa Rica	Foot Christopher st	37 Wall st.
Porto Rico	Foot Albany st	29 Broadway.
Port Royal, S. C	Pier 20, E. R.	Mallory's line.
Portsmouth, Va	Foot Christopher st	Old Dominion line.
Richmond, Va	Foot Christopher st	Old Dominion line.
Rotterdam	Jersey City	27 S. William st.
St. Jago and Cienfuegos, Cuba	Pier 16, E. R.	113 Wall st.
St. Johns, N. F.	Foot Carlisle st	86 West st.
St. Thomas	Foot Albany st	29 Broadway.
" "	Brooklyn	Mallory's line.
San Domingo	Foot Cedar st	35 Broadway.
Savannah	Foot Spring st	409 Broadway.
Trinidad	Foot Albany st	29 Broadway.
Turk's Island	Foot Cedar st	35 Broadway.
Washington, D. C.	Pier 41, E. R.	241 South st.
" (*via* Fortress Monroe).	Foot Spring st	Foot of Spring st.
Wilmington, N. C.	Foot Cedar st	35 Broadway.
Wilmington, Delaware	Pier 15, E. R.	53 South st.

Steam Vessels, Inspectors of. —Office in Post-Office building. The inspectors of steam vessels and boilers act under the authority of the United States. All vessels must be inspected once a year; and the certificate of the inspectors setting forth the condition of the vessel and her machinery, and, if she be a passenger boat, the number of persons she may carry, must be posted conspicuously in the saloon. The inspectors are also required to investigate all accidents to or collisions between vessels, and report thereon to the Treasury Department at Washington, which will institute such further action as the occasion may call for.

Steinway Hall is on the north side of 14th st., between 4th av. and Irving pl. It occupies a portion of the building erected by Steinway & Sons, the well-known pianoforte manufacturers. It is rented for musical and other reputable entertainments, and many of the best concerts of the season are given here. The hall is an oblong room with a large platform at the north end, private boxes on either side, and a fine organ built in at the rear of the platform. It has a gallery, is furnished with folding chairs, and will seat over 1,000 persons.

St. Francis Xavier's College is situated on the north side of W. 15th

st. between 5th and 6th avs., and adjoins St. Francis Xavier's Church, the entrance to which, however, is on 16th st. It is in charge of the Society of Jesus. Written application to the president for further information has failed to elicit a reply.

St. George's Church was formerly a chapel of Trinity Church, and stood on Beekman st. at the cor. of Cliff st. The present building on Stuyvesant sq., E. 16th st. and Rutherford pl., was erected in 1849, but the interior was completely destroyed by fire about 10 years later. St. George's was formed into an independent parish when the congregation left the Beekman st. chapel. The church is a very imposing one. The material employed is brown stone; the style is a chaste Gothic with two steeples which are perhaps somewhat too conspicuous, considering the actual size of the church itself.

St. John's Chapel. (See Trinity Church and Parish.)

St. John's College is a Roman Catholic institution, founded in 1839 by Archbishop Hughes, Cardinal McCloskey having been its first president. It is located on the Rosehill farm, near Tremont —the extreme northeastern part of the city. There are 4 departments, viz.: the collegiate, the full course in which occupies 4 years; the academic, the scientific, and the commercial, in each of which the course is 3 years. The charge for tuition and board is $300 per annum. The number of students is at present about 200. Take trains on Harlem railroad at Grand Central depot, 42d st., for Fordham, or else 3d av. elevated railway to Harlem River, and then horse-cars to Fordham.

St. Mark's Church is, both in its appearance and in its associations, one of the most venerable in New York. Its site at Stuyvesant st. and 2d ave. formerly formed part of the farm of Petrus Stuyvesant, the last of the Dutch Governors of New Amsterdam, whose remains rest in a tomb under the church. When the first building was erected—the present dates from 1826, and is the second—the locality, which now is in the heart of the older part of the city, was one of green fields and for a long time "St. Mark's in the Fields" was the recognized suburban Protestant Episcopal place of worship. Besides Stuyvesant, there are buried here Colonel Sloughter, one of the English colonial Governors, Governor Tompkins, one of the first of those of the State of New York, and a number of other old New York officials and citizens.

St. Mary's. (See School-Ship.)

St. Nicholas Club, 12 E. 29th st., opposite the Church of the Transfiguration.—Instituted in 1875 as a social organization, and for the purpose of collecting and preserving information concerning the early history of the city of New York. No one eligible who is not a descendant of a person who was a native or resident of New York city or State prior to the year 1785. Members elected by the Board of Trustees after being proposed by two members and posted for two weeks in the club-house. Two black balls exclude, and the candidate is not eligible for six months thereafter. Entrance fee, $50; annual dues, $36. Clergymen and officers of the U. S. Army and Navy pay the entrance fee, but are exempt from annual dues, and may not hold office. The club is a representative of the oldest and most aristocratic Knickerbocker element in New York, and among the members, of whom there are about 200, occur such names as Beekman, de Peyster, Remsen, Vermilye, Livingston, Roosevelt, Irving, Knickerbaker, Rhinelander, Schuyler, and many others. The club-house is well adapted to the purpose for which it is used.

St. Nicholas Society.—At the meeting in February, 1835, at which the St. Nicholas Society was fully organized, its objects were stated to be to afford relief to indigent or reduced members, their widows and children; to collect and preserve information respecting the history, settlement, manners and customs of the city of New York, and to promote social intercourse among its native citizens. Its membership was limited to persons resident of the State before 1785, or their descendants. The society comes before the public prominently at least once a year, on St. Nicholas's day, when, in accordance with a resolution of its thrifty founders, it meets to enjoy its annual dinner

and listen to speeches generally delivered by gentlemen of national reputation, who are either members of the society or who come as its guests. The first dinner was eaten in the year of the society's organization at the old City Hotel, which then stood in Broadway, below Trinity Church. At the second anniversary meeting, which was also held at the City Hotel, there were reported the names of 270 members on the roll. The third anniversary meeting, held Dec. 6, 1837, was remarkable for the fact that the society then, for the first time, "dined at Delmonico's." Delmonico then as now occupied the quaintly-shaped building, in which so many good dinners have been eaten since, at the cor. of William and Beaver sts. For some reason, however, Delmonico and St. Nicholas "fell out," and from 1838 to 1842 the yearly dinner was given at the American Hotel, at the cor. of Broadway and Barclay sts. On the 12th of Sept., 1839, the society adopted a flag, hoisting the original Dutch tricolor of the House of Orange, with the city arms in the center. On April 17, 1841, the society took another step, and was incorporated. On June 16, 1841, a committee was appointed for the purpose of procuring "a room in a central situation for the laying of the foundation of a building to contain a library and museum, and also for the meetings of the society and the use of its members." The long result of this effort appears to be the recent foundation of the St. Nicholas Club. In 1843 the society went back again to the City Hotel, and continued to patronize that establishment until 1848. About 1842 the society took a new departure, and resolved to hold quarterly meetings, at which a "lecture should be delivered by such member as can be induced to address the society." The first of these meetings was held at the City Hotel, April 11, 1844. This was the origin of the Paas, or Easter Festival, which has continued yearly since that date, except that in the year 1865 it was omitted from respect to the memory of President Lincoln. In 1850 the Paas Festival and the annual dinner took place at Niblo's. The next year and for the two years succeeding the dinner was given at the Astor House, and there, on May 26, 1852, a grand banquet was given to the captain and officers of the Dutch frigate "Prins Van Orange." In 1854 the society was enabled to hold its festival and dinner in a new hotel bearing its own name of the "St. Nicholas," and there, too, the Paas Festival was celebrated the year after. The society after this returned to Delmonico, in his then stately and famous establishment at the cor. of Chambers st. and Broadway. From this time down to 1862—with the exception of 1856, when they strayed off to the Metropolitan, and 1861, when the lust of novelty led them to the Fifth Avenue—the society held both festival and dinner at the St. Nicholas Hotel. In 1862 it for a third time went back to Delmonico's, then removed to 14th st., and stopped there until 1869, when it tried the St. James, again returning to its old favorite, however, the next year. Since then it strayed away once to the St. Nicholas, but in all the other years Delmonico saw it within his walls. Washington Irving was its first regular secretary, and held that position for many years. Among its members have always been numbered the most distinguished New-Yorkers, and it is no exaggeration to say that from its organization down to the present day it has gathered within its charmed circle more illustrious names in literature and politics than any other similar society in the country.

Stock Exchange.—The New York market for the purchase and sale of public stocks, bonds, and similar securities, is in a fine white-marble building in Broad st. near Wall, with an L running through to Wall st., where the visitors' entrance is located, and the main building extends back to New st. The interior is occupied mainly by a spacious and lofty hall, having a gallery across one end for visitors. Members only are allowed upon the floor. The exchange opens at 10 A. M. and closes at 3 P. M., and members are forbidden to make transactions in stocks in or near the exchange except during those hours. The regular list of stocks and bonds dealt in is called at that hour, and there is a free list of stocks, etc., called at the request of members. Seats in the exchange are transferable with the consent of the Committee on Admissions, and the average market value of a seat has been, say $6,000. In case of the death of a member his seat is disposed of by the committee, and after paying any claims for dues or contracts against him the balance is handed over to his heirs. In addition to this,

a gratuity fund has been established which pays to the heirs of the dead man the sum of $10,000 without any deductions whatever. Any member who becomes insolvent or fails to meet his contracts is suspended, and can not be readmitted until he has settled with his creditors. In case he fails to do this his seat is sold for their benefit. There are 1060 members. The average transactions on the exchange at present are as follows: About 200,000 shares of stock change hands daily, and the value of the railroad and miscellaneous bonds dealt in is about $1,250,000. In Government bonds the transactions average about $400,000 in amount each day. The scene upon the floor of the exchange during business hours is one of indescribable noise and confusion, and during times of financial disturbance the place resembles Bedlam. Formerly there was a good deal of "hazing" and "skylarking" indulged in by the members, especially on the days preceding holidays, but of late years the custom has been largely discontinued. The 15th of September is White Hat Day, and the smashing of the white hats worn by members during the summer is religiously attended to. The facilities for doing business offered by the exchange are very great, its management excellent, and the work of settling disputes by the Committee on Arbitration much more speedily, intelligently, and satisfactorily accomplished than it could be by the law courts. Visitors are admitted to the gallery free at all times when the exchange is open.

Storage.—Large warehouses where one can hire rooms, small enough to put in two or three trunks or large enough to receive the furniture of an entire building, have of late been established in every part of the city. Ordinarily the person hiring a room is furnished with a key, which gives him access at all reasonable hours. At these places also, wagons, trucks, and porters may be ordered for moving furniture from one part of the city to the other. Among the best of these places are Morrell's, at 32d st. and 4th av., and Hagar's, at 34th st. and 8th av. (See MOVING.)

St. Patrick's Cathedral, Roman Catholic, although unfinished, is the finest and most imposing church building in the country. It stands on 5th av., and occupies the entire front of the block on the east side, between 50th and 51st sts., extending back nearly to Madison av. When the Chapel of Our Lady which is embraced in the design is added, the building will occupy the entire square. The cathedral was projected by Archbishop Hughes about 1850, and soon after the plans were drawn by James Renwick. The corner-stone was laid on Aug. 15, 1858, in the presence of a vast multitude, estimated at 100,000 persons. At that time very few of the fine residences which now line 5th av. for miles above the cathedral had been built, and there was no house to be seen from 5th to 6th av. The architecture of the cathedral is of the decorated or geometric style that prevailed in Europe in the 13th century, of which the cathedrals of Rheims, Cologne, and Amiens on the Continent, and the naves of York Minster, Exeter, and Westminster, are also exponents. The ground plan is in the form of a Latin cross, and the dimensions are: Interior length, 306 ft.; breadth of nave and choir, 96 ft. without the chapels and 120 ft. with the chapels; length of the transept, 140 ft.; height, 108 ft; height of side aisles, 54 ft. The 5th av. front consists of a central gable 156 ft. in height, with towers and spires each 330 ft. in height; but at present the towers reach only to the roof. The design of the grand portal also contemplates the statues of the 12 apostles to be placed within it, but this has not yet been done. The building is of white marble with a base-course of granite. The interior of the cathedral is as fine as its exterior. The massive columns which support the roof are of white marble, 35 ft. in height, and clustered, having a combined diameter of 5 ft. The ceiling is groined with richly molded ribs and foliage-bosses. The springing line of the ceiling is 77 ft. from the floor. The organ gallery, in the nave between the towers, is 46 ft. wide and 28 ft. long, and is built of ash with richly molded front and ceiling. A temporary organ has been placed in this gallery, and a smaller one permanently built in the sanctuary. The high altar is 40 ft. high, and the table was constructed in Italy of the purest marble and inlaid with semi-precious stones. The bas-reliefs on the panels have for their subjects the Divine Passion. The tabernacle over the altar is

of white marble decorated with Roman mosaics and precious stones, and with a door of gilt bronze. The altar of the Blessed Virgin is at the eastern end of the north side aisle of the sanctuary, and is of carved French walnut. The sacristy is placed in the east of the south aisle of the sanctuary, and St. Joseph's altar, of bronze and mosaic, is in front of it. The altar of the Sacred Heart is of bronze. The four altars cost about $100,000. The Cardinal's throne is on the gospel (right) side of the sanctuary, and is of Gothic design. The altar of the Holy Family is of white Tennessee marble, and the reredos of Caen stone; over the altar hangs a painting of the Holy Family by Costazzini. There are 408 pews, of ash, having a seating capacity of 2,600, and the aisles will afford standing room for nearly as many more. The cathedral is lighted by 70 windows, 37 of which are memorial windows. They were mainly made at Chartres, France, cost about $100,000, and were presented by parishes and individuals in various parts of the country. The following is a list of the subjects and donors of the windows (except six): The Life of St. Patrick (over south transept door)—old St. Patrick's Cathedral; the Life of the Blessed Virgin (over north transept door)—Diocese of Albany; the Sacrifice of Abel—Charles and John Johnston; the Sacrifice of Noah—the cathedral; the Sacrifice of Melchisedec—the cathedral; the Sacrifice of Abraham—Daniel Murphy; the Eating of the Paschal Lamb—the cathedral; the Sacrifice of Calvary—John Laden; the Raising of Lazarus—Mrs. Ann Eliza McLaughlin; the Last Supper—Miss Mamie Caldwell; the Resurrection of Our Lord—Diocese of Buffalo; Giving of the Keys to St. Peter—Diocese of Brooklyn; Christ Reproving the Disciples—W. M.; James Renwick Memorial—John Kelly, Agnes Maillaud, Julia Coleman, Thomas O'Connor; St. Louis, King of France—Henry L. Hoguet; the Sacred Heart—Eleanor Isclin; St. Paul—Eugene Kelly; St. Matthew—Andrew Clarke; St. Mark—Bernard McGuire; St. Luke—Denis J. Dwyer; St. John—William Joyce; St. Bernard—Diocese of Rochester; Martyrdom of St. Lawrence—Diocese of Ogdensburg; Approval of their Constitution—the Christian Brothers; St. Columbanus—J. and W. Devlin; Three Baptisms—James McKenna; St. Vincent de Paul—James Olwell; Sts. Elizabeth, Andrew, and Catherine—J. A. and E. O'Reilly; the Annunciation—William and John O'Brien; St. Henry and the Sclavonians—Henry J. Anderson; Proclaiming the Immaculate Conception—Diocese of Newark. The total cost of the cathedral up to this time has been $1,900,000, and it is estimated that when completed its cost will reach $2,500,000. The cathedral was solemnly dedicated on Sunday, May 25, 1879, by Cardinal McCloskey. On Sundays the cathedral is open all day, and on week days until noon. Services are held under the direction of the Very Reverend the Vicar-General on Sundays at 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.30 o'clock, and vespers at 4 o'clock, and on week days at 6.30, 7, 7.30, and 8 o'clock A. M.

St. Paul's Church. (See TRINITY CHURCH AND PARISH.)

Street-Cleaning is done in New York under the direction of the police department. Formerly the work was let out by contract to the lowest bidder, but this gave rise to so many abuses that the present system was adopted as a choice between two evils. There is a special bureau of the police department known as that of street cleaning, which is in charge of a committee of the police commissioners. The chairman of this committee is, as a rule, the committee, and the only one knowing anything about the bureau's performances. With him rests the power of appointing and removing the most menial laborer, and he exercises this power generally to the advantage of the political clique or party to which he happens to belong. Under him is a captain of the police force, specially detailed for this purpose, who acts as the executive officer of the bureau. The streets are swept by gangs of laborers and machines constructed for the purpose. Broadway, 5th av., and other thoroughfares are swept at night after they are almost deserted—a concession to public convenience which it took several years to obtain. The other minor streets are swept during the daytime whenever it suits the employees of the bureau to do so. The dirt is swept in little mounds at regular intervals along the curbstones, where it remains until one of the carts following the sweepers comes along and takes it up. Very often, when the

weather is breezy, these little mounds are scattered in every direction before a cart arrives, so that the work of the sweepers simply amounts to a redistribution of the dirt. But, even when the wind is only a gentle zephyr, little more than one half of the sweepings is transferred to the cart, the laborers taking great pains to allow a due proportion of each shovelful to again reach the pavement. As a consequence of all this slovenly way of working, the streets are never thoroughly clean, being covered by a sticky, slimy coating of mud in wet weather, and by a layer of fine black dust in dry—the latter being the more annoying of the two, as the least breath of air blows it impartially in every eye except where the sprinkling carts, engaged by householders at their own expense, lay this all-pervading mass of dust. These are the annoyances of the late spring, the summer and the fall. In winter and in the early spring matters are much worse, especially if there have been a few heavy snow-falls. If the snow is light and likely to melt under the influence of a little warm sunshine, the laborers of the bureau may be seen carefully carting it to certain piers and dumping it into the water; but if, as frequently happens, there has been a genuine storm and the snow is knee-deep, so that the horse-cars and omnibus lines cease making regular trips and pedestrianism is a labor, then the New York street-cleaning bureau comes out strong as the great optimistic department of the city government. Its chiefs and its subalterns simply put their hands in their pockets and argue that somehow good will come out of everything, the almost impassable thoroughfares included. The snow turns into that nasty compound called slush, which in turn freezes into hard ice, and then again turns into slush, but the street cleaners are nowhere to be seen until the rays of the spring sun get so warm that Broadway and the other chief thoroughfares are nothing but vast streams of slush and mud. This usually draws them out with shovel and pick to break up the various shoals of frozen mud and snow, remnants of some former neglected snow-fall, and so give the entire winter's accumulations an opportunity to be melted quickly and carried off in a fluid state through the sewers. Once in a while the bureau, however, departs from this its policy of masterly inactivity, and really does cart away a good portion at least of a heavy snowfall from Broadway. The most notable example of such enterprise occurred a few years ago when a police commissioner died, and the department wanted to make a great parade at his funeral. The citizens were astonished on the morning of the day set for the funeral that several miles of streets through which the cortége was to pass were as clean almost as a kitchen floor, despite the fact that on the previous night pedestrians had to wade along them in snow-drifts several feet deep. But whatever show at efficiency is made by the bureau is invariably done so that the more intelligent and wealthy classes must notice it. The poorer quarters of the city are always neglected, and their condition is a disgrace to the city at almost all times. The responsibility for this condition of things rests also to some extent upon the people themselves. Not infrequently the business streets which have been well swept during the night are littered again by nine o'clock with the sweepings from shops and by persons pouring ashes into already overflowing receptacles. The refuse collected from the streets is taken to one of the scows belonging to the bureau, moored at some convenient point on the water front. When a number of scows have been filled, they are towed by a tug to some point in or near the harbor, where the cargo is thrown overboard, in most cases going to form new land. Many acres have in this way been added to the area of Manhattan island, but, as the water channels around the city can not be narrowed any further, the securing of dumping-grounds outside of its limits is constantly troubling the city government, and frequently leads to conflicts of jurisdiction between them and the officers of other localities. The bureau employs several hundred men as sweepers and many more as drivers, together with a large number of horses and carts, for the accommodation of which a large brick building covering several acres, originally used for a market, is appropriated. This building is at the foot of E. 6th st.; the office of the bureau is in the Police Central building, 300 Mulberry st.

Street Railway Routes. — The general direction of these lines is either from south to north, running parallel with the East and North Rivers, or from east to

west, from river to river; and for convenience they are so divided here. The uniform fare is 5 cts., for any distance for an adult person; children under four years are carried free, and there are no half fares. To this rule there are only two exceptions: the fare on the short line from South Ferry to Vesey st. is 3 cts., and on the Fourth and Madison av. lines it is 6 cts.

Lines from South to North.

Broadway and University Place Line.—Leaves cor. Broadway and Barclay st. Runs through Barclay st. to Church, to Canal, to Greene, to Clinton pl., to University pl., to Union sq., to Broadway, to 7th av., to 59th st., to Central Park. Returns by same route, to University pl., to Wooster st., crosses Canal st., to W. Broadway, to College pl., to Barclay st., to starting-point. First car leaves 7th av. and 51st st. at 5 A. M., Barclay st. at 5.40 A. M. Last car leaves 7th av. and 51st st. at 12.45 A. M., Barclay st. at 1.25 A. M.

Broadway and Broome Street Branch.—Leaves cor. Broadway and Broome st. Runs through Broome st., to Greene st., and thence by same route as Broadway and Barclay st. Line. Returns by same route as Broadway and Barclay st. Line to Broome st., thence to Broadway. First car leaves Central Park at 7.35 A. M., Broome st. at 8.12 A. M. Last car leaves Central Park for stable at 12.45 A. M., Broome st. at 10.16 P. M.

Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Line.—Leaves Fulton Ferry. Runs through Fulton st., to William, to Ann, to Park row, to Centre st., to Leonard, to Elm, to Howard, to Crosby, to Bleecker, to Macdougal, to Fourth, to W. 12th, to Hudson, to 14th, to 9th av., to 23d st., to 23d st. Ferry. Returns by 23d st., to 9th av., 14th st., to Hudson, to Bleecker, to Crosby, to Howard, to Elm, to Reade, to Centre, to Beekman, to South, to Fulton Ferry. First car leaves W. 23d st. Ferry at 5 A. M., Fulton Ferry 5.45 A. M. Last car leaves W. 23d st. Ferry 11.30 P. M., Fulton Ferry at 12.20 A. M.

Central Park, East River and Avenue A Line.—*East Side Belt Line.* Leaves South Ferry, foot of Whitehall st. Runs through Whitehall st. to South, to Broad, to Water, to Old sl., to South st., to Grand, to Goerck, to Houston, to Av. D, to 14th st., to Av. A, to 23d st., to 1st av., to 59th st., to Central Park, to 10th av., to 53d st. Returns by same route to 59th st., takes same route to Av. D, and 8th st. to Lewis, to Houston, to Mangin, to Grand, to Corlears, to Monroe, to Jackson, to Front, to Whitehall, to South Ferry. Connect with "West Side Belt Line." This road passes all the East River Ferries. First car leaves 53d st. and 10th av. 4.30 A. M., South Ferry 5.15 A. M. Last car leaves 53d st. and 10 av. 9.30 P. M., South Ferry at 11.07 P. M.

Central Park, North River and Tenth Avenue Line.—*West Side Belt Line.* Leaves South Ferry. Runs through Whitehall st. to Marketfield, to Bowling Green, to Battery pl., to West st., to 10th av., to 54th st. Returns by same route to Bowling Green, to State st., to Ferry. Connects with "East Side Belt Line." First car from 54th st. and 10th av. 4.15 A. M., South Ferry at 5.25 A. M. Last car from 54th st. and 10th av. 10.30 P. M., South Ferry 11.30 P. M.

City Hall, Avenue B and Thirty-Fourth Street Line.—Leaves Ann st. and Broadway. Runs through Park row to Chatham st., to E. Broadway, to Clinton st., to Av. B, to 14th st., to 1st av., to 34th st., to ferry. Returns by same route to 2d st., to Av. A, to Essex st., to E. Broadway, to Chatham st., to Park row, to Ann st. and Broadway. First car leaves 34th st. 5.40 A. M., Broadway and Ann st. at 4.58 A. M. Last car leaves 34th st. at 11.46 P. M., Broadway and Ann st. 12.25 A. M.

Dry Dock and East Broadway Line.—Leaves Ann st. and Broadway. Runs through Park row to Chatham st., to E. Broadway, to Grand st., to Columbia, to Av. D, to 14th st., to Av. A, to 23d st. Ferry. Returns by same route to 14th st., to Av. B, to 10th st., to Lewis, to Grand, thence by same route to starting point. First car leaves Ann st. and Broadway at 5.03 A. M., 23d st. Ferry at 4.30 A. M. Last car leaves 23d st. Ferry at 10.11 P. M., Broadway and Ann st. at 11.39 P. M.

Eighth Avenue Line.—Leaves Broadway and Vesey st. Runs through Vesey st. to Church, to Chambers, to W. Broadway, to Canal st., to Hudson, to 8th av., to 59th st. and Central Park. Returns by same route to Chambers st., to College pl., to Vesey st., to Broadway. This line runs every 15 minutes all night.

Broadway and Canal Street Branch.—Leaves Broadway and Canal st., to Hudson st., thence up and down same route as Eighth Avenue Line, continuing to 8th av. and 154th st., and returning by same route to Canal st. and Broadway. First car leaves 154th st. at 5.25 A. M., Broadway and Canal st. at 6.50 A. M.. Last car leaves Broadway and Canal st. at 11.35 P. M., 154th st. at 1 A. M.

First and Second Avenue Line.—Leaves foot of Peck sl. Runs through South st. to Oliver, to Chatham, to Bowery, to Grand st., to Forsyth, to Houston, to 2d av., to 128th st., Harlem. Runs all night. Returns by 2d av. to 23d st., to 1st av., to Houston st., to Allen, to Grand, etc. Also by 2d av. to Chrystie st., to Grand, to Bowery, to Chatham st., to Pearl, to starting point.

Branch from cor. 86th st. and 2d av., to Astoria Ferry, foot 92d st.

Worth Street Branch.—From Chatham, through Worth to Broadway. From Worth and Chatham by same route to and from Harlem as Main Line. First car leaves Worth st. 5.46 A. M., last car, 8.37 P. M.; first car leaves 96th st. 4.45 A. M., last car, 7.30 P. M.

Fourth Avenue Line.—Leaves Broadway, opposite the Astor House. Runs through Park row, to Centre st., to Grand, to Bowery, to 4th av., to Grand Central depot. Every second car continues through 32d st., to Lexington av., to 34th st., to Hunter's Point Ferry. Returns by same route to Broome st., to Centre, to starting point. First car leaves Grand Central depot 5.25 A. M., 34th st. Ferry 5.50 A. M., Astor House 6.00 A. M. Last car leaves 34th st. Ferry 11.20 P. M., Grand Central depot at 11.20 P. M., Astor House at 12 night.

Madison Avenue Line.—From Broadway, opposite the Astor House. Runs through Park row, to Centre st., to Grand, to Bowery, to 4th av., to 42d st., to Vanderbilt av., to 44th st., to Madison av., to 86th st. Returns by the same route, to Broome st., to Centre, to starting point. First car leaves 32d to 86th st. 5.45 A. M., 86th st. 6.12 A. M., Astor House 7.12 A. M. Last through car leaves 86th st. at 11 P. M., also about 1.00 P. M., to depot at 32d st., Astor House at 12 P. M.

Ninth Avenue Line.—Leaves Broadway and Fulton st. Runs through Fulton st., to Greenwich, to 9th av., to 55th st. Returns by same route, to Gansevoort st., to Washington, to Fulton, to Broadway. First car leaves 54th st. depot at 6 A. M., Broadway and Fulton st. at 6.45 A. M. Last car leaves 54th st. depot at 9 P. M., Broadway and Fulton st. 9.45 P. M.

Seventh Avenue Line.—Leaves Broadway and Park pl. Runs through Park pl. to Church, to Canal, to Sullivan, to W. 3d, to Macdougal, to Clinton pl., to Greenwich av., to 7th, to 59th st. and Central Park. Returns by same route, to 4th st., to Thompson, to Canal, to West Broadway, to College pl., to Park, to Broadway. First car leaves Central Park at 5 A. M., Broadway and Park pl. 5.40 A. M.. Last car leaves 51st st. and 7th Av. at 11.15 P. M., Broadway and Park pl. 11.55 P. M.

Sixth Avenue Line.—Leaves cor. Broadway and Vesey st. Runs through Vesey st., to Church, to Chambers, to West Broadway, to Canal st., to Varick, to Carmine, to 6th av., to 59th st. and Central Park. Returns by same route, to West Broadway, to College pl., to Vesey st., to cor. Broadway. Runs all night at intervals of about 15 minutes.

Broadway and Canal Street Branch.—Leaves Broadway and Canal st. Runs through Canal st., to Varick, thence by same route as 6th av. line. Returns by same route. First car leaves 43d st. at 7 A. M., Broadway and Canal st. at 7.30 A. M. Last car leaves 43d st. depot at 11.24 P. M., Broadway and Canal st. at 11.54 P. M.

South Ferry and Vesey Street.—Runs from South Ferry to Vesey st., *via* Whitehall, Battery pl., Greenwich and New Church sts., one block from and parallel to Broadway. Returns *via* State st. Runs from 5.45 A. M. to 10.20 P. M.

Third Avenue Line.—Leaves Broadway, opposite Astor House. Runs through Park row, to Chatham st., to Bowery, to 3d av., to 65th st., thence to Harlem. Returns by same route. Cars run on this line all night.

For Grand Central Depot.—Leaves Broadway, opposite Astor House. Runs through Park row, to Chatham st., to Bowery, to 3d av., to 35th st., to Lexington av., to 42d st., to Grand Central depot. Returns by same route. First car leaves Grand Central depot 5.25 A. M.,

Astor House, 6 A. M. Last car from Grand Central depot, about 10.10 P. M.; from Astor House, 10.40 P. M.

Lines running East and West.

Avenue C Line.—Leaves Erie Depot, Chambers and West sts. Runs through West st., to Charlton, to Prince, to Bowery, to Stanton st., to Pitt, to Av. C, to 18th st., to Av. A, to 23d st., to 1st av., to 35th st., to Lexington av., to 42d st. Returns by 42d st., to Lexington av., to 36th st., to 1st av., to 23d st., to Av. A, to 17th st., to Av. C, to 3d st., to 1st av., to Houston st., to West, to Chambers. First car leaves 17th st. and Av. C, 5 A. M.; last, Grand Central Depot, 11.03 P. M. First car leaves Chambers st. 5.36 A. M.; last, 9.51 P. M.

Tenth Street Ferry Branch.—Leaves Erie Depot, Chambers and West sts. Runs through West st., to Charlton, to Prince, to Bowery, to Pitt st., to Av. C, to 10th st. Ferry. Returns by 10th st. Ferry, to Av. D, to 11th st., to Av. C, to 3d st., to 1st av., to Houston st., to West, to Chambers. First car leaves 10th st. Ferry 5.31 A. M.; last, 11.56 P. M. First car leaves Chambers st. 6.11 A. M.; last, 12.36 A. M.

Christopher and Tenth Street Line.—Leaves Christopher st. Ferry. Runs through Christopher st., to Greenwich av., to 8th st., to Av. A, to E. 10th st., to Ferry foot E. 10th st. Returns by E. 10th st., to Av. A, to E. 9th st., to Stuyvesant, to 8th, to 6th av., to Greenwich av., to W. 10th st., to Christopher st. Ferry. First car leaves Christopher st. 5.30 A. M.; last, 12.55 A. M. First car leaves E. 10th st. 5.55 A. M.; last, 1.20 A. M.

Central Cross-Town Railroad.—Leaves 23d st., E. R., Ferry. Runs through Av. A, to 18th st., to Broadway, to 14th st., to 7th av., to W. 11th st., to West, to Christopher st. Ferry. Returns by Christopher st., to West, to W. 11th, to 7th av., to 14th st., to Broadway, to 17th st., to Av. A, to 23d st. Ferry. First car leaves 23d st. 5.30 A. M.; last, 12, night. First car leaves Christopher st. 6 A. M.; last, 12.30 A. M.

Desbrosses, Vestry, and Grand Street Line.—Leaves Grand st. Ferry. Runs through Grand st., to Sullivan, to Vestry, to Greenwich, to Desbrosses, to Desbrosses st. Ferry. Returns by Desbrosses st., to Washington, to Vestry, thence by same route to starting point. Cars run all night; between midnight and 5 A. M., at intervals of about 15 minutes.

Fourteenth Street and Union Square Line.—Leaves Christopher st. Ferry. Runs to Greenwich st., to 9th av., to 14th st., to 4th av. Returns through 14th st., to 9th av., to Washington st., to Christopher st., to Ferry. First car leaves ferry at 5.30 A. M.; last car, 12.55 A. M. First car leaves 14th st. and 4th av. 5.38 A. M.; last, 1.13 A. M.

Forty-second and Grand Street Line.—Leaves Grand st. Ferry. Runs through Grand st., to Goerck, to 2d, to Av. A, to 14th st., to 4th av., to 23d st., to Broadway, to 34th st., to 10th av., to 42d st., to Weehawken Ferry. Returns by same route to Cannon st., to Grand, to Grand st. Ferry. First car leaves 42d st. Ferry 4.45 A. M.; last, 11.30 P. M. First car leaves Grand st. Ferry 5.43 A. M.; last, 12.28 A. M.

Grand and Cortlandt Street Line.—Leaves Grand st. Ferry. Runs through Grand st., to East Broadway, to Canal st., to Walker, to West Broadway, to North Moore st., to Washington, to Cortlandt st. Ferry. Returns by Cortlandt st., to Greenwich, to Beach, to West Broadway, to Lispenard st., to Broadway, to Canal st., thence by same route to starting point. First car leaves Grand st. Ferry 5.30 A. M.; last, 10.40 P. M. First car leaves Cortlandt st. Ferry 6.03 A. M.; last, 11.20 P. M.

Harlem and Manhattanville.—Leaves cor. 3d av. and 130th st. Runs to and through 125th st., to Manhattanville, North River (130th st.). Returns by same route. First car leaves 3d av. and 127th st., 5 A. M.; last, 11.20 P. M. First car leaves North River 5.20 A. M.; last, 11.40.

Twenty-third Street and Erie Ferry.—Leaves foot of W. 23d st., and runs to foot of E. 23d st. First car leaves 23d st., N. R., 5.20 A. M.; last, 12 night. First car leaves 23d st., E. R., 5.45 A. M.; last, 12.30 A. M.

Thirty-fourth Street Branch.—Runs through 23d st., to 2d av., to 28th st., to 1st av., to 34th st. Ferry. Returns by 1st av., to 29th st., to 2d av., to 23d st., to Erie Ferry. First car leaves 23d st., N. R., 5.15 A. M.; last, 12.15 A. M. First car leaves 34th st. Ferry 5.45 A. M.; last, 12.40 A. M.

Streets, Directory of.—The upper part of the city, above 14th st., is very regularly laid out, the streets being numbered consecutively. The house numbers begin at 5th av. and run east and west, beginning a new hundred at each avenue, whether the prior hundred has been filled out or not. The following is a list of those below 14th st., together with the point of beginning and of ending, and also, in most cases, the position of numbers at intermediate points:

Abattoir pl., W. 39th, bet. 11th av. and N. R.

Abingdon pl., W. 12th, bet. 8th av. and Greenwich.

Abingdon sq., Bleecker st. from Bank to 8th av., from 2 to 20 8th av., and from 585 to 609 Hudson.

Albany, from 122 Greenwich W. to N. R. 1 Greenwich, 23 West.

Albion pl., E. 4th st. from 56 to 78.

Allen, from 104 Division N. to E. Houston. 2 Division, 114 Delancey, 208 Houston.

Amity—recently changed to W. 3d st. —from 681 Broadway W. to 6th av. 1 Broadway, 77 Thompson, 141 6th av.

Ann, from 222 Broadway E. to Gold. 2 Broadway, 92 Gold.

Ashland pl., Perry st., bet. Greenwich av. and Waverley pl.

Astor pl., from 744 Broadway E. to 3d av.

Attorney, from 236 Division N. to E. Houston. 2 Houston, 110 Rivington, 176 E. Houston.

Av. A, from 230 E. Houston N. to E. R. 2 E. Houston, 112 7th, 208 E. 13th, 308 E. 19th, 380 E. 23d.

Av. B, from 294 E. Houston N. to E. R. 1 E. Houston, 109 7th, 209 E. 13th, 309 E. 18th.

Av. C, from 258 E. Houston N. to E. R. 2 E. Houston, 104 7th, 212 E. 13th.

Av. D, from 426 E. Houston N. to E. 16th. 2 E. Houston, 126 E. 9th.

Bank, from 85 Greenwich av. W. to N. R. 1 Greenwich av., 92 Greenwich, 169 West.

Barclay, from 227 Broadway W. to N. R. 1 Broadway, 106 West.

Barrow, from 61 W. Washington pl. W. to N. R. 2 W. 4th, 84 Hudson, 142 West.

Batavia, from 78 Roosevelt E. to James.

Battery pl., from 1 Broadway W. to N. R.

Baxter, from 136 Chatham N. to Grand. 1 Chatham, 101 Canal, 159 Grand.

Bayard, from 70 Division W. to Baxter. 2 Forsyth, 108 Baxter.

Beach, from 132 W. Broadway W. to N. R. 1 W. Broadway, 81 West.

Beaver, from 8 Broadway E. to Pearl. 2 Broadway, 82 Pearl.

Bedford, from 108 W. Houston N. to Christopher. 2 W. Houston, 110 Christopher.

Beekman, from 34 Park row S. E. to E. R. 1 Park row, 125 Front.

Beekman pl., from 429 E. 49th N. to E. 51st.

Belvidere pl., W. 30th, bet. 9th and 10th avs.

Benson, from 107 Leonard N.

Bethune, from 782 Greenwich W. to N. R.

Bible House, on 8th st., 4th av., E. 9th st., and 3d av.

Birmingham, from 84 Henry S. to Madison.

Bishop's lane, from 174 Chambers S. to Warren.

Bleecker, from 318 Bowery W. and N. to 8th av. 1 Bowery, 73 Broadway, 139 S. 5th av., 227 Carmine, 311 Christopher, 401 8th av.

Bloomfield, from 7 10th av. W. to N. R.

Bloomingdale Road, continuation of Broadway N. to Harlem R.

Bogart, from 539 West W. to N. R.

Bond, from 658 Broadway E. to Bowery.

Boorman pl., W. 33d, bet. 8th and 9th avs.

Boorman ter., West 32d, bet. 8th and 9th avs.

Boulevard, from W. 59th and 8th av. to W. 70th and 10th av., thence to W. 106th and Bloomingdale road, thence to W. 155th and 11th av.

Boulevard pl., W. 130th, bet. 5th and 6th avs.

Bowery, from 208 Chatham N. to 4th av. 1 Division, 61 Canal, 151 Broome, 213 Rivington, 219 E. Houston, 395 6th.

Bowling Green, from Whitehall W. to State.

Brevoort pl., E. 10th, bet. University pl. and Broadway.

Bridge, from 15 State E. to Broad.

Broad, from 21 Wall S. to E. R. 2 Wall, 144 South.

Broadway, from 1 Battery pl. N. to Bloomingdale Road. 2 Marketfield, 86 Wall, 210 Fulton, 272 Chambers, 334 Worth, 416 Canal, 526 Spring, 640 Bleecker, 744 Astor pl., 852 E. 14th, 860 E. 17th, 956 E. 23d, 1172 W. 28th, 1300 W. 34th, 1458 W. 42d, 1522 W. 55th.

Broadway al., from 153 E. 26th N. to E. 27th.

Broome, from E. R. W. to Hudson. 4 Tompkins, 82 Columbia, 178 Clinton, 274 Allen, 336 Bowery, 442 Broadway, 532 Sullivan, 550 Hudson.

Burling sl., from 234 Pearl S. E. to E. R.

Cambridge pl., W. 125th, bet. 7th and 8th avs.

Canal, from 182 E. Broadway W. to N. R. 1 E. Broadway, 145 Bowery, 283 Broadway, 415 Sullivan, 541 Washington, West.

Cannon, from 538 Grand N. to E. Houston. 2 Grand, 136 E. Houston.

Carlisle, from 112 Greenwich W. to N. R.

Carmine, from 1 6th av. W. to Varick.

Caroline, from 211 Duane N. to Jay.

Carroll pl., Bleecker, bet. Laurens and Thompson.

Catharine, from 1 Division S. to Cherry. 2 Chatham sq., 100 Cherry.

Catharine la., from 344 Broadway E. to Elm.

Catharine Mkt., foot of Catharine.

Catharine sl., from 115 Cherry S. to E. R.

Cedar, from 181 Pearl W. to N. R. 1 Pearl, 89 Broadway, 159 West.

Centre, from the Park N. to Broome. 12 Chambers, 110 Franklin, 158 Canal, 224 Grand.

Centre Mkt., Grand cor. Centre.

Centre Mkt. pl., from 172 Grand N. to Broome.

Chambers, from 66 Chatham W. to N. R. 1 Chatham, 69 Broadway, 131 W. Broadway, 205 West.

Charles, from 37 Greenwich av. W. to N. R. 1 Greenwich av., 115 Hudson, 173 West.

Charles la., from 692 Washington W. to West.

Charlton, from 29 Macdougal W. to N. R. 1 Macdougal, 139 West.

Chatham, E. Broadway and Bowery, from 166 Nassau E. to 1 Frankfort. 123 Pearl, 199 E. Broadway.

Chatham sq., from 2 Catharine to E. Broadway.

Chelsea Cottages, W. 24th, bet. 9th and 10th avs.

Cherry, from 340 Pearl E. to E. R. 1 Dover, 99 Oliver, 205 Pike, 313 Clinton, 433 Jackson, 525 East.

Chestnut, from 8 Oak N. to Madison.

Christopher, from 3 Greenwich av. W. to N. R. 1 Greenwich av., 129 Hudson, 177 West.

Chrystie, from 44 Division N. to E. Houston. 2 Division, 102 Grand, 234 E. Houston.

Church, from 187 Fulton N. to Canal. 1 Fulton, 111 Duane, 207 Walker, 235 Canal.

City Hall pl., from 15 Chambers N. E. to Pearl.

City Hall sq., the open space from Tryon row to Ann.

Clarke, from 538 Broome N. to Spring.

Clarkson, from 225 Varick W. to N. R. 1 Varick, 81 West.

Cliff, from 101 John N. E. to Hague. 2 John, 106 Hague.

Clinton, from 293 E. Houston S. to E. R. 1 E. Houston, 107 Delancey, 207 Henry, 255 Water.

Clinton al., from 97 Clinton W. to Suffolk.

Clinton ct., rear 120 Clinton pl.

Clinton Hall, 11 Astor pl.

Clinton Mkt., Canal, cor. West.

Clinton pl., from 755 Broadway W. to 6th av. 1 Broadway, 65 5th av., 137 6th av.

Coenties al., from 73 Pearl to 40 Stone.

Coenties sl., from 66 Pearl S. to E. R.

College pl., from 53 Barclay N. to Chambers.

Collister, from 51 Beach N. to Laight.

Columbia, from 520 Grand N. to E. Houston. 2 Grand, 74 Rivington, 132 E. Houston.

Columbia pl., 386 8th av.

Commerce, from 286 Bleecker W. to Barrow.

Congress, from 177 W. Houston S. to King.

Congress pl., rear of 4 Congress.

Cooper Union, on 4th av., 7th st., and 3d av.

Corlears, from 587 Grand S. to E. R.

Cornelia, from 158 W. 4th W. to Bleecker.

Cortlandt, from 171 Broadway W. to N. R. 2 Broadway, 82 West.

Cortlandt al., from 270 Canal S. to Franklin.

Cottage pl., Hancock.

Cottage pl., 3d, bet. Avs. B and C.

Crosby, from 28 Howard N. to Bleecker. 1 Howard, 105 Prince, 169 Bleecker.

Cuyler's al., from 28 South W. to Water.

Delancey, from 181 Bowery E. to E. R. 1 Bowery, 113 Essex, 213 Pitt, 303 Lewis, 347 East.

Depau pl., 185 and 187 Thompson.

Depau row, Bleecker, from 156 to 168.

Depeyster, from 139 Water S. to E. R.

Desbrosses, from 195 Hudson W. to N. R. 2 Hudson, 40 West.

Dey, from 191 Broadway W. to N. R. 2 Broadway, 88 West.

Division, from 1 Bowery E. to Grand. 1 Catharine, 107 Pike, 207 Clinton, 279 Grand.

Dixon's row, W. 110th, bet. Bloomingdale road and 9th av.

Dominic, from 13 Clarke W. to Hudson. 1 Clarke, 51 Hudson.

Donovan's la., rear 474 Pearl.

Dover, from 340 Pearl S. to E. R. 2 Pearl, 42 South.

Downing, from 210 Bleecker W. to Varick. 1 Bleecker, 71 Varick.

Doyers, from 210 Chatham N. to Pell.

Dry Dock, from 423 E. 10th N. to E. 12th.

Duane, from 40 Rose W. to N. R. 1 Rose, 89 Broadway, 149 W. Broadway, 247 West.

Duncomb pl., E. 128th, bet. 2d and 3d avs.

Dunham pl., rear of 142 W. 3d.

Dunscomb pl., E. 50th, bet. 1st av. and Beekman pl.

Dutch, from 49 John N. to Fulton.

East, from 750 Water N. to Rivington.

East River Mkt., av. C, cor. E. 16th.

E. Broadway, from 199 Chatham E. to Grand. 9 Chatham, 117 Pike, 219 Clinton, 311 Grand.

E. Houston, from 608 Broadway E. to E. R. 1 Broadway, 87 Bowery, 203 Ludlow, 293 Clinton, 357 Pitt, 421 Columbia, 500 Mangin.

E. Fourth, from 696 Broadway E. to E. R. 2 Broadway, 44 Bowery, 180 Av. A, 300 Av. C, 392 Lewis.

E. Ninth, from 21 5th av. E. to E. R. 2 5th av., 68 Broadway, 90 4th av., 238 2d av., 348 1st av., 442 Av. A, 650 Av. C, 744 Av. D.

E. Tenth, from 33 5th av. E. to E. R. 26 University pl., 62 Broadway, 100 3d av., 200 2d av., 244 1st av., 290 Av. A, 396 Av. C, 448 Av. D.

E. Eleventh to E. One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, inclusive, from 5th av. E. to E. R., commencing a new hundred with each numbered av.

Edgar, from 59 Greenwich to Church.

Eighth, from 94 6th av. E. to E. R. 130 Broadway, 146 Lafayette pl., 300 Av. B, 342 Av. C, 392 Av. D, 408 Lewis.

Eighth av., from 598 Hudson N. to Harlem R. 100 W. 15th, 196 W. 20th, 294 W. 25th, 398 W. 30th, 490 W. 35th, 618 W. 40th, 718 W. 45th, 828 W. 50th, 908 W. 54th, 988 W. 58th.

Eldridge, from 86 Division N. to E. Houston. 2 Division, 106½ Broome, 218 E. Houston.

Eleventh av., from W. 14th N. to W. 55th. 2 W. 14th, 120 W. 20th, 220 W. 25th, 316 W. 30th, 416 W. 35th, 510 W. 40th, 608 W. 45th, 700 W. 50th, 796 W. 55th.

Elizabeth, from 52 Bayard N. to Bleecker. 2 Bayard, 28 Canal, 124 Broome, 276 Bleecker.

Elm, from 14 Reade N. to Spring. 1 Reade, 105 Canal, 211 Spring.

Essex, from 160 Division N. to E. Houston. 2 Division, 54 Grand, 94 Delancey, 184 E. Houston.

Essex Mkt., Grand cor. Essex.

Essex Mkt. pl., from 68 Ludlow to Essex.

Exchange al., from 55 Broadway W. to New Church.

Exchange ct., 74 Exchange pl.

Exchange pl., from 6 Hanover W. to Broadway.

Extra pl., rear of 10 1st.

Ferry, from 86 Gold, S. E. to Pearl. 2 Gold, 56 Pearl.

Fifth, from 379 Bowery E. to E. R. 200 Bowery, 300 2d av., 400 1st av., 500 Av. A, 600 Av. B, 700 Av. C, 800 Av. D.

Fifth av., from 13 Washington sq. (57 Waverley pl.) N. to Harlem R. 7 Clinton pl., 107 W. and E. 18th, 185 W. and E. 23d, Broadway, 315 W. and E. 32d, 405 W. and E. 37th, 511 W. and E. 43d, 609 W. and E. 49th, 703 W. and E. 55th, 803 E. 65th.

First, from 303 Bowery E. to Av. A. 1 Bowery, 125 Av. A.

First av., from 166 E. Houston N. to Harlem R. 2 E. Houston, 116 7th, 232 E. 14th, 304 E. 18th, 392 E. 23d, 514 E. 30th, 610 E. 35th, 740 E. 42d, 804 E. 45th, 944 E. 52d, 1004 E. 55th, 1102 E. 60th, 1176 E. 66th.

Fletcher, from 206 Pearl S. to E. R.

Forsyth, from 68 Division N. to E. Houston. 1 Bayard, 108 Broome, 192 Stanton.

Fourth av., continuation of Bowery, from 402 N. to Harlem R. 39 Astor pl., 157 E. 14th, 293 E. 23d, 477 E. 32d, 1242 E. 81st, 1325 E. 86th, 2299 E. 125th, 2537 E. 132d.

Frankfort, from 166 Nassau E. to Pearl. 1 Nassau, 91 Pearl.

Franklin, from 64 Baxter W. to N. R. 2 Baxter, 64 Broadway, 124 W. Broadway, 166 Hudson, 218 West.

Franklin Mkt., Old slip.

Franklin pl., from 86 Franklin N. to White.

Franklin sq., from 10 Cherry to Pearl.

Franklin ter., rear 364 W. 26th.

Front, from 49 Whitehall E. to Roosevelt, and from South, c. Montgomery, E. to E. R. 1 Whitehall, 113 Wall, 199 Fulton, 291 Roosevelt, 292 Montgomery.

Fulton, from 93 South W. to N. R. 25 Water, 157 Broadway, 300 Washington.

Fulton Mkt., Fulton cor. South.

Gansevoort, from 356 W. 4th W. to N. R.

Garden row, 140 W. 11th.

Gay, from 141 Waverley pl. N. to Christopher.

Glover pl., Thompson, bet. Spring and Prince.

Goerck, from 574 Grand N. to 3d. 2 Grand, 160 3d.

Gold, from 87 Maiden la. N. to Frankfort. 2 Maiden la., 50 Fulton, 102 Frankfort.

Gotham ct., rear 34 and 38 Cherry.

Gouverneur, from 275 Division S. to Water. 1 Division, 75 Water.

Gouverneur la., from 48 S. to 93 Water.

Gouverneur Mkt., Gouverneur sl.

Gouverneur sl., from 371 South N. to 613 Water.

Gramercy pk., from 106 and 142 E. 21st. S. to E. 20th, and E. 20th bet. 4th and 3d avs.

Grand, from 78 Varick E. to E. R. 1 Varick, 119 Broadway, 235 Bowery, 355 Essex, 459 Pitt, 541 Jackson, 625 East.

Great Jones, from 682 Broadway E. to Bowery.

Greene, from 331 Canal N. to Clinton pl. 2 Canal, 146 W. Houston, 260 Clinton pl.

Greenwich, from 4 Battery pl. N. to Gansevoort. 1 Battery pl., 197 Fulton, 301 Chambers, 369 Franklin, 477 Canal, 583 W. Houston, 677 Christopher, 769 Bank, 835 Gansevoort.

Greenwich av., from 105 6th av. N. to 8th av. 16 W. 10th, 74 7th av., 136 8th av.

Grove, from 488 Hudson, E. to Waverley pl. 2 Hudson, 98 Waverley pl.

Guilford pl., E. 45th, bet. Lexington and 3d avs.

Hague, from 367 Pearl W. to Cliff.

Hall pl., from 211 6th, N. to 7th.

Hamersley pl., W. Houston, bet. Macdougal and Congress.

Hamilton, from 73 Catharine E. to Market.

Hancock, from 176 W. Houston N. to Bleecker.

Hanover, from 57 Wall S. to Pearl.

Hanover sq., on Pearl, from 105 to Stone.

Hanson pl., 2d av., bet. E. 124th and E. 125th.

Harrison, from 81 Hudson W. to N. R. 2 Hudson, 62 West.

Harwood pl., E. 78th, bet. 3d and 4th avs.

Henry, from 14 Oliver E. to Grand. 2 Oliver, 102 Pike, 206 Clinton, 338 Jackson.

Hester, from 216 Division W. to Centre. 1 Clinton, 93 Allen, 149 Bowery, 219 Centre.

Hester st., rear 101 Hester.

Hoboken, from 476 Washington W. to N. R.

Hollyrood pl., E. 83d, bet. 2d and 3d avs.

Horatio, from 129 Greenwich av. W. to N. R. 1 8th av., 117 West.

Howard, from 201 Centre W. to Mercer. 2 Centre, 54 Mercer.

Hubert, from 149 Hudson W. to N. R. 2 Hudson, 50 West.

Hudson, from 139 Chambers N. to 9th av. 16 Reade, 100 Franklin, 206 Canal, 384 W. Houston, 500 Christopher, 586 Bank, 691 9th av.

Irving pl., from 117 E. 14th N. to E. 20th. 2 E. 14th, 86 E. 20th.

Jackson, from 338 Henry S. to E. R. 1 Henry, 81 South.

Jackson pl., rear 16 Downing.

Jacob, from 19 Ferry N. to Frankfort.

James, from 175 Chatham S. to James sl. 1 Chatham, 101 New Chambers.

James sl., from 77 Cherry S. to E. R.

Jane, from 113 Greenwich av. W. to N. R. 1 Greenwich av., 95 Washington.

Jay, from 61 Hudson W. to N. R. 1 Hudson, 49 West.

Jefferson, from 179 Division S. to E. R. 2 Division, 36 Cherry.

Jefferson Mkt., 6th av. cor. Greenwich av.

Jersey, from 127 Crosby E. to Mulberry.

John, from 184 Broadway E. to Pearl. 2 Broadway, 120 Pearl.

Jones, from 174 W. 4th W. to Bleecker.

Jones la., from 101 Front S. to E. R.

King, from 41 Macdougal W. to N. R. 1 Macdougal, 93 Hudson, 137 Washington.

Kirkpatrick pl., E. 74th, bet. 5th and Madison avs.

Lafayette pl., from 8 Great Jones N. to 8th. 2 Great Jones, 62 Astor pl.

Laight, from 398 Canal W. to N. R. 10 Canal, 94 West.

Lamartine pl., W. 29th, bet. 8th and 9th avs.

Lawrence, from W. 126th, near 9th av., to W. 129th, near 11th av.

Leonard, from 92 Hudson E. to Baxter. 2 Hudson, 98 Broadway, 170 Baxter.

Leroy, from 248 Bleecker W. to N. R. 1 Bleecker, 99 Hudson, 163 West.

Leroy pl., Bleecker, bet. Mercer and Greene.

Lewis, from 556 Grand to 8th. 2 Grand, 128 E. Houston, 230 8th.

Lexington av., from 121 E. 21st N. to Harlem R. 1 E. 21st, 145 E. 28th, 237 E. 34th, 389 E. 42d, 537 E. 49th, 635 E. 54th, 741 E. 59th, 979 E. 71st.

Liberty, from 76 Maiden lane, W. to N. R. 1 Maiden lane, 45 Broadway, 145 West.

Liberty ct., 4 and 6 Liberty pl.

Liberty pl., from 57 Liberty N. to Maiden lane.

Lispenard, from 151 W. Broadway E. to Broadway. 2 West Broadway, 72 Broadway.

Little Twelfth, Gansevoort W. to N. R.

Livingston pl., from 325 E. 15th N. to E. 17th.

London ter., W. 23d, bet. 9th and 10th avs.

Lord's ct., near 51 Beaver.

Ludlow, from 144 Division N. to E. Houston. 1 Division, 104 Delancey, 104 E. Houston.

Ludlow pl., W. Houston, bet. Sullivan and Macdougal.

Macdougal, from 219 Spring N. to Clinton pl. 2 Spring, 70 W. Houston, 154 W. 4th.

Madison, from 426 Pearl E. to Grand. 2 New Chambers, 74 Catharine, 200 Rutgers, 290 Montgomery, 414 Grand.

Madison av., from 29 E. 23d N. to Harlem R. 1 E. 23d, 95 E. 29th, 183 E. 34th, 315 E. 42d, 423 E. 49th, 651 E. 60th, 931 E. 74th, 1031 E. 79th.

Madison ct., rear 267 Madison.

Madison sq., N., E. 26th, bet. 5th and Madison avs.

Maiden lane, from 172 Broadway S. E. to E. R. 2 Broadway, 76 Liberty, 168 South.

Mangin, from 590 Grand, N. to E. R. 2 Grand, 76 Rivington.

Manhattan, from 444 E. Houston to 3d.

Manhattan, from W. 125th, near 9th av., to 12th av.

Manhattan Mkt., 11th av., cor. W. 34th.

Manhattan pl., rear 63, 65, 67, 69, 71 Mangin.

Manhattan pl., from 10 Elm W. and S. to Reade.

Mansfield pl., W. 51st, bet. 8th and 9th avs.

Marion, from 404 Broome N. 1 Broome, 71 Prince.

Market, from 61 Division S. to E. R. 1 Division, 103 South.

Marketfield, from 1 Whitehall E. to Broad.

Martin ter., E. 30th, bet. 2d and 3d avs.

Mechanic al., from 72 Monroe S. to Cherry.

Mercer, from 311 Canal N. to Clinton pl. 2 Canal, 152 W. Houston, 260 Clinton pl.

Miller's pl., rear 4 Macdougal.

Milligan pl., rear 139 6th av.

Minetta, from 209 Bleecker N. to Minetta la.

Minetta la., from 113 Macdougal W. to 6th av.

Minetta pl., rear 2 Minetta.

Mission pl., from 58 Park N. to Worth.

Mitchell pl., E. 49th, bet. 1st av. and Beekman pl.

Monroe, from 59 Catharine E. to Grand. 2 Catharine, 120 Rutgers, 208 Gouverneur, 334 Grand.

Montgomery, from 247 Division S. to E. R. 2 Division, 80 Water.

Moore, from 30 Pearl S. to E. R.

Morgan block, 2d av., bet. E. 77th and E. 78th.

Morris, from 27 Broadway W. to N. R. 2 Broadway, 26 West.

Morris pl., W. 42d, bet. 10th and 11th avs.

Morton, from 270 Bleecker W. to N. R. 1 Bleecker, 67 Hudson, 115 West.

Mott, from Worth, cor. Chatham, N. to Bleecker. 2 Chatham, 82 Canal, 206 Spring, 322 Bleecker.

Mt. Morris pl., W. 124th, bet. 5th and 6th avs.

Mulberry, from 156 Chatham N. to Bleecker. 2 Chatham, 96 Canal, 212 Spring, 308 Bleecker.

Murray, from 247 Broadway W. to N. R. 1 Broadway, 61 College pl., 111 West.

Nassau, from 20 Wall N. to Chatham. 24 Cedar, 90 Fulton, 166 Frankfort.

Neilson pl., Mercer st., bet. Waverley pl. and Clinton pl.

New, from 7 Wall S. to Beaver. 1 Wall, 85 Beaver.

New Bowery, from 396 Pearl N. to Chatham. 1 Oak, 63 Oliver.

New Chambers, from 67 Chatham E. to Cherry. 2 Chatham, 92 Cherry.

New Church, from 182 Fulton S. to Morris. 2 Fulton, 124 Greenwich.

Ninth av., from Gansevoort N. to Harlem R. 2 Gansevoort, 102 W. 17th, 206 W. 23d, 288 W. 27th, 398 W. 33d, 500 W. 38th, 580 W. 42d, 698 W. 48th, 840 W. 55th.

Norfolk, from 180 Division N. to E. Houston. 2 Division, 82 Delancey, 162 E. Houston.

North Moore, from 122 W. Broadway W. to N. R. 1 W. Broadway, 109 West.

North William, from 16 Frankfort N. to Chatham.

Nyack pl., rear 149 Bank.

Oak, from 392 Pearl E. to Catharine. 1 Pearl, 59 Catharine.

Old sl., from 106 Pearl S. to E. R.

Oliver, from 63 New Bowery S. to E. R. 7 New Bowery, 103 South.

Orchard, from 124 Division N. to E. Houston. 2 Division, 88 Broome, 202 E. Houston.

Pacific pl., rear 133 W. 29th.

Pagoda pl., foot E. 120th.

Park, from 36 Centre E. to Mott. 27 Centre, 111 Mott.

Park av., 4th av. from E. 34th to E. 42d. 1 E. 34th, 99 E. 40th.

Park pl., from 237 Broadway W. to N. R. 1 Broadway, 57 College pl., 107 West.

Park row, from 1 Ann E. to Spruce. 1 Ann, 41 Spruce.

Patchin pl., rear 111 W. 10th.

Pearl, from 14 State E. and N. to Broadway. 2 State, 66 Coenties sl., 106 Old sl., 152 Wall, 266 Fulton, 348 Franklin sq., 464 Chatham, 512 Centre, 554 Broadway.

Peck sl., from 312 Pearl E. to South. 2 Pearl, 44 South.

Pelham, from 96 Monroe S. to Cherry.

Pell, from 18 Bowery W. to Mott.

Perry, from 55 Greenwich av. W. to N. R. 1 Greenwich av., 95 Hudson, 165 West.

Pike, from 107 Division S. to E. R. 2 Division, 40 Madison, 90 South.

Pine, from 106 Broadway E. to E. R. 1 Broadway, 99 South.

Pitt, from 276 Division N. to E. Houston. 2 Grand, 80 Rivington, 142 E. Houston.

Platt, from 221 Pearl W. to William.

Prince, from 230 Bowery W. to Macdougal. 1 Bowery, 79 Broadway, 205 Macdougal.

Prospect pl., from E. 40th bet. 2d and 1st avs. N. to E. 43d. 1 E. 40th, 67 E. 43d.

Rachel la., from 4 Goerck E. to Mangin.

Reade, from 22 Duane W. to N. R. 14 Elm, 42 Broadway, 112 W. Broadway, 194 West.

Rector, from 73 Broadway W. to N. R.

Renwick, from 503 Canal N. to Spring.

Ridge, from 254 Division N. to E. Houston. 2 Division, 130 E. Houston.

Rivington, from 213 Bowery E. to E. R. 1 Bowery, 115 Essex, 215 Pitt, 305 Lewis, 371 East.

Rivington pl., rear 316 Rivington.

Roosevelt, from 147 Chatham S. to E. R. 1 Chatham, 137 South.

Rose, from 34 Frankfort N. E. to Pearl. 1 Frankfort, 67 Pearl.

Roslyn pl., Greene, bet. Amity and W. 4th.

Russell pl., Greenwich av. bet. Charles and Perry.

Rutgers, from 26 Canal S. to E. R. 2 Canal, 34 Madison, 82 South.

Rutger's pl., Monroe, from Jefferson to Clinton.

Rutherford pl., from 224 E. 17th S. to E. 15th.

Ryder's al., from 68 Fulton to Gold.

St. Bridget's, rear 135 7th.

St. Clement's pl., Macdougal, from W. Houston to Bleecker, and from Waverley pl. to Clinton pl.

St. George's pl., E. 13th, bet. 2d and 1st avs.

St. John's la., from 9 Beach N. to Laight.

St. Luke's pl., Leroy, from 63 to 99.

St. Mark's pl., 8th, from 17 3d av., E. to Av. A. 2 3d av., 132 Av. A.

St. Nicholas av., from W. 110th and 6th av. to W. 145th and 9th av., thence to W. 155th and Kingsbridge road.

St. Timothy's pl., W. 52d, bet. Broadway and 8th av.

Scammel, from 299 E. Broadway S. to Water. 1 E. Broadway, 59 Water.

Second, from 323 Bowery E. to Av. D. 1 Bowery, 145 Av. A, 257 Av. C, 297 Sheriff.

Second av., from 118 E. Houston, N. to Harlem R. 1 E. Houston, 102 6th, 228

E. 14th, 308 E. 18th, 398 E. 23d, 520 E. 29th, 620 E. 34th, 700 E. 38th, 782 E. 42d, 900 E. 48th, 1002 E. 53d, 1116 E. 59th, 1258 E. 66th, 1520 E. 79th, 1656 E. 86th, 2078 E. 107th, 2258 E. 116th, 2438 E. 125th, 2498 E. 128th.

Seventh, from 4th av. E. to E. R. 2 4th av., 88 1st av., 130 Av. A, 196 Av. B, 228 Av. C, 282 Av. D.

Seventh av., from 74 Greenwich av. N. to Harlem R. 1 W. 11th, 55 W. 14th, 151 W. 19th, 123 W. 23d, 315 W. 28th, 439 W. 34th, 519 W. 38th, 601 W. 42d, 705 W. 48th, 859 W. 56th.

Sheriff, from 502 Grand N. to 2d. 2 Grand, 70 Rivington, 126 E. Houston.

Sixth, from 395 Bowery E. to E. R. 200 Bowery, 344 1st av., 546 Av. B, 822 Lewis.

Sixth av., from Carmine N. to Harlem R. 2 Minetta la., 112 9th, 208 W. 14th, 302 W. 19th, 374 W. 23d, 496 W. 30th, 612 W. 36th, 736 W. 42d, 812 W. 46th, 928 W. 52d, 1068 W. 56th.

Sixth st. ct., 602 6th.

South, from 66 Whitehall E. to E. R. 1 Whitehall, 58 Wall, 93 Fulton, 202 Catharine sl., 286 Clinton, 386 Jackson.

South Fifth av., from 70 W. 4th S. to Canal. 2 W. 4th, 70 W. Houston, 176 Broome, 242 Canal.

South William, from 7 William W. to Broad.

Spencer pl., W. 4th, bet. Christopher and W. 10th.

Spring, from 108 Bowery W. to N. R. 1 Bowery, 89 Broadway, 197 Sullivan, 291 Hudson, 353 West.

Spruce, from 41 Park row S. E. to Gold. 2 Nassau, 42 Gold.

Stanton, from 245 Bowery E. to E. R. 1 Bowery, 115 Essex, 221 Pitt, 339 Mangin.

Stanton pl., rear 8 Stanton.

Staple, from 169 Duane N. to Harrison.

State, from 48 Whitehall to Broadway.

Stone, from 13 Whitehall E. to William. 2 Whitehall, 64 William.

Strykers' Cottages, 744 11th av.

Strykers' la., rear 743 11th av.

Stuyvesant, from 29 3d av. E. to 2d av. 2 3d av., 49 E. 10th.

Suffolk, from 202 Division N. to E. Houston. 2 Division, 92 Delancey, 188 E. Houston.

Sullivan, from 415 Canal N. to Amity. 1 Canal, 93 Spring, 165 W. Houston, 239 Amity.

Temple, from 88 Liberty S. to Thames.

Tenth av., from 542 West N. to Harlem R. 2 West, 112 W. 17th, 220 W. 23d, 312 W. 28th, 422 W. 34th, 574 W. 42d, 652 W. 46th, 734 W. 50th, 826 W. 55th.

Thames, from 111 Broadway to Greenwich.

Theatre al., from 19 Ann N. to Beekman.

Third, from 345 Bowery E. to E. R. 2 Bowery, 88 1st av., 142 Av. A, 200 Av. B, 260 Av. C, 394 Goerck.

Third av., continuation of and from 395 Bowery N. to Harlem R. 1 7th, 123 E. 14th, 203 E. 18th, 299 E. 23d, 411 E. 29th, 503 E. 34th, 557 E. 37th, 657 E. 42d, 813 E. 50th, 989 E. 59th, 1107 E. 65th, 1229 E. 71st, 1309 E. 75th, 1389 E. 79th, 1525 E. 86th, 1627 E. 91st, 1723 E. 96th, 1923 E. 106th, 2023 E. 111th, 2141 E. 117th, 2241 E. 122d, 2297 E. 125th, 2399 E. 130th.

Thirteenth av., from foot W. 11th N. to foot W. 25th.

Thomas, from 136 Church W. to Hudson, and E. to Broadway. 2 Church, 56 Hudson, 69 Church, 97 Broadway.

Thompson, from 395 Canal N. to W. 4th. 2 Canal, 82 Spring, 150 W. Houston, 250 W. 4th.

Tompkins, from 606 Grand E. to E. R. 2 Grand, 56 Rivington.

Tompkins Mkt., 3d av. c. 6th.

Trimble pl., from 115 Duane N. to Thomas.

Tryon row, from 1 Centre E. to 36 Chatham.

Union ct., 53 University pl.

Union Mkt., E. Houston c. Columbia.

Union sq., from 159 to 232, 233 4th av., and from 851 to 855 Broadway. 2 E. 14th, 79 E. 19th.

University pl., from 29 Waverley pl. N. to E. 14th. 1 Waverley pl., 79 E. 14th.

Vandam, from 13 Macdougal W. to Greenwich. 1 Macdougal, 101 Greenwich.

Vanderbilt av., from E. 42d, bet. Madison and 4th avs., N. to E. 45th.

Vandewater, from 54 Frankfort E. to Pearl.

Vannest pl., Charles, bet. Bleecker and W. 4th.

Varick, from 130 Franklin N. to Carmine. 2 Franklin, 70 Canal, 134 Spring, 204 W. Houston, 230 Carmine.

Varick pl., Sullivan, bet. W. Houston and Bleecker.

Vesey, from Broadway (opp. 222) W. to N. R. 2 Broadway, 110 West.

Vestry, from 428 Canal W. to N. R. 2 Canal, 72 West.

Walker, from 135 W. Broadway E. to Canal. 1 W. Broadway, 69 Broadway, 125 Baxter.

Wall, from 86 Broadway E. to E. R. 1 Broadway, 21 Broad, 75 Pearl, 119 South.

Warren, from 259 Broadway W. to N. R. 2 Broadway, 62 College pl., 128 West.

Warren pl., Charles, bet. Greenwich av. and Waverley pl.

Washington, from 6 Battery pl. N. to Little 12th. 1 Battery pl., 121 Carlisle, 191 Fulton, 305 Duane, 475 Canal, 565 W. Houston, 647 Christopher, 719 W. 11th. 815 Gansevoort.

Washington Mkt., Fulton, cor. West.

Washington pl., from 713 Broadway W. to Wooster.

Washington sq. N., Waverley pl., from 29 to 89.

Washington sq. S., W. 4th, from 54 to 126.

Washington sq. W., Macdougal, from 143 to 165.

Water, from 41 Whitehall E. to E. R. 1 Whitehall, 113 Wall, 199 Fulton, 321 Roosevelt, 431 Market, 565 Clinton, 685 Jackson.

Watts, from 44 Sullivan W. to N. R. 2 Sullivan, 66 Canal, 100 West.

Waverley pl., from 727 Broadway W. and N. to Bank. 1 Broadway, 29 University pl., 57 5th av., 161 Christopher, 195 Bank.

Weehawken, from 304 W. 10th S. to Christopher.

Wesley pl., Mulberry st., from E. Houston to Bleecker.

West, from 12 Battery pl., N. to 10th av. 1 Battery pl., 112 Cortlandt, 185 Chambers, 215 Franklin, 271 Desbrosses, 312 W. Houston, 387 Christopher, 542 10th av.

W. Broadway, from 131 Chambers N. to Canal. 1 Chambers, 97 Franklin, 199 Canal.

W. Broadway pl., S. 5th av., bet. Canal and Grand.

W. Eleventh, from 801 Broadway W. to N. R. 1 Broadway, 61 5th av., 135 6th av., 197 Greenwich av., 287 Bleecker, 389 13th av.

W. Fourth, from 697 Broadway to W. 13th. 1 Broadway, 151 6th av., 231 W. 10th, 349 W. 13th.

W. Houston, from 609 Broadway W. to N. R. 2 Broadway, 60 Wooster, 148 Macdougal, 236 Varick, 348 West.

W. Ninth, from 22 5th av., W. to 6th av.

W. Tenth, from 32 5th av., W. to N. R. 1 5th av., 127 Greenwich av., 245 Hudson, 307 West.

W. Third. (See Amity.)

W. Thirteenth to W. Fifty-ninth, inclusive, from 5th av. W. to N. R., commencing a new hundred with each av.

W. Twelfth, from 58 5th av. W. to N. R. 1 5th av., 85 6th av., 299 Greenwich av., 313 Hudson, 401 West.

W. Washington Mkt., West, bet. Fulton and Vesey.

W. Washington pl., from 156 Macdougal W. to Grove. 2 Macdougal, 72 Grove.

White, from 117 W. Broadway E. to Baxter. 1 W. Broadway, 67 Broadway, 131 Baxter.

White's pl., 214 W. 18th.

Whitehall, from 2 Broadway S. to E. R. 4 Bowling Green, 48 State.

Willett, from 482 Grand N. to E. Houston. 2 Grand, 74 Rivington, 134 E. Houston.

William, from 107 Pearl N. E. to Pearl. 2 Pearl, 44 Wall, 140 Fulton, 274 Pearl.

Willow ter., E. 73d, n. 3d av.

Winthrop pl., Greene st., bet. Waverley pl. and Clinton pl.

Wooster, from 355 Canal N. to W. 4th. 2 Canal, 54 Broome, 166 W. Houston, 250 W. 4th.

Worth, from 72 Hudson E. to Chatham. 2 Hudson, 62 Church, 134 Centre.

Wyoming pl., Elizabeth, bet. E. Houston and Bleecker.

York, 9 St. John's lane.

St. Stephen's Church is the most fashionable of the Roman Catholic churches of New York, and is reputed to have the best church choir in the United States. It is an Italian Renaissanee building fronting on 28th st., bet. 3d and Lexington avs., and running through to 29th st. The interior is very spacious and rich, the altar being especially noticeable.

St. Thomas's Church is one of the handsomest churches in 5th av., and one of the most fashionable of the Protestant Episcopal churches in the city. It stands on the N. W. cor. of the avenue and 53d st. It is built of brown stone, in the Gothic style, and internally is full of pleasing effects and colors. The chimes in its steeple rival those of Trinity and Grace churches further down town, while in the number of "society" marriages performed within its walls it is in a fair way of surpassing the latter, which for many years maintained the first rank in that field. It also contains paintings by La Farge which are worthy of inspection.

Studios.—There is quite a large colony of artists in New York, and for their accommodation several buildings have been fitted up for studio purposes. The oldest and still the largest of these is on the north side of 10th st. bet. 5th and 6th avs., and is yet called, in remembrance of the days when it was the only one, "The Studio Building." It is a large, brick structure, with no claims to artistic merit, but its rooms are always occupied, chiefly probably because its location and internal arrangements allow them to be used both for studios and lodging purposes. The next building devoted exclusively to artists is the "Fourth Avenue Studio Building," cor. of 4th av. and 25th st. This was erected very recently, and is fitted up for studio purposes almost exclusively. Besides these two, other buildings are partly rented out as studios, the chief being Booth's Theatre, cor. 23d st. and 6th av., the Young Men's Christian Association Building, cor. 23d st. and 4th av., the S. W. cor. of Broadway and 28th st., S. E. cor. of 34th st. and Broadway, and a number of others, mainly on Union sq. The rent of studios in these buildings is generally moderate, and varies with the size of the rooms and their location; but they are lowest in the "Studio" building, and highest in the neighborhood of Madison sq. A new building for studio and living purposes is being erected by Mr. John H. Sherwood, in 59th st., fronting Central Park. The stranger who desires to visit the studios will find a pleasant welcome from the artists, some of whom admit visitors at any time, and others have a special reception-day. If one has no artist-friend to advise him in the matter, the janitor of the building can usually inform strangers what studios are open on the day of your visit.

Stuyvesant Square, a public park bet. 15th and 17th sts., intersected by 2d av. Its area is a little over 4 acres. The neighborhood is a very quiet one, the houses being mainly private residences. St. George's Episcopal Church and a Quaker meeting-house and seminary front on it on the west. The park is closed at night. The name comes from the old Stuyvesant farm, to which the ground formerly belonged.

Sub-Treasury.—The United States Sub-Treasury is in a large white marble building standing on the site of the old Federal Hall in which Washington was inaugurated first President of the United States. The main front is on Wall st. facing Broad st. It runs back to Pine st., Nassau st. flanking it on one side and the Assay Office on the other. The design of the building is Doric; its dimensions are: length from Wall to Pine sts., 200 ft.; width, 80 ft.; height of Wall st. front, 80 ft.; and of Pine st. front, 60 ft., the ground gradually sloping from the latter street. On the Wall st. side there is an imposing portico supported by 8 marble columns 32 ft. high, and on the Pine st. side there is a similar portico. The Wall st. portico is reached from the sidewalk by a flight of 18 marble steps extending the entire breadth of the building. On Pine st. the steps are wanting owing to the difference in level. Within there is a rotunda 60 ft. in diameter, the dome being supported by 16 Corin-

thian columns. Around this rotunda are ranged the desks of the various divisions of the sub-treasury. In the basement beneath the rotunda are the vaults where a large amount of coin and notes is constantly kept. Recently the entirely building has been furnished with steel window shutters and doors, and in other ways made secure against any possible attack. It was formerly used as the Custom-House, but becoming too small for that purpose was remodeled for its present use.

Summer Gardens.—The German custom of frequenting public gardens is becoming popular in New York, and they are springing up on every hand, of every grade of respectability, and of every size. The best of these is that of Koster and Bial in the old St. James Theatre on 23d st. near 6th av. It is a large handsomely frescoed hall fitted with galleries and many small tables, and boasts an excellent orchestra under the leadership of Rudolf Bial, from Vienna, who has become a popular favorite. It is open all the year round. Admission, 25 cts. The Atlantic Garden in the Bowery, adjoining the Thalia (old Bowery) Theatre, a very large place frequented principally by Germans, and is a capital place to study the German population of New York. Admission free. The Madison Square Garden, at Madison av. and 26th st., is likely to be devoted hereafter to other uses. It is well to avoid the smaller places unless you have a personal knowledge of their reputation.

Surrogate's Office is on the basement floor of the new County Court-House, City Hall Park. Office hours, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Swamp, the.—The center of the hide and leather trade of New York is just east of the City Hall park and west of Franklin sq. in a hollow which in former times was what it is still called. The few short streets running through it are narrow, and the atmosphere is strongly impregnated with the pungent odor of salted hides and fresh sole leather. The approaches of the East River bridge skirt the Swamp on the north, and a wide thoroughfare is replacing Frankfort st., which runs parallel with the approaches.

Tabernacle, Brooklyn. (See BROOKLYN.)

Tammany Hall.—This is the name both of a building on E. 14th st., adjoining the Academy of Music, and of a local political party which has its headquarters there. The building itself possesses no architectural merits, being a plain red-brick structure. There is a large hall fitted specially for the public meetings held in it, and a smaller one used as a German variety theatre. The political party is reputed to be the most thoroughly organized body of the kind in the country, and ordinarily it polls about one half of the entire vote of the city. It has committees in every district in the city, and a central committee of over 1,100 members, which is the head of the party in theory. In practice the most active and influential member of the party controls the General Committee by seeing that only such men as suit his views are chosen to it. The executive body of the Central Committee is the Committee on Discipline, which it chooses. Of the latter committee the chief of the party is generally chairman, and before it any member either of a district committee or of the Central Committee may be summoned and tried for party disloyalty, and expelled if found guilty. This party organization has hitherto been recognized by the Democratic party of the State as its regular representative. The building is the property of the Tammany Society, and the latter's permission is a formal necessity to its occupancy for party purposes. During the winter the large hall is also frequently used for church fairs and public balls, while on the evenings when not otherwise appropriated "society sociables," mainly frequented by shop girls and boys, are given.

Tammany Society.—The full title of this body is "The Tammany Society or Columbian Order." It was incorporated in 1789 as a benevolent institution, but it early developed strong Democratic political proclivities, and to-day it is the nucleus of the local political party named after its building. Theoretically there is no reason why the society should have any political predilections, but practically scarcely anybody but persons belonging to the Tammany Hall General Committee are elected members. The Society is self-perpetuating, those already members electing new members. The members are divided into two classes — Braves and Sa-

chems. The latter form a sort of inner council, and are the trustees of the Society's property. The chief officer is the Grand Sachem, and other officers are known by Indian or mediæval names.

Taxes and Assessments, Department of, 32 Chambers st., consists of three Commissioners, appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen for six years. The President of the Board receives $6,500 per annum, and the other Commissioners $5,000 each. The Board fixes and collects the taxes and assessments on real and personal property.

Telegraph Offices.—The two great telegraph lines in the United States have a practical monopoly of the business, and of these the Western Union Company controls the Atlantic and Pacific Company, making of them virtually but one line. The main office of the Western Union is at Dey st. and Broadway, in a large and handsome building which the company has recently erected. During the day and early evening offices will be found open in all the principal hotels, exchanges, the post-office, railway stations, and at prominent points throughout the city. The following offices are open constantly day and night: Central office, cor. Broadway and Dey st.; 575 Broadway, near Houston st.; 791 Broadway, near 10th st.; 12 W. 23d st., near Fifth Av. Hotel; 1,205 Broadway, near 29th st.; 1078 3d av., near 64th st.; 819 6th av., near 47th st. In messages transmitted over these telegraph lines the "body" words of the message only are charged for, the date, address, and signature of messages being transmitted free. Figures must always be written out in words. The following rates for a message from New York containing 10 "body" words or less, to the principal cities in the United States, will give a good idea of the average rates, as each is a standard rate for offices in its vicinity: Baltimore, Md., 30 cts.; Boston, Mass., 25 cts.; Chicago, Ill., 60 cts.; Cincinnati, O., 60 cts.; Galveston, Texas, $2; Montreal and Quebec, 60 cts.; New Orleans, La., $1; Omaha, Neb., $1; Philadelphia, Pa., 25 cts.; Pittsburg, Pa., 40 cts.; St. Johns, N. F., $2.10; St. Louis, Mo., 75 cts.; Salt Lake City, Utah, $1.50; San Francisco, Cal., $2; Washington, D. C., 30 cts. For each additional word about two thirds of the rate for each of the first 10 words is charged, but nothing less than 10 words will be charged for. Messages between local offices in the city or in Brooklyn cost 20 cts. for 10 words, and at the same rate for each additional word.

In Cable Messages to Great Britain, Ireland, France, the Channel Islands, and Germany, each word written by the sender for transmission is counted as one word. This includes the "place from" and date (both of which are only counted and charged for when written by the sender), the address, the body words of the message, and the signature (if any signature is given). In messages to all places beyond Great Britain and France, except Germany (and except in the "place to" in the addresses of messages to South America), words containing 10 or less than 10 letters are counted as one word. In words containing more than 10 letters, each 10 or fraction of 10 is counted as one word, and charged for. The extra charge thus made applies only to the lines beyond the countries named. The charges between America and Great Britain, France and Germany, are not affected by the 10-letter limitation. The cable rate from New York to Great Britain, Ireland, and France, is 75 cts. per word; to Germany, 84 cts.; to Africa, $1.36; to China, $2.80; to South America—west coast, $2.25 to $5; east coast, $6.50 to $8.25.

Telephone.—This admirable invention is rapidly coming into general use. The Law Telegraph Co. have substituted it for their alphabetical instruments which they formerly used, and business houses, editorial rooms, offices and manufactories are also using it with great success. It is simple, economical, and not easily put out of order. It seems not improbable that it will soon come into universal use to connect offices, tradesmen, and private houses with each other. The Merchants' Telephone Exchange system affords instantaneous communication with the leading firms and business houses in New York. Each subscriber is connected by a special wire with the central office. His line is therefore always ready for use. By notifying the central office, he may be at once connected with any other subscriber in the system, and transact his business with

the same facility as if face to face with the person he is addressing. The central office is in the Western Union Telegraph Co.'s building at Broadway, cor. Dey st.

Temperature.—The temperature of New York is not only very variable from day to day, but has a range during the year of from 15° to 95°. Not infrequently it will vary in one day 20°, and it behooves strangers to be prepared for these changes. New Yorkers, somewhat acclimated and proverbially rash, rarely take measures to protect themselves against them; hence the large percentage of pulmonary diseases found in the death rate. (See Vital Statistics.) The following data are from observations taken at the Meteorological Observatory in Central Park, and range a trifle lower than would the same data taken in the heart of the city. The mean temperature for the past year (1878) was 53.52°; for the past 12 years it was 51.40°. The maximum for the year was 94° (July 18th, 3 P. M.), and the minimum 7° (Jan. 3d, 8 A. M.), a range of 87°.

Temple Emanu-El, at the northeast cor. of 5th av. and 43d st., is the finest specimen of Moorish architecture in America, and one of the costliest religious structures in the city. It is built of brown and yellow sandstone, with the roof of alternate lines of red and black tiles. The center of the façade on 5th av., containing the main entrance, is flanked by two towers or rather minarets both richly covered, as is the entire front. There are five doors leading from the avenue to the vestibule, from which the interior of the temple is reached. Inside there is a rich profusion of oriental decoration and coloring. The congregation belongs to the reform wing of the Jewish faith.

Tenement-Houses.—A tenement-house in the cities of New York and Brooklyn is defined by law as "every house, building, or portion thereof, which is rented, leased, let, or hired out to be occupied, or is occupied, as the home or residence of more than three families living independently of one another, and doing their cooking on the premises, or by more than two families upon a floor, so living and cooking, but having a common right in the halls, stairways, yards, water-closets or privies, or some of them." The special laws relating to them provide for a fire-escape for each separate family, for the proper ventilation of sleeping apartments and halls, and for many other things necessary to cleanliness and health. The law has done some good, but as a rule the tenement-houses erected before it went into effect in 1867 are far from what those are built more recently, and these latter even should be much better than they are. The great drawback to any reform in the sanitary condition of these houses is the density of the population in the districts where they most abound. The peculiar shape of the city has concentrated the population, so that in one of the city wards there are over 290,000 persons to the square mile, while in several it reaches nearly 200,000 to the square mile. As about one half of the entire population of the city lives in these houses, and as both their physical and mental welfare are greatly endangered by this system of herding, volunteer efforts have recently been made to provide some remedy. The extension of the elevated railway system, accompanied by cheap fares, is relied on in various quarters to solve the problem, but it is doubtful whether there is enough desire among the tenement population itself to get out of their present quarters to induce them to make use of this means of doing it.

Thalia Theatre. (See Bowery Theatre.)

Theatres.—The following is a list of the theatres in New York, the principal ones being treated of elsewhere under separate heads:

Academy of Music, 2 Irving pl.

Booth's Theatre, 6th av. and 23d st.

Daly's Theatre, cor. Broadway and 30th st.

Fifth Avenue Theatre, W. 28th st. near Broadway.

Germania Theatre, 143 E. 14th st.

Globe Theatre, 730 Broadway.

Grand Opera House, 8th av. and 23d st.

Harry Miner's, Bowery, bet. Broome and Delancey sts.

London, Bowery, bet. Rivington and Stanton sts.

Haverly's Theatre, 14th st. near 6th av.

Madison Square Theatre, 4 W. 24th st.

New York Aquarium, 1331 Broadway, cor. 35th st.

Niblo's Garden Theatre, 580 Broadway.

Olympic Theatre, 624 Broadway.

Park Theatre, Broadway near 22d st.

San Francisco Minstrels, Broadway, near 29th st.

Stadt Theatre, 45 Bowery. Closed.

Standard Theatre, Broadway, near 33d st.

Thalia Theatre, 46 Bowery.

Theatre Comique, 514 Broadway.

Tivoli, 8th st., near 3d av.

Tony Pastor's, 587 Broadway.

Union Square Theatre, 56 E. 14th st.

Wallack's Theatre, Broadway and 13th st.

The average price of admission to the New York theatres is lower than that to the London theatres, where a "stall," corresponding to our "orchestra chair," is charged for at half a guinea. At Wallack's, the Union Square, and the Standard theatres, the price is $1.50 and the admission $1; gallery 50 cents at the first two and 25 cents at the latter. The prices are apt to vary at the others, running down as low as 50 cents admission, and 75 cents for reserved orchestra chairs. No charge is made for programmes, and flowers for sale and opera-glasses for hire will usually be found in the lobby.

Thieves in New York make up in industry what they lack in numbers, and only the most unrelaxed watchfulness and care will suffice to protect you from the pickpocket, the hotel thief, the burglar, or most annoying and ubiquitous of all, the sneak thief. Highway robbery is of comparatively rare occurrence, and the victims usually belated diners-out much the worse for wine. Good bolts and bars in plenty will help to keep the burglar on the wrong side of the door; but watchfulness is an indispensable adjunct, since the skill and ingenuity of the professional "cracksman" exceed those of the most accomplished locksmith or safemaker. Sneak thieves usually obtain admittance to houses by making some plausible excuse; and, left alone in the hallway by the servant while she seeks an answer to their queries, they are off with all the hats, coats, and other portable articles within reach before her return. They are always on the watch for a street door which is not protected by a chain and bolt, and are not infrequently in league with ostensible beggars, who examine and report upon the fashioning of bolts and bars, or note their absence. It is a good rule never to leave one's hat and coat in a hallway, especially in a boarding- or lodging-house. Another rule worth observing is never to deliver money or clothing upon a message from some member of the household, delivered by a stranger, as this is a common trick with sneak thieves. It is not unjust to say that, except in cases where the clews are apparent, or the value of the goods stolen sufficiently great to induce the offer of a reward, the visit paid to the detective office is not likely to result in the recovery of the stolen property or the detection of the thieves.

Third Avenue is one of the largest and most populous single streets in New York. It extends from the junction of 4th av. at the Bowery at 6th st. northward 6 miles to the Harlem River at 130th st., and crossing this stream on an iron draw-bridge continues, and is the principal business street in the recently annexed portion of the city. It is remarkable in that it is almost solidly built up as far as the Harlem River, and is occupied almost entirely by small retail dealers, whose aggregate business represents an enormous traffic. It is now traversed by the N. Y. Elevated Railway, and this with its horse-car lines makes it overflow with life and activity. It has not on its whole length a single striking building, with the exception of Cooper Union, near its junction with the Bowery.

Tombs, the, as the city prison is commonly called, is probably the purest specimen of Egyptian architecture to be found outside of Egypt itself, and if it were not so unfortunately located it would be one of the most imposing buildings in New York city. It is a large building occupying the entire block bounded by Centre st. on the east, Elm st. on the west, Leonard st. on the south, and Franklin st. on the north, but its really grand proportions are dwarfed almost into insignificance by its situation, which is in a hollow so low that the top of its massive walls scarcely rises above the level of Broadway, which is hardly more than 100 yards

distant from the western façade. The site was formerly occupied by the "Collect Pond," a sheet of water connected with the Hudson or North River by a strip of swamp through which ran a little rivulet on a line with the present Canal st., which derives its name from this circumstance. The pond was filled up in 1836, and the prison erected on it within two years. The soil, being marshy, was ill calculated to bear the weight of the solid structure, and despite the fact that the foundations were laid much deeper than was customary, some parts of the wall settled so much that fears were entertained for the safety of the entire building. It has now stood for over a third of a century, however, without any noticeable change, and is considered perfectly safe. The name of "Tombs" it has had ever since its erection, and was given to it in consequence of its then damp and unhealthy condition, and of its generally gloomy appearance. Externally the building is entirely of granite, and appears as one lofty story, the windows being carried from a point about two yards above the ground up to beneath the cornice. The main entrance is on Centre st., and is reached by a flight of wide, dark stone steps, through an exceedingly lugubrious but spacious portico supported by four massive columns. The external walls on the other three sides are more or less broken up by projecting entrances and columns or insertions, infusing at least some degree of variety into the heavy monotone of the style. The Court of Special Sessions and a police court are held in the building. Internally the prison is rather a series of buildings than a single structure. The cells rise in tiers one above the other with a separate corridor for each row. Besides those awaiting trial in the special sessions and police courts, persons accused or convicted of the more heinous crimes are kept here until they have been tried before the higher courts or until they depart for the State prison, or are ready for the gallows, which is erected in the interior quadrangle of the prison whenever an execution is to take place. Visitors are admitted on application to the keeper, whose office is on the north or Leonard st. side of the building.

Tompkins Square has undergone more changes and has cost the tax-payers more money than any equal area of space under the control of the Department of Public Parks, Central Park alone excepted. For a quarter of a century it has been the experimenting ground for every uncultivated landscape gardener that became possessed, in the course of the mutations of politics, with a little brief authority, and as a consequence it has, during the greater part of that time, been more than useless for the purposes of healthy recreation for which John Jacob Astor presented the land to the city. The square comprises over 10 acres, bounded by avs. A and B and 7th and 10th sts., and formerly there was as fine a growth of shade trees on it as could be found almost anywhere in the city. The ground was perfectly flat and had pleasant, straight paths. One day somebody was seized with the idea that the ground should be hilly and that it must be made so. Laborers were set to work to dig up the soil here and to pile it up there, and as the laborers were hangers-on of ward politicians, and consequently wanted to make the "job" last as long as possible, the hills and dales were never completed. In fact the park was left in a state of chaos, with one half of its trees cut down because where they stood they didn't happen to fit exactly into the hills and dales. Then somebody else, seeing the confusion that had been wrought by trying to make the surface uneven, concluded that the proper thing to do would be to make it as smooth as a skating pond for the citizen soldiery to manœuvre on at their ease. Consequently all the trees that still remained, excepting a narrow fringe along the four sides, were cut down, and a wide, open plaza, with a wooden reviewing stand in the center, was the result. Then, being useless for anything else excepting the military drills, every shade of political agitators wanted to hold meetings within, some of which giving rise to newspaper discussion, brought the condition of the place to the notice of Mr. Astor's descendants, and they brought suit to recover the ground as it had been diverted from the object for which it was given. This led to the destruction of the military plaza and to the restoration of the park, which has been apparently going on for some time without any definite plan, and without any understanding of the needs of the neighborhood, which, being a poor one, seems to take every act of official stupidity as something that can

not be cured and consequently must be endured. The park is the most useful of all the minor ones of the city, excepting the Battery, as there is no other spot on that side to which the population of the overcrowded tenement houses of the vicinity can go for a breath of fresh air during the warm weather. The history of Tompkins sq. is a fair example of the disregard shown to the comforts and even to the rights of the inhabitants of the poorer quarters of the city by the local authorities, who largely depend on these very people for their power. It would be a great benefit if some of the more intelligent and wealthy residents kept themselves informed as to the manner in which municipal officers do their work when that work does not come under the daily observation of those able to criticise it and make their criticisms heard.

Tremont is a part of New York city since 1873, when, with other villages of Westchester co., it was annexed to the city. It can be reached by 3d av. elevated railway to Harlem River, and then by horse-cars, or by Harlem railway trains from Grand Central Depot. Fare, 15 cts. The population is estimated at about 2,500. To the north of it lies Fordham, and to the south Morrisania.

Trinity Building runs along the northern side of Trinity churchyard from Broadway to New Church st. It is about 50 feet wide by 250 feet long, five stories in height, and is divided into suites of offices, occupied by real-estate brokers, coal companies' agents, lawyers, and others. On the basement floor is a large public auction salesroom, where real estate and coal are the principal things offered. The building belongs to the Trinity Church corporation. The windows in each room open either on a street or on the churchyard, so that there is an abundance of light and air; otherwise it lacks the convenience of the structures erected more recently for the same uses. The offices are of every size, and its occupants would suffice to populate a good-sized town.

Trinity Cemetery is between 10th av. and the North River, and 153d and 155th sts. It belongs to the Trinity Church corporation, which opened it for the burial of its parishioners when intramural interments were forbidden. It can be reached by trains on Hudson River road from 30th st. depot to station at 152d st. The 8th av. horse-cars go within a few squares.

Trinity Chapel. (See TRINITY CHURCH AND PARISH.)

Trinity Church and Parish.—The wealthiest single church organization in the United States is the Trinity corporation. It is also the oldest in New York, excepting the Dutch Reformed Collegiate corporation, the land on which the church now stands having been granted by the English Government in 1697, being in the fifth year of the reign of William and Mary, its location being fixed as "in or near to a street without the north gate of the city, commonly called Broadway." Eight years later, in 1705, the church received from the same source the gift of "Queen Anne's farm," embracing the entire tract lying along the North River, between the present Vesey and Christopher streets. A large part of this magnificent endowment the corporation still controls, but for many years parts of it were bestowed with a liberal hand on all sorts of institutions that could present a plausible claim for assistance. The landed property of Trinity is popularly supposed to be something enormous, and so it appears when figured out at building-lot prices. When estimated, however, by the income derived from it, the total is not so very startling, being only about half a million dollars per annum. This amount goes to the maintenance of the parish church and six chapels, and a multitude of charities connected with them, and to keeping alive about a dozen other churches in the poorer quarters in the city. The first church was completed in 1697, and stood unchanged for forty years, when it was almost rebuilt. At the outbreak of the Revolution it was closed for a time, owing to the persistency of the clergy in reading the prayers for the King of England. When the British army had established itself again firmly in the city, the doors were again opened, but after a few days it was destroyed in the great fire of 1776. It was not rebuilt until twelve years had elapsed, the congregation worshiping in the mean time in St. Paul's Chapel. The structure then

erected stood until 1839, when it was pronounced unsafe, and pulled down to make way for the present one, which was finished in 1846. This is still one of the handsomest specimens of Gothic church architecture in the city, and its right to rank as the most conspicuous structure of the lower part of the city has not yet been taken away by the many stately public and corporate buildings that have been reared in the neighborhood since its dedication. Looking up from Wall st.—at the head of which it stands—its steeple rising to a height of 284 feet, conveys an impression of size which buildings of greater dimensions but less fortunately situated do not give. The material used—a brown sandstone—also helps to increase the general effect, offering as it does a decided contrast to the marble and granite of the financial quarter, on the ears of whose denizens the famous church chimes break with refreshing sweetness. The doors are generally open in the daytime, and nowhere else probably can a more striking change of surroundings be produced in a few seconds than by walking during business hours from the mercenary uproar of the Stock Exchange, only a few yards distant, through these doors. The stillness is only broken by the hushed and apparently distant rumbling of the incessant traffic on Broadway and the chirruping of the English sparrows, dwellers of the trees in the churchyard. The gray tint of the groined roof and its supporting rows of carved Gothic columns is mellowed by the subduced daylight, which is warmed and toned in its passage through the richly stained windows, while the altar and reredos rise with their picturesque alternations of color wherein red and white predominate, and form an artistic *ensemble* well worthy of contemplation. The altar and reredos were erected as a memorial to the late William B. Astor by his sons. The reredos occupies nearly the whole width of the chancel, and is about 20 feet high. The altar is 11 feet long and is divided into panels. In the central panel is a Maltese cross in mosaic set with cameos, and the symbols of the evangelists. Surrounding the church is the churchyard, containing gravestones dating back as far as the first church itself. Many of them bear well-known names, one being that of Alexander Hamilton. Near the left entrance is the monument to Captain Lawrence, and in the northeast corner the "martyrs' monument," which the Trinity corporation erected in commemoration of "Patriotic Americans, who died during the Revolution in British Prisons." This was built at a time when it was proposed to extend Pine Street along the line on which it stands, and has popularly been regarded as a clever move to prevent the desecration of the old churchyard. The Trinity parish school in the rear of the church is a neat building, well worth visiting by those interested in such institutions. The chapels of Trinity—with one exception worthy of being called churches themselves—are St. Paul's, almost as well known as Trinity, St. John's, Trinity Chapel, St. Chrysostom's, St. Augustine's, and St. Cornelius's. The last is on Governor's Island, in the harbor, and is designed for the use of the United States garrison only. The pews in the parent church, and in all the chapels except Trinity, are free or nearly so—those that are not having been held for generations and beyond the control of the vestry.

St. Paul's, almost as well known to the average New Yorker as Trinity itself, was the third Episcopal Church erected in this city, the first being Trinity, and the second St. George's, which stood at the cor. of Beekman and Cliff sts., and was also built by the Trinity corporation, of which the present St. George's, on Rutherford pl., is, however, now independent. The corner-stone of St. Paul's was laid in 1764, and it was finished two years later. This is the building the rear of which fronts on Broadway between Fulton and Vesey sts., the frontage toward the North river being then regarded as superior to that toward Broadway. It is the oldest church building in the city, and the churchyard surrounding it adds materially to its venerable appearance. In the rear wall facing Broadway is a memorial tablet to General Richard Montgomery, while in the churchyard are monuments to Thomas Addis Emmet, the Irish patriot, George Frederick Cooke, and others.

St John's, on Varick st., was commenced in 1803 and completed 4 years later. St. John's Park, which is now covered by the freight depot of the Central & Hudson River Railway, kept the neighborhood from losing its then fashionable character for a long time after "so-

ciety" had decided to go further up town. The church has been altered and enlarged three times, and is almost the only one within a radius of half a mile.

Trinity Chapel was built between 1851 and '56 for the accommodation of the uptown communicants of the parish. It is on 25th st. just west of Broadway, and within sight of Madison sq. It is the only one of the Trinity parish churches where the pews are rented, and probably the only one that could support itself if the corporation sources of income were destroyed. It is a pretty Gothic brown stone building, the interior being specially noticeable for its richness of color.

St. Chrysostom's is on 7th av. cor. of 39th st., and was the first built of a series of mission chapels which the Trinity corporation intends erecting in poor districts of the city. It was completed in 1869, and is a very neat Gothic brown-stone structure, wherein are located, besides the chapel, school- and mission-rooms.

St. Augustine's is on Houston st. just east of the Bowery. It was completed in 1877, and is one of the prettiest and most complete little churches in the city. The building, which also contains schoolrooms, etc., is of brown stone in the Gothic style. The steeple bears at its summit a crystal cross which on Sunday and feast-day nights is illuminated by gas jets placed within it, so that it can be seen shining out clearly against the sky for quite a distance. The interior is furnished in Queen Anne style, and is well worth a visit as being the best specimen of the kind in the city. The entrance from the street is through a broad archway with ornamental iron gates opening into a spacious passageway with an encaustic tile pavement and timbered ceiling. The walls are built of neutral-tinted brick, with bands of terra-cotta tiles underneath the brackets carrying the ash beams of the paneled ceiling. A low round arch at the end with glass doors forms the entrance to the vestibule of the chapel, which is a mass of warm color, made up of mahogany rafters, ornamented walls and ceilings, polished brass gas fixtures, polished butternut-wood pews, etc. The ground occupied by the entire building, of which the chapel occupies the rear only, is 86 ft. wide in front, and 150 in the rear, with a depth of 280 ft. The school- and mission-rooms are also handsomely furnished and worthy of a visit. The surrounding district is a crowded and poor one, and the chapel is the only Episcopal place of worship for quite a distance.

Charities.—Each of the various churches in the parish has a number of organizations connected with it engaged in looking after the poor communicants in the neighborhood. The Dorcas Society of St. Paul's was founded in 1850, for the purpose of providing clothing more especially to the school children of the parish. Its work has steadily grown ever since, and if it were not for its labors very many of the children of the down-town wards would be kept from the school-rooms for want of decent garments. The work of the Dorcas Society of St. John's is equally valuable, and of the same character as its namesake of St. Paul's. The Employment Society of Trinity Chapel was formed some years ago by the ladies of the chapel, with the object of furnishing employment to those in need. The members give sewing and light work to indigent communicants, paying the market rate or more therefor. One of the most valuable of the purely local charities is the Trinity Chapel Home on W. 27th st., supported entirely by the voluntary contributions of the congregation of Trinity Chapel. Its purpose is to shelter and care for the aged female communicants of the Church. Among other organizations of Trinity Church and its branches, one of the most worthy is the Sisterhood of the Holy Cross, an association of ladies, visiting and providing, under the direction of the clergy, for the sick poor. The Trinity Chapel branch has under its supervision the "Home" on 27th st., some one of the members being there at all times looking after the comfort of the inmates.

Industrial Schools.—A very large proportion of the charity of Trinity Church is dispensed through industrial schools. The first requiring mention is that attached to the parish church itself. It meets every Saturday morning in the school building of the church, corner of New Church and Thames sts. The first object is to teach girls to sew, and so enable them to earn their own living. A second object is to have clothing prepared for those who need it. The Dorcas Society of the Church has a general supervision over it, and the work of both the

school and society is in so far almost identical and supplementary of each other. A stock of ready-made clothing is constantly kept on hand to meet emergencies. The average number of girls in attendance is about 200, and 13 teachers—mainly volunteers from the upper part of the city—impart the necessary instruction and look after the pupils' welfare. The Industrial School of St. John's, organized in the same way and for the same purpose as that of Trinity, is also held every Saturday. There are at present about 1,000 scholars and 55 teachers. The school attached to Trinity Chapel gives instruction in needlework and sewing, and has constantly about 300 girls attending its sessions. The number of teachers here is comparatively large, there being an average of 30 in attendance. That of St. Chrysostom's contains about 250 girls with 20 teachers, and St. Augustine's about the same. At the latter both hand and machine sewing are taught, and the field seems capable of further extension.

Parochial Schools. — The parochial schools furnish instruction to the children of the parish free of charge. That connected with Trinity Church is located in the school building on New Church st., and has an average daily attendance of over 300. It is designed for boys exclusively, as that of St. Paul's undertakes to teach girls alone. Besides the ordinary English branches, instruction is given in Latin, French, German, and instrumental music. Exhibitions at which prizes and rewards are given are held twice a year, and those passing through them most successfully are entitled to the free scholarships either at Columbia College or Trinity College, Hartford, established by the corporation; or, if preferred, to be aided in passing through any other institution of the same class. There is a primary department for very young children of both sexes in the same building. The girls' school connected with St. Paul's Chapel is located in the rear of the chapel on Church st. The studies embrace an ordinary education in the vernacular, music and sewing.

St. Paul's Workingmen's Club was organized for the purpose of "social intercourse and material help in poverty, sickness, and the burial of the dead." The members are all residents of the lower part of the city. The building at present rented for it is at the corner of Centre and Leonard sts., where a reading-room, bath-rooms, and other apartments are open at all hours to the members, while, under the auspices of St. Paul's Guild, provisions have been made for lodging, at a merely nominal price, 60 or 70 persons a night, and furnishing them with a wholesome meal at the rate of 5 cts. each.

Trinity Infirmary is designed to supply medical aid to the poor of the entire parish, either at their homes or in the infirmary wards. (See Hospitals.) Besides the Infirmary, the vestry of the parish pay for five beds in St. Luke's Hospital, to which the rector has the power of nominating from time to time.

Trotting. (See Turf.)

Turf.—The interest in racing in New York and vicinity is quite general, and is increasing with each succeeding year. The turf now numbers among its patrons many of the wealthiest and most influential residents of the city. Running as an amusement occupies at present a more prominent position than trotting, the interest in the latter of late years being confined almost exclusively to the road. The American Jockey Club, which was organized in 1866, leases the race-course known as Jerome Park, which is situated near Fordham, in the 24th ward. The track is an excellent one, and on a knoll in the center stands the club-house, which is a handsome and well-appointed structure, containing parlors, large and small dining-rooms, and sleeping- and retiring-rooms. The house is surrounded by a wide veranda, and the lawn is terraced down to the track. On racing days these are covered with ladies in bright toilets, and the drags of the Coaching Club are drawn up near by. Opposite the club-house are the large grand stand, the quarter-stretch (where the betting men congregate), the judges' stand, etc. The American Jockey Club is really the most prominent racing association in the United States, numbering as it does some 1,500 members, and including representatives of nearly every wealthy family in the city. It is presided over by Mr. August Belmont. The Club gives two meetings annually, one early in June and the other

early in October, during which there are five, six, and sometimes seven days of racing. At these meetings fixed events, like the Nursery Stakes for two-year-olds, the Belmont for three-year-olds, and the Westchester Cup for all ages, are run, the average value of the stakes ranging from $1,000 to $5,000.

The records of the turf in the United States show that New York has always been a popular center for the owners of thoroughbred horses, and that many of the important events in the history of the turf in America have been arranged and decided near the city. The great race between Eclipse and Henry, at four-mile heats, for $10,000 a side, was run over the old Union Course on Long Island in 1823. In 1825 Flirtilla and Ariel ran a race of three-mile heats over the same course for $20,000 a side. In 1829 Black Maria beat Brilliant at two-mile heats over the same course for $5,000 a side. Later, in 1842, Fashion beat Boston for $20,000 a side at four-mile heats, which also took place over the Union Course. And so on down to the more recent dates, which witnessed the successes of such horses as Kentucky, Harry Bassett, Tom Bowling, Tom Ochiltree, Parole, and the Duke of Magenta at Jerome Park, Monmouth Park, and Saratoga. Although Monmouth Park is near Long Branch, and the Saratoga course near that famous summer resort, both of them may fairly be called New York courses, as those owning them and contributing toward their support are residents of New York. This year has also witnessed the organization of a racing association composed principally of the younger members of the American Jockey Club, which will hold its meetings at the Prospect Park course, near Coney Island, while on the island a full mile course has been made, which will no doubt pay so long as Coney Island remains popular with the masses. One of the principal revenues on all race-courses, other than the receipts at the gate, is the percentage derived from those who bet; for, although pool-selling is contrary to the laws of the State of New York, pools are publicly sold at Saratoga, Prospect Park, and Coney Island; the law being only enforced at Jerome Park, where instead of pools the English system of book-making is largely indulged in. Men having capital and shrewd judgment as to the capabilities of the several horses to win offer certain odds against each horse entered or named to start. For example, against A, a known good horse, they will offer 2 or 3 to 1; against B, who is supposed to be not near as good, the odds will be 4 or 5 to 1; while against C, who has never done anything very great, or is supposed to be out of condition, or is badly weighted, or for whom the distance is too long, the odds will be as high as 10 or 20 to 1. The book-making system is not nearly so popular as the pool system, although the sellers of pools take as their percentage from 3 to 5 per cent., and sometimes more, out of the winnings. The only prominent resort for trotting is Fleetwood Park, situated near Melrose, in the 23d ward, and within easy reach by any of the magnificent drives that lead to Macomb's Bridge over the Harlem River. There is also the Brooklyn Driving Park, Prospect Driving Park, both on the road to Coney Island, and a half-mile track known as the West Side Park in Jersey City. But, as before stated, trotting is not near so fashionable as running, and consequently does not pay as a public amusement. The exhibitions on the road by such teams as those owned by Mr. Bonner and Mr. Vanderbilt can not be excelled in any city in the United States.

The annual meeting at Monmouth Park begins on the Fourth of July, and the meeting at the new Prospect Park course on the same date. The meeting of the Saratoga association occurs in August, and those at the trotting courses at various times during the summer, the dates of which may be found in the sporting papers. To reach Jerome Park, you may drive up *via* Central av., but the tariff for vehicles is excessive. By taking the Harlem railroad from 42d st. to the Jerome Park station, you may go and return for 25 cts. A short walk from the station brings you to the course, but a seat in a vehicle may be had for another 25 cts. The admission to the park ranges from $1 to $2.50, according to location. The club-house is open only to members and their guests. Long Branch may be reached by the regular routes, and by extra excursion boats during the racing at Monmouth Park; the cost of going and returning is about $1. The racing papers are the "Spirit of the Times," "The Sportsman," and the "Turf, Field, and Farm." "Kirk's Guide to the Turf" is the stan-

dard racing manual. Finally, it may be said that the refreshment stands and the drinking bars at all race-courses dispense uncommonly bad food and liquors at extortionate prices, and are to be avoided as much as possible. Pickpockets are not uncommon, but thimble-rigging, sweat-boards, and shows are now entirely banished from the race-courses near New York.

Undertakers.—For the information of strangers in New York, it may be said that in case of a death any undertaker will do all that is necessary and required by law in regard to death reports, burial permits, and the like, in addition to performing his usual offices.

Union Club, 5th av. and 21st st., is a social and non-political club, ranking among the first in New York. The club-house is a fine brown-stone building owned by the club and admirably adapted to its uses. The membership is limited by the constitution to 1,000, and at present there are 998 full members and 2 life-members, thus filling the list. There are also 38 Army and Navy members. Candidates for membership must be proposed and seconded by two members, and their names posted in the club-house for ten days. Election is by the Governing Board of 24 members, one black ball in ten excluding. Members may become life-members on payment of $1,000, and be exempt from all dues and assessments thereafter. The entrance fee is $300, and the annual dues are $75, payable May 1st. Officers of the Army and Navy are exempt from the yearly dues.

Union Field, one of the burying-grounds of New York City and Brooklyn, is on Long Island, about 4 miles from ferry at foot of Grand st., East River. It has an area of about 18 acres. Reached by Myrtle av. horse-cars from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn.

Union Hill is part of Hudson City (which see).

Union League Club, Madison av., cor. 26th st.—This is one of the largest clubs in the city, and has 1,010 resident and 453 non-resident members. The club was instituted in February, 1863, as a part of a secret league of loyal men throughout the country, and was incorporated as a club in February, 1865. From May, 1863, until April, 1868, it occupied a house at 26 E. 17th st., and then leased the present commodious building. A new club-house is now being erected at the cor. of 5th av. and 39th st. Those eligible for membership are citizens of the United States having the right to vote, and the condition of membership is "absolute and unqualified loyalty to the Government of the United States." Candidates for admission, after being proposed by a member, have their names posted for 15 days in the club-house, and are then referred to the Committee on Admissions, whose deliberations are secret. Two negative votes in the committee prevent the recommendation of any person for membership. After being recommended by the committee, they are voted for at a regular monthly meeting of the club, when one third of the whole number voting can reject. The entrance fee for resident members is $250, and for non-resident members $125; and the annual dues are, for resident members $60, and for non-resident members $30. Monthly meetings of the club are held on the second Thursday of every month except July and August, and the annual meeting and election of officers on the second Thursday in January. The Union League Club is the headquarters of the Republican party in this city, and to a certain extent in the country, and the following are the Articles of Association:

"1. The condition of membership shall be absolute and unqualified loyalty to the Government of the United States, and unwavering support of its efforts for the suppression of the Rebellion.

"2. The primary object of the association shall be to discountenance and rebuke, by moral and social influences, all disloyalty to the Federal Government, and to that end the members will use every proper means in public and private.

"3. We pledge ourselves, by every means in our power, collectively and individually, to resist to the uttermost every attempt against the territorial integrity of the nation.

"4. It shall be the duty of the Club to resist and expose corruption, and promote reform in our National, State, and Municipal affairs; and to elevate the idea of American citizenship."

The by-laws provide that officers of the Army and Navy and clergymen shall pay only one half the regular entrance and dues; and in regard to visitors as follows: "No person, except a non-resident foreigner, shall be admitted into the club-house, who does not give his unwavering support to the Government; and, if any person disloyal to the Government of the United States be knowingly introduced to the club-house by a member of the Club, such member shall be expelled for the offense." The club is the exponent and the stronghold of the Republican party, and in its every act and influence radically partisan. A Committee on Political Reform is maintained, to expose corruption, etc., as set forth in article 4. The club gives monthly receptions, at which new American pictures and foreign pictures loaned by dealers and private collectors are exhibited. Admission to these receptions is by card obtainable from members, and for ladies between 12 M. and 3 P. M. the day following the reception. A ladies' reception is given annually, and is always one of the most brilliant social events of the season.

Union Square, a pretty and noted public park of about 3½ acres, between Broadway and 4th av. and 14th and 17th sts. It has a neat fountain and some fine shade-trees, and is altogether a pleasant resting-place for the tired wayfarer. Statues of Washington and Lincoln face it on the S. E. and S. W. corners respectively, and one of Lafayette is almost hidden among the trees opposite Broadway. A paved plaza borders it on the north along 17th st., where on special occasions a row of ornamental colored gas-lamps are lit. A cottage within the park, facing the plaza, has a balcony for the accommodation of reviewing officers of military parades. There are a number of good hotels either fronting on the square or on the streets running into it. It is in close proximity to the Academy of Music and to several of the theatres and concert-halls, and restaurants of every class abound in its neighborhood. The 4th av., Broadway and Cross-town horse-cars pass it, as also do the Broadway stages. The architecture surrounding the square is of a rather heterogeneous character at present, the private residences which formerly fronted on it having been either converted into stores, or else pulled down entirely and huge iron or stone structures erected in their place. That part of 14th st. and also of 4th av. directly opposite the statue of Washington is known in the theatrical profession as the "Slave market," from the number of bad actors always found lounging about waiting for engagements.

Union Square Theatre, 56 W. 14th st., is in the rear of buildings on the south side of Union sq., and adjoins the Union Place Hotel. It is a cosy house of small size, which was built some years since for a variety theatre. It failed utterly for this purpose, and passing under new management leaped almost at a single bound into the position of the second theatre in America as a fashionable house, maintaining a first-class stock company, and devoted principally to the reproduction of Parisian successes. Since then it has been almost uniformly successful, and a number of pieces which have been produced at this house have had what are called "phenomenal runs." "Agnes," "Led Astray," "A Celebrated Case," "The Two Orphans," and other plays have been presented at this house from 100 to 150 consecutive times. The distinguishing feature of the theatre is the elaborate stage setting, costuming, and careful attention to detail displayed in the production of plays. A change in the management of the theatre has recently taken place. The admission fee is $1.50 to the orchestra stalls, and from that down to the gallery at 50 cts.

Union Theological Seminary is on the east side of University pl. bet. Waverley and Clinton pls., in a large but unsightly brick building. It was founded in 1836, and its governing body is a Board of Trustees consisting of 28 members of the Presbyterian Church, one half laymen and one half clergymen. The faculty consists of the professors—all clergymen subscribing to the Westminster confession of faith and the Presbyterian Church polity. The seminary is open to students from every denomination of Christians. For matriculation, every person must produce a certificate of his good standing in some evangelical church; and must either present testimonials of having had a regular collegiate education, or be examined by the Faculty on the branches usually taught

in a college course. The seminary course occupies three years, and a pledge is required from each student to complete a full course here or elsewhere unless unavoidably prevented. The academic year begins on the second Wednesday in September and ends in May. There are two fellowships of $700 each, selections to which are made by the Faculty. They can be held for two years by graduates on an agreement to prosecute theological studies either here or abroad under the direction of the Faculty. The charges for instruction, use of library, and a room in the seminary building, lighted and heated, is $35 per annum. The library of the seminary contains 35,000 volumes, and 34,000 pamphlets. The basis of it was the library of Leander Van Ess, consisting of over 13,000 volumes, including such rare and valuable works as 430 incunabula, from A. D. 1469 to 1510; 1,246 numbers of Reformation literature, in original editions; 37 manuscripts; 4,209 titles in Church History, Patristics, Canon Law, etc.; about 200 editions of the Vulgate and of German Bibles.

Unitarian Churches.—The following list gives the names and locations of all those in New York City:

All Souls, 245 4th av.
Messiah, 61 E. 34th st.
Unity Chapel, 72 E. 128th st.

United Presbyterian Churches.—The following list gives the names and locations of those in New York City:

First, 233 E. 116th st.
Jane Street, 41 Jane st.
Seventh, 434 W. 44th st.
Seventh Avenue, 29 7th av.
Third, 41 Charles st.
West Twenty-fifth Street, 161 W. 25th st.

United States Military Post Library Association, 58 Broadway, is instituted to establish and sustain libraries and reading-rooms at all rendezvouses of the army, nearly 300 in number. The institution is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. About 5,000 books, 250,000 papers, and 15,000 magazines are distributed annually to the soldiers at military posts. A monthly journal of the association is called the "United States Battle Flag," and is distributed gratuitously. The annual expenditures are about $25,000.

Universalist Churches.—The following list gives the names and locations of all those in New York city:

Church of our Saviour, 309 W. 57th st.
Second, 121 E. 127th st.
Third, 210 Bleecker st.
Church of the Divine Paternity, 538 5th av.

University Club, No. 370 5th av., S. W. cor. of 35th st., was chartered by the State Legislature in 1865, but was not fully organized until May, 1879, when a constitution and by-laws were adopted and the present club-house fitted up. Membership is restricted to those who have "graduated or resided at least three years at some College, University, or School of Medicine, Law, Science, or Theology, or who have received the honorary degree of A. M. or that of LL. D., or who have graduated at the United States Military Academy at West Point, or at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, provided five years have elapsed since such graduation or residence." Names of candidates for admission must be posted for at least two weeks. The committee on admissions elects to membership. The initiation fee is $100 and annual dues of resident members $50; of non-resident members, $25. Military and naval officers are entitled to the privileges of the Club on payment of $50 in lieu of entrance fee and dues. The number of members is limited to 750; the roll at present contains over 500 names.

University of the City of New York consists of departments of arts, science, law, and medicine. Instruction in the three first is given in the University building on the east side of Washington sq., between Washington and Waverley pls., and in the last at the Medical College building on E. 26th st., opposite Bellevue Hospital. The governing body is a council of 32 members chosen by the alumni and students. The faculty consists of the chancellor and of a staff of professors numbering about 40. The University was chartered in 1830, and is an undenominational institution. The building

on Washington sq. is a handsome Gothic structure of white freestone, and the lecture rooms are well arranged for the purpose. The income is about $40,000 per annum. Instruction in the departments of arts and science is free. In these two departments the course is 4 years, in that of law 2 years, while in that of medicine it depends on the previous acquirements of the student. Examinations of candidates for admission to the science and arts departments are held in each year on the Tuesday preceding the commencement in June, and on the Tuesday preceding the opening of the first term in September. For admission to the other departments no examination is required; their year begins on the first Monday of October. The average number of students in all the departments is about 500. The University building was formerly a place in which the best known members of the artistic and literary world had their chambers, which were used both as studios and lodgings. Some of them still remain as tenants of their old apartments, but the prevalence of lodging and apartment houses of late years has drawn the majority of them away. The late Theodore Winthrop, in his clever novel of "Cecil Dreeme," gives a capital idea of the buildings as they were in the ante-war period, and among his characters will be recognized a well-known *littérateur* and editor, who is still a tenant of the University, and whose elegantly decorated apartments and fine collection of bric-à-brac form one of the attractions of the University.

Variety Theatres are devoted to serio-comic and comic vocalism, trapeze performances, juggling, acrobatics, clog- and ballet-dancing, and broad farces, the chief requisite for popularity being, as a rule, that the performances shall border as closely on the indecent as the law will permit. This line is drawn so strictly, however, that these requirements are confined to suggestive words and gestures, and skirts abbreviated to the last degree, can-can dancing and the like having always been promptly suppressed by the police. The best of the variety theatres are Tony Pastor's, 587 Broadway, Harry Miner's in the Bowery, near Broome st., the London in the Bowery, near Rivington st., and the Tivoli in 8th st., E. of 3d av. The first is the one most affected by men about town, the next two by the Bowery boys, and the last is a garden fitted not only with a stage but with billiard-saloon, bowling alley, etc., etc. The prices of admission vary from 10 cts. to $1, according to the part of the house you frequent. If you are a stranger and wish to see this class of entertainment at its best or worst, a dollar is well invested in a seat in a private box at the Tivoli.

Veterinary College, American, University of the State of New York, 141 W. 54th st.—Chartered April, 1875. Established for the purpose of qualifying men for the practice of the specialty of veterinary medicine. The curriculum provides for a thorough theoretical and practical medical education. Lectures are delivered during the winter session of 20 weeks, and during the spring session of 6 to 8 weeks, upon the fundamental medical sciences and the theory of veterinary medicine, surgery, obstetrics, therapeutics, sanitary medicine, and veterinary jurisprudence. The "American Veterinary Hospital," as a college department for clinical instruction, is of much advantage to the students.

Veterinary Society of New York, composed of regular graduates of accredited schools. Meetings take place monthly, on second Tuesday, at American Veterinary College.

Veterinary Surgeons, New York College of, 205 Lexington av. —Chartered in 1857. The collegiate year embraces a winter session and a spring session. The winter session commences Oct. 1st, and ends about March 1st. The spring session commences early in March, and continues until the last week in May following.

Vice, Society for the Suppression of.—Instituted and incorporated May, 1873, for the suppression of obscene publications and articles of indecent and immoral use. Its objects are stated officially as follows: "to enforce the laws; to secure good laws, where they do not exist, and then enforce them *legally*, arresting and prosecuting offenders, seizing and destroying their stock. To watch advertisements in newspapers, and investigate all suspicious ones. Aim to create a

wholesome public sentiment, and encourage a pure literature for the young." Its agents have power to make arrests and prosecute offenders in the courts. The laws of the United States in regard to sending obscene matter through the mails are now very rigid, and a vast amount of such matter has been seized and destroyed by the society since its inception, and the trade is now broken up. Membership, $10 per annum. Its office is at 150 Nassau st. It owes its success mainly to the activity of its secretary, Mr. Anthony Comstock.

Vienna Bakery. (See BAKERS.)

Vital Statistics, Bureau of. Health Department, 301 Mott st.—To this branch of the Health Department is delegated the work of compiling the annual tabular statement of deaths, births, and marriages which take place within the city during the year. The statistics of the deaths are well kept, but those of births and marriages are less regularly reported, and the tables therefore are somewhat incomplete. Every physician is required to give a certificate of the death of any person under his charge, with sex, age, place of nativity, married or unmarried, and cause of death, and this is presented to the Bureau and a burial permit issued. A register of physicians is kept, and only the certificates of those registered as regularly licensed physicians are accepted; otherwise, and in all cases where there are suspicious circumstances, the Coroners' office is notified, and an investigation instituted to ascertain the real cause of death. The annual death-rate per 1,000 of the population in New York is about 25, which is higher than that of Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, or San Francisco, and less than that of Newark, Washington, Baltimore, or New Orleans. London and Edinburgh have a lower average, and Paris, Vienna, and Berlin a higher. It may safely be said that the greatest reason for the high death-rate of New York is to be found not so much in the influences of the climate with its sudden changes as in the tenement-house system. The deaths resulting from overcrowding and foul air in these squalid abodes, especially among children, are chiefly accountable for the high death-rate of the city. As an illustration of this, the total number of deaths reported in the city during the year 1878 was 27,005. Of these, the number of deaths in houses containing three families or less was 7,657, while in houses containing four families and over there were 14,354 deaths, or nearly double the number. In regard to diseases, consumption carries off nearly 15 per cent. of all the people who die in New York annually; diarrhœal diseases come next in order of fatality. The first of these may be attributed largely to the changeable climate, and the second to the warmth of the summer months aided by personal indiscretions. During the past year there were born nearly 26,000 children, and of these there were about 1,000 more males than females. There were about 7,500 marriages reported. One of the most useful functions of the Bureau is its supervision of the quacks, empiricists, and malpractitioners, a number of whom it exposes or brings to justice yearly.

Wallabout Bay is a deep indentation lying in the section known as Wallabout, between the old cities of Williamsburgh and Brooklyn. The U. S. Navy Yard is on its southern shore.

Wallack's Theatre. — For many years the name of Wallack has been associated with the drama in this city as representing all that was best and most acceptable to the people of New York. Wallack's Theatre, founded and managed by the elder Wallack (James W., Sr.), flourished for years near the cor. Broadway and Broome st., on the west side. About 1863 the present theatre at the N. E. cor. Broadway and 13th st. was built and occupied, and shortly afterward Lester Wallack assumed the management. John Lester Wallack, a son of James W. Wallack, was born about 1820, and made his first appearance at the old Broadway Theatre as John Lester; afterward he assumed the name of Lester Wallack. The aim of Wallack's Theatre is to maintain the best stock company in America, and to be the comedy theatre of the city, in which it has usually succeeded in great measure. At this house alone revivals of the old English comedies are essayed, and the theatre is the only one in the city which has a regular *clientèle*, who go always to "Wallack's" irrespective of the "bill" for the evening. Evening dress, too, is more common here than at any public place except the opera, and the

gathering of the *cognoscenti* on "first nights" is well worth seeing. The price of admission is $1.50 for orchestra chairs, and from that down to 50 cts. for the gallery.

Wall Street itself is only about half a mile long, but the region for which "Wall street" serves as a title extends about a quarter of a mile on each side of the greater part of this distance, and includes most of the banks and banking houses, the Stock Exchange, the Sub-Treasury, the Custom-House, etc. The street derives its name from the fact that in the old Dutch days the city wall ran along it, the land to the north being still chiefly in pasture. The financial institutions of the city became concentrated here gradually, having been first drawn to the locality and then kept there for some time by the fact that nearly all the government buildings stood on the street. The City Hall was here before its removal to its present site; so were the courts, and the First Congress of the United States after the adoption of the Constitution assembled in a building which stood on the site of the present Sub-Treasury, and under the portico of the same building George Washington was inaugurated as the first President of the Republic. To-day Wall st., from the hours of 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., is the busiest spot in New York, the money transactions made within these hours probably exceeding those of all the financial exchanges in all other cities in the United States. The street begins at Broadway opposite Trinity Church, and runs eastward to the East River in a rather broken line. All the buildings are substantial, being with few exceptions either built of marble or granite.

Ward's Island, a nearly circular island in the East River, near its junction with the Harlem River, forms the northern boundary of Hell Gate, and is divided from Randall's Island to the north by Little Hell Gate. It contains about 200 acres, is well located above high-water mark, and in parts is finely wooded. It is the property of the city of New York, and is apportioned between the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction and the Commissioners of Emigration. Under the care of the former are the insane asylum for males, the inebriate asylum, the homœopathic hospital, and the soldiers' retreat (a home for invalid soldiers of the late war who served in regiments raised in this city). Under the charge of the latter are the State Emigrant Hospital, a lunatic asylum, houses of refuge, and a nursery or home for children. The island is constantly being graded and improved by convict labor from Blackwell's Island, and a sea-wall similar to that around the last mentioned is in process of construction. The buildings are mainly plain, substantial structures of brick, but those recently erected by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction are noticeably large and handsome. The lunatic asylum especially is a splendid structure, of fine brick with gray-stone trimmings, with a number of wings all highly ornamental. It usually contains about 700 patients. Standing back from the shore, these buildings are almost hidden from view in fine old trees, and the scene is a more than ordinarily attractive one. In the institutions under the charge of the Commissioners of Emigration, sick and destitute aliens arriving in this country are cared for. (See EMIGRATION, COMMISSIONERS OF.) The total population of the island averages about 3,000. Permission to visit it may be obtained from the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction at their office at 3d av. and 11th st. Thence by boat from foot of E. 26th st. The pass must be especially endorsed to that effect, to gain admission to the lunatic asylum. A fair view of the island may be obtained from the Harlem boats, starting from near Peck slip about hourly. Fare, 10 cents.

Washington Cemetery is on the Brooklyn Boulevard, about 3½ miles from Hamilton Ferry. It is one of the minor burying-grounds of New York and Brooklyn.

Washington Market is in reality the name of a locality rather than of a place. The market building itself is an insignificant brick structure, which has long since become not only inadequate to decently accommodate the business done within its walls, but almost entirely lost sight of in the magnitude of the interests which have grown up around it. West Washington Market is the great produce depot and distributing center of the coun-

try, while Washington Market is the principal meat and vegetable market of the city, and in the early morning hours presents a spectacle well worth seeing. It occupies an almost square block bounded by Washington, West, Fulton, and Vesey sts., and the walls stand within the prescribed building line of the streets, but wooden sheds of all degrees of discomfort and dilapidation have been put against them so as to take in the sidewalk up to the curbstone, thus making the entire structure appear even more squat and shanty-like than it really is. The market is, however, not confined to this building and its auxiliaries the sheds, but extends through all the streets of the neighborhood where a farmer's wagon can find a halting-place without actually blocking the thoroughfare. They begin to arrive from the farms of Long Island and New Jersey about midnight; and, until the arrival of buyers in the gray dawn of the morning hours, their drivers either catch naps on the seats, or else repair to some one of the open-all-night saloons or restaurants of the neighborhood, provided they have disposed of their loads to some wholesale dealer, who in turn sells it to the grocer, whose arrival with his own wagon stirs everybody into activity about sunrise. The opening of a great Market-Wagon Stand (which see) near Little 12th st. is intended to and will in time do away entirely with the outside wagon trade of Washington Market, and it has already been somewhat affected by it. The meat market is within the building, and to the uninitiated it appears to be a perfect labyrinth of narrow passages leading between low counters, high rafters, and dealers in huge white or checked aprons. The crowd of buyers is great during the morning up to about 10 o'clock; after that hour it gradually thins out until at noon the place is almost deserted, except by the scrub-women and sweeps. The ventilation of the building proper is bad, but that of the attached sheds is worse. On Saturday evenings, and especially during the winter holiday season, the scene in and about the market is full of interest. The booths and drays drawn up about Vesey and Barclay sts. are illuminated by the light from rude torches filled with oil, giving out a reddish light and volumes of thick smoke. This light falls almost weirdly upon the huge piles of fruit and produce, and other merchandise, and outlines the figures of the swaying crowd of buyers against the darkness of the night. The air is filled with the hoarse cries of the vendors and the wrangling of would-be buyers.

West Washington Market is the name applied to the region extending along West st., north from the market proper nearly to Canal st. Here are the termini of scores of inland transportation lines and the landings of hundreds of vessels engaged in the foreign and domestic fruit and produce trade. The name may also be said to apply to the streets in the neighborhood, which are filled with the stores and offices of the produce and provision commission merchants. The men engaged in raising produce for the markets in all parts of the country consign often their entire crops to these commission merchants, and not infrequently receive advances upon them. The commission merchants, acting as middle-men, sell these consignments to parties not only in New York but in all parts of the United States, and thus act as brokers in bringing the buyer and seller virtually together, and as distributing agents in supplying the demands of one upon another portion of the country for subsistence. In the spring the Bermuda islands and the extreme South send all their early fruits and vegetables there; then comes the berry crop; that is followed by the peach crop, and that by potatoes and other late vegetables for winter use. An idea of the extent of this business may be obtained from the fact that from 50,000 to 100,000 baskets of peaches arrive at the market daily during the season, whence a large portion of them are reshipped to the non-peach-growing regions north and west. This part of the market is well worth a visit.

Washington Square, a public park at the lower end of 5th av., having an area of about 8 acres. It is three blocks west of Broadway, its exact boundaries being University pl. on the east, Macdougal st. on the west, 4th st. on the south, and Waverley pl. on the north. The neighborhood was formerly one of the most quiet and fashionable in the city, and along Waverley pl. fronting the park it is so still. The gradual deterioration of the quality of the popula-

tion to the south has, however, made its imprint on the park, where tramps are now but too common. Still everything is perfectly orderly, and anybody stopping near by need not be afraid to saunter there at any time of the day or night.

Weehawken is on the Hudson River just north of Hoboken, from which it is separated by the open common called the Elysian Fields. It lies opposite about the central built-up part of New York City. A steep hill runs close to the shore here, and at the foot of this the duel between Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr, in which the former lost his life, was fought. There is a ferry from foot of W. 42d st., New York.

Westchester Polo Club, organized in March, 1876, is a close corporation, being governed by a self-electing board of nine governors. The Club now has 87 members, of which 28 are players. There is no entrance fee, and the annual dues are $30. The game of polo is a modification of a game originally played in India, and also in Southern California and Mexico, and which is at present very fashionable in England. The Westchester Club have a charming club-house and grounds adjoining Jerome Park at Fordham. The lawn is very level and well kept, and the house a villa containing handsome dining- and sleeping-rooms, and a ball-room in an extension capable of accommodating several hundred people. This room is finished in hard wood, and has a large and very handsome tiled fireplace in the west wall. Lawn tennis and "Aunt Sally" occupy their places in the grounds, and commodious stables for the ponies flank the grounds to the northward. A capital steward caters for the Club, and a good dinner may be had in the dining-rooms or on the balcony. At Newport, where most of the active members of the Club spend their summer vacation, they have leased a fine, large ground and fairly good stables. There are several fine flower-beds within the inclosure, tents, and a grand stand; and an admission fee is charged to witness the games, which yields a fair revenue to the Club. In June and part of July, prior to going to Newport, the Club play on the parade ground, a fine lawn at the S. E. end of Prospect Park, Brooklyn. To the spectator the game is an interesting and exciting as well as a very pretty sight, the bright-colored shirts of the players standing out in sharp relief against the fresh greensward. The players, scattered about the lawn one moment, charge simultaneously for the ball and mass themselves around it, and to the looker-on it seems almost inevitable that some will go down with the shock of their meeting. The ponies, after a short training, take an interest in and become expert at the game. A good polo-player must be a first-rate horseman, with a light hand and quick eye, able to turn his pony short around and strike the ball with precision. The game as played here is governed by the rules of the Hurlingham (England) Polo Club, but two of the most important rules are generally disregarded, viz.: that prohibiting the use of ponies over 14 hands high, and that prohibiting the swinging of the mallet above the pony's hip. The cost of the game to a member is about as follows: For the maintenance of a pony $130 during the playing season, and $34 to winter. Add personal expenses, $150, and the cost of playing polo with 2 ponies, everything included, is about $400. The ponies or mustangs are bought for the Club in Texas, and cost landed in New York about $75 each. To those who wish to organize clubs it may be said that the expenses given above can be materially decreased by economical management. The dress for polo is a knitted shirt and cap of striped woolen (the Westchester colors are blue and cardinal and blue and orange), the shirt with elbow-sleeves; riding-breeches, either buckskins or cords; polo boots of patent leather, with high drab cloth tops; gloves and spurs. The ball is of wood, painted white, 3 inches in diameter; and the best mallets have Malacca handles, though cheap ones can be procured made of hickory. The grounds at Jerome Park may be reached by driving up Jerome av., or by train on the Harlem road to Fordham, and thence by a hack to the grounds, a distance of about a mile, and at an expense of about $1 for hack and railroad fares. The grounds at Prospect Park are easily reached by crossing Hamilton ferry and taking the horse-cars to the parade ground at an expense of 24 cts.

Whitestone is a village on the Long Island shore of Long Island Sound, and

about 10 m. from New York. It is chiefly noted for its boating facilities. There is a summer hotel, and numerous summer boarding-houses. It can be reached by trains on Long Island Railway from Hunter's Point, ferries from New York at James's sl. and E. 34th st. Fare, 30 cts. Also by the steamboat Seawanhaka every afternoon during the summer months. Population about 2,000.

Willet's Point, a military fortification on the north shore of Long Island, 17 miles from New York, opposite Fort Schuyler. The construction of the earthworks was begun in September, 1862, the United States having purchased 136 acres of land at that point. In 1864 the Grant General Hospital was established on the point, with a capacity of 1,400 beds, and was in existence for one year. After the close of the war the post was made a depot for engineer stores and material, and headquarters of the battalion of engineers, and it is garrisoned by troops of that battalion. The Point is an irregular oval, and is bounded by Great and Little Neck Bays and Long Island Sound. The buildings within the fort are of wood.

Williamsburgh, formerly an independent city, but now a part of the city of Brooklyn and known as the Eastern District, (which see).

Woman's Library, 38 Bleecker st. —This library is under the control of the Working Women's Protective Union, and contains about 3,000 volumes of history, travels, biography, fiction, and poetry. Any female resident of New York over 13 years of age may have access to the library upon the payment of $1.50 per annum, which is remitted in cases of persons too poor to pay the fee. Books may be taken home and kept for two weeks. The library was founded in 1861. Open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., Sundays and holidays excepted.

Woman's Work, Exchange for, 4 E. 20th st.—This Society was organized in 1878 to enable the many capable gentlewomen in straitened circumstances, and who desire to help themselves, to dispose of their handiwork on favorable terms. It also disposes of articles made by benevolent women in aid of some private charity. As charity begins at home, this latter clause is a delicate shield to the pride of many a poor woman. The institution has been a success from its inception, and its receipts during the first year were over $15,000. Work is received for sale only through a manager of the Society or a subscriber to its funds to an amount over $5 for the current year. The Society will not take wax or feather flowers, or similar gewgaws, but encourages women to manufacture useful things and make them beautiful. Valuable articles which ladies desire or are obliged to part with, jewels, pictures, rare old laces, china, fine shawls, and the like, are also taken on sale through an officer. A commission of 10 per cent. is charged on the price obtained, but this will not as yet support the necessary expenses of the Society. A ready sale has been found and large orders are given in advance for preserved fruits, pickles, cakes, and jellies. One of the good results of the work is to show women, who are not and never can become artists, that in a less ambitious way they can earn a comfortable livelihood instead of starving in pursuit of a chimera. Letters should be addressed to the Society. Visitors, whether purchasers or not, are always welcome to the Exchange, which is open daily during business hours, and is well worth a visit.

Women's Art School. (See Cooper Union.)

Woodlawn Cemetery is located in the 24th Ward of New York City, at Woodlawn station, to which trains on the Harlem Railway run every hour during the day from Grand Central Depot. It has an area of 396 acres, and has become the burial-ground of many wealthy New York families who have erected handsome monuments to their dead, among whom are Ex-Mayor Havemeyer, Horace F. Clark, James Law, and Judge Whiting. It is entirely undenominational. Price of lots from $60 upward, according to size and location; single graves for children $12 and $20, for adults $18 and $25.

Yachting is a favorite but expensive pastime in and about New York, the adjoining waters being admirably adapted for the purpose. The price of a yacht of

suitable size and fitted for a cruise of any length is not only high, but the cost of manning, repairing, and provisioning such a vessel places it within the reach of the wealthy class alone. Cat boats, as small open boats are generally called, are of course only a tithe of this expense to their owners. The New York Yacht Club, which has its club-house at the cor. of Madison av. and 27th st., is the leading organization and has a large fleet of boats. The club has not been as active in the sport, as an organization of late years, however as some of the others. The Brooklyn Yacht Club is a flourishing organization, and so is the Seawanhaka, which has the honor of having first introduced Corinthian racing in this vicinity. Corinthian races are sailed by the owners of the boats assisted by their friends, professional and paid crews being prohibited. Among the smaller clubs are the Jersey City Yacht Club, the Columbia Yacht Club, ft. W. 86th st., the Empire Yacht Club, ft. E. 104th st., the Knickerbocker Yacht Club of Port Morris, and the Manhattan Yacht Club at the ft. of E. 89th st. All of these clubs have their annual regattas during the summer season, but not upon fixed dates. The arrangements are advertised in the daily papers, and excursion steamers convey spectators to and around the course for a moderate charge. Of course admission to yachts and club-houses implies a personal introduction. The larger clubs have an annual cruise, the fleet going up Long Island Sound as a rule as far as Newport, and stopping for the night at the various watering-places *en route.*

There is a yacht agency at 53 Beaver st., where you may hire a yacht for a cruise, and small sailboats may also be hired at points along the East River, Hudson River, Shrewsbury River, Whitestone, L. I. (all of which see), and other points on the waters near New York. The prices vary, but a boat and one or two men may be had for from $5 to $10 per day.

Yonkers is a city of about 20,000 inhabitants, on the east bank of the Hudson River, about 18 m. above the New York City Hall. Its boundaries adjoin those of New York City on the north. The city is built on a bluff, and contains some very neat residences. It has manufactures of various kinds, the principal being of felt hats. Many New York merchants reside here with their families. There are good boating accommodations to be had here at a very moderate cost. Take trains of Hudson River Railway from Grand Central Depot, 42d st. The fare is 30 cts.

Yorkville, a name for the eastern part of New York between 60th and 90th sts. It was formerly an independent village. The district is now well built up, and contains many of the hospitals and charitable institutions of the city.

Young Men's Christian Association, cor. 4th av. and 23d st., was instituted in June, 1852, for the improvement of the mental, physical, social, and spiritual condition of young men. The building occupied by the Association was erected in 1869, at a total cost of $500,000, and is architecturally of the style of the French Renaissance. It is faced with two kinds of freestone, is five stories high, has a front of 175 ft. on 23d st., and a depth of 86 ft. on 4th av. The interior is divided into a reception-room, reading-room, parlors, lecture and concert hall (with a seating capacity of 1,400), lecture-room, class-rooms, library, gymnasium, bowling-alley, and baths. The building is open every day in the year, including holidays, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., except that on Sundays the hours are from 2 to 7 P. M. The terms of membership are as follows: Active (under 40 years of age and member of an evangelical church), annually in advance, with full ticket, $5; associate (any young man of good moral character), annually in advance, with full ticket, $5; schoolboy's ticket (to gymnasium), $10; counseling (over 40 years), annually in advance, with full ticket, $8; life, payable at one time, $100; active or associate (with use of reading-room and library), $2; dressing-box to those using gymnasium, $2. Young men holding a full $5 ticket are admitted to the use of the library, reading-room, evening classes (October to May) in writing, book-keeping, phonography, French, German, Spanish, and vocal music; to the Literary Society, which meets every Tuesday evening; to a well-appointed gymnasium, bowling-alley, and baths; to the parlors for conversation and music; to courses of lectures; and monthly to an entertainment in the large hall.

when one lady is admitted with the holder of the ticket. The religious gatherings which the Association sustain are a daily prayer-meeting, for both sexes, Saturday and Sunday excepted; weekly prayer-meeting Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday evenings, for young men; Bible classes on Sunday, followed by tea served for those living at a distance, and evening prayers before the close of the rooms. The Association has four branch organizations, located as follows: the Harlem Branch, S. W. cor. 4th av. and 129th st.; Yorkville Branch, 86th st. and 3d av.; Railroad Branch, Grand Central Depot, entrance on Vanderbilt av.; Bowery Branch, 134 Bowery. These branches maintain reading-rooms, and are open evenings, the Bowery Branch day and evening. They sustain religious meetings, lectures, and private entertainments. A philanthropic New Yorker has recently purchased a farm in New Jersey and placed it at the disposal of the Secretary of the Bowery Branch, for the purpose of providing a home for unemployed men in needy circumstances, who give their services for board and lodging, until such time as they may hear from friends and receive remunerative employment. The reading-room at the Central Building, 23d st. and 4th av., is furnished with 400 papers and magazines in English, French, German, Spanish, and Italian. The library contains 12,000 volumes, and is open to all respectable persons, whether members or not. It is not by any means a theological library, but aims to adapt itself to all classes. It embraces fiction selected from standard authors. The library has also a fine collection of engravings, a unique set of portraits, 8,000 in number, from some of the best engravers of the old school. The books do not circulate. Various committees interest themselves in the welfare of young men, members and strangers. One committee seeks to find them employment, another proper boarding-houses, while a third looks after the sick, and still another is represented every evening at the rooms by two or three of its members, who welcome those who come as strangers. One committee seeks to gather them into the Association, and another introduces those who desire it to suitable church connections. The Association is under the control of a Board of twenty Directors who are chosen from at least five evangelical denominations, and must be members of evangelical churches. The property of the Association is held and managed by a Board of nine Trustees, each of whom is a member of an evangelical denomination. Active members, and life-members having the qualifications of active members, constitute the body corporate, elect the candidates for active membership, and choose the Directors. The evening classes and the gymnasium and baths are very desirable and attractive to young men living in boarding-houses.

Young Women's Christian Association, 7 E. 15th st.—This institution was founded in 1870 and incorporated in 1873, to promote the temporal, social, mental, moral, and religious welfare of young women, and more especially those who are dependent upon their own exertions for support. It undoubtedly saves many unprotected young women from ruin annually, by opening to them a place in which to employ their time and thus keep them out of bad company. The building is a large old-fashioned brick double dwelling-house, altered to suit the needs of the Association. A hall for lectures and concerts has been erected in the rear; and the whole, valued at $80,000, is the property of the Association, and is unencumbered. The following advantages are offered free of charge to any self-supporting woman: A circulating library of about 5,000 volumes of miscellaneous literature, open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and on Monday and Friday evenings from 7 to 9 P. M., and a reading-room well supplied with the current periodicals, open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on Monday and Friday evenings from 7 to 9 P. M.; an employment bureau, open during the same hours, where situations are secured for girls out of employment; free classes in book-keeping and writing, classes in hand and machine sewing, and an industrial department, where orders are taken for sewing, open daily from 10 A. M. to 12 M.; and a board register, where women are directed to comfortable and safe boarding-places with private families, and thus secured against one of the greatest perils to friendless girls, that of forming undesirable and dangerous acquaintances in boarding-houses, open from 10 A. M. to 12 M. Concerts on the last Monday evening of each month from October to June, and lectures

on the second Monday evening of the same months at 8 P. M. are given in the lecture-room; admission only to women by tickets, obtained on personal application at the building. Bible-classes meet every Sunday in the hall. It is estimated that 10,000 young women pass through the various departments during each year. The Association is supported wholly by voluntary contributions and yearly subscriptions of working members, as no fees are charged its beneficiaries.

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House of Refuge, The. Situated on the southern end of Randall's Island and occupying, with its buildings, grounds and gardens, 37½ acres of land, is the first institution of the kind ever organized. John Griscomb, LL. D., a member of the Society of Friends, was the pioneer in a philanthropic movement which led to the formation—in December, 1817—of *The Society for the Prevention of Pauperism.* This society investigated the causes of pauperism and crime, the prison systems of England and the United States. Hon. Mayor Colden, Thomas Eddy, "the Howard of America," John Pintard, founder of the New York Historical Society, etc., were among its members. In December, 1823, The Society for the Prevention of Pauperism was merged into *The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents.* Under the management of this latter society, the House of Refuge was organized and is still carried on. The charter was obtained in 1824, and on January 1, 1825, with six wretched girls and three ragged boys, the first House of Refuge was inaugurated in the old barracks on Madison sq., which was then a long way out of the city. Here the Refuge remained about 15 years, and on October 10, 1839, was removed to Bellevue, at 23d st. and East River, where it continued, about the same length of time, until November 1, 1854, when it was transferred to its present location. It is a State institution, and its chief means of support is from the work of the inmates and an annual appropriation by the Legislature. Its present Superintendent, Israel C. Jones, has been connected with the institution for 28 years. (See BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.)

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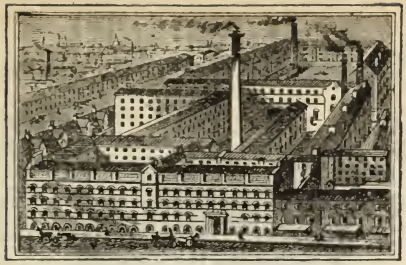
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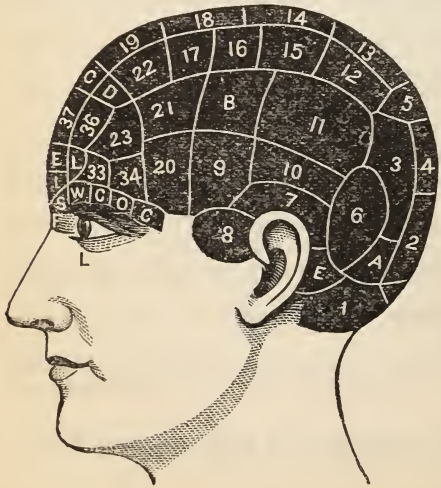
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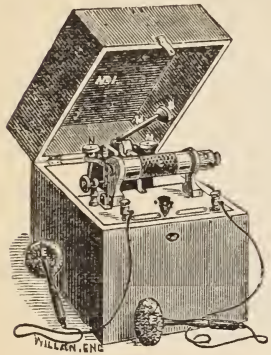
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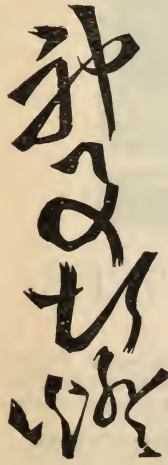
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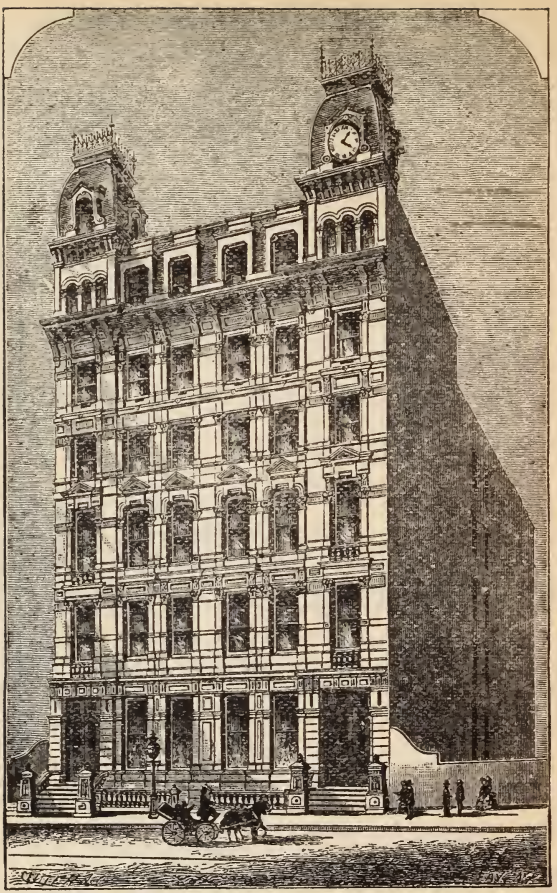
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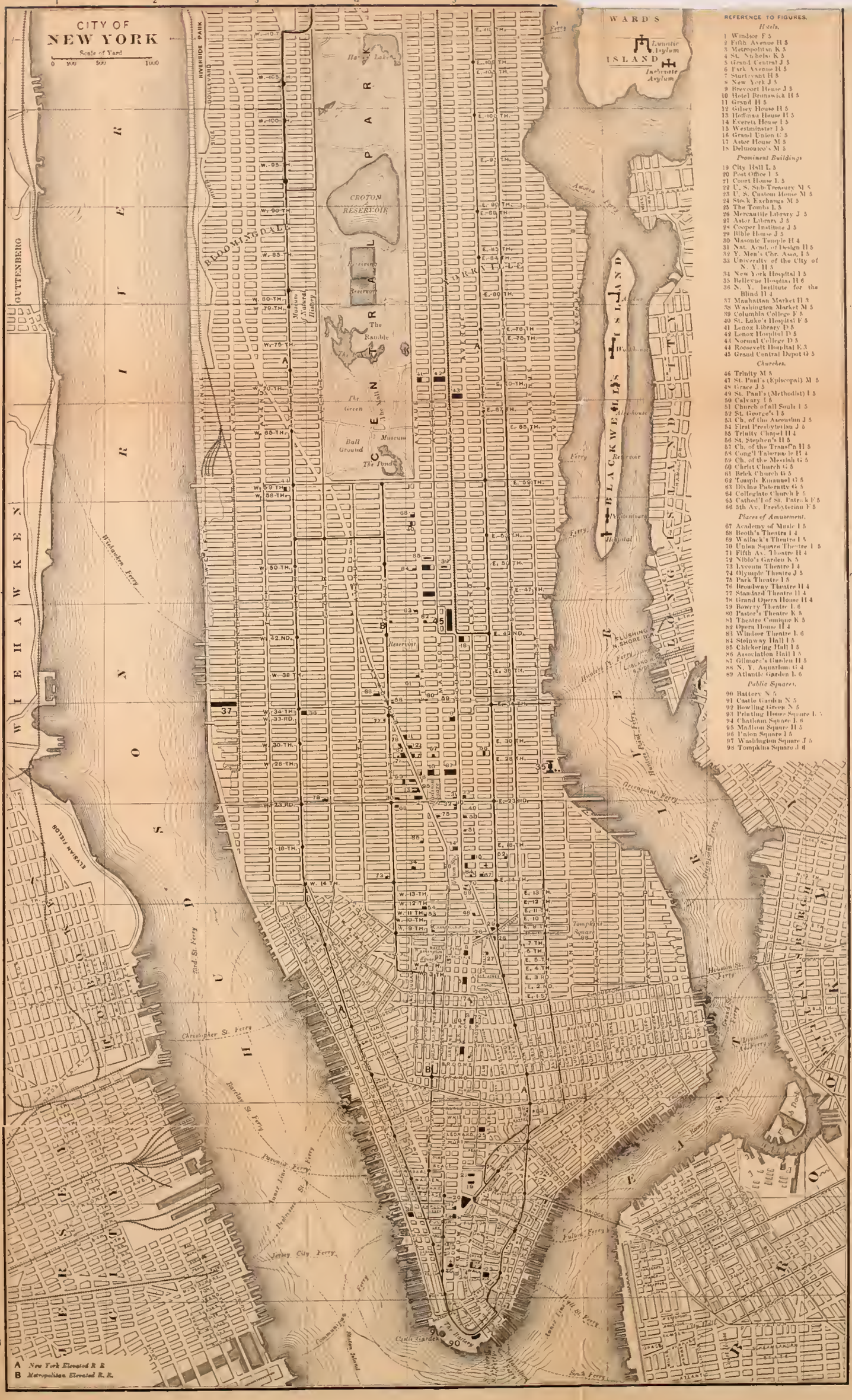
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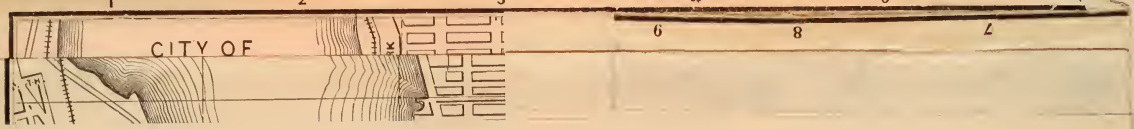
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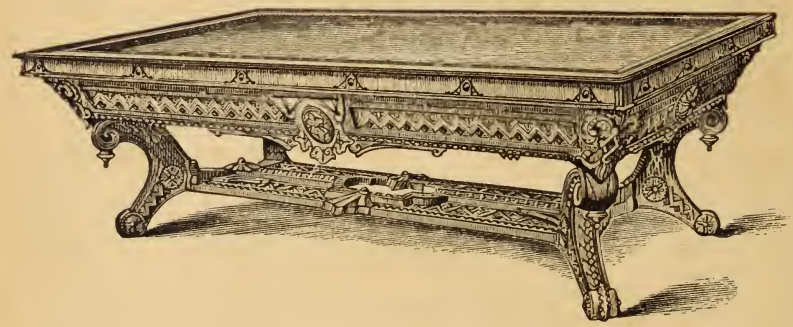

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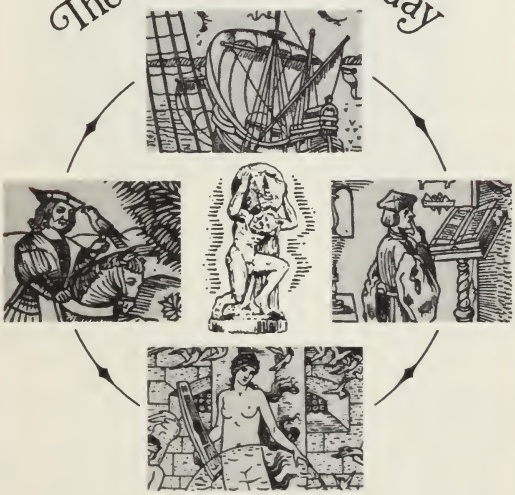
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